"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,202. • • • NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Overcast today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; moderate north winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

GAVE $1,500,000 FOR $40,000 ROAD

$1,150,000 Was for August Belmont's Services, Thompson Committee Hears.

"MULE TRAMWAY IN BRONX"

Interborough Secretary Shows Metropolitan Merger Was Forced by T. F. Ryan.

THREAT OF COMPETITION

Andrew Freedman's Papers Obtained —Quigg Got $2,500 Check from Third-Tracking Contractor.

Laying bare the financial history of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Bainbridge Colby, counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, brought out yesterday that the merger of the city's surface lines in 1906 with the Interborough, known as the Ryan-Belmont merger, was practically forced, through threats of competition, by Thomas F. Ryan and his associates, and that it cost the Interborough $50,000,000 to acquire the bankrupt traction lines.

It was also brought out that the Interborough paid August Belmont $1,500,000 for the Pelham Park and City Island Railway property, which Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough, termed "a mule tramway," and that it was later sold to Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railroad for $40,000. Mr. Fisher said that $350,000 was paid for the railroad, while the remaining $1,150,000 was paid to Mr. Belmont for his services in supplying the "necessary strength" to finance the building of the old subway.

President Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company appeared before the committee and delivered up the books and papers of the Andrew Freedman estate called for in the subpoena served upon him. The records surrendered have bearing only upon matters connected with the Public Service Commission and public utilities corporations.

Serious friction threatened to develop between Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Colby at the morning session over the publication in a newspaper of two letters written by T. A. Gillespie, who has the contract for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated lines, to his brother, D. L. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, and another letter T. A. Gillespie wrote to Lemuel Ely Quigg, who is on the Interborough payroll at $20,000 a year. In one letter T. A. Gillespie referred to Quigg as "the nearest man to Governor Whitman." In connection with the letters it was established that at about the time it was certain that a Legislative Committee would begin an investigation of the local Public Service Commission T. A. Gillespie sent a check for $2,500 to Quigg.

Colby-Thompson Row Brief.

The letters and checks were found among the private papers of the Gillespie concern which were subpoenaed last week and turned over to Perley Morse, the accountant, to examine. Mr. Colby was incensed at their being made public before they had been produced before the committee, and threatened to resign as counsel unless Senator Thompson gave assurances that a similar incident would not happen again. Senator Thompson assumed responsibility for the premature publication, and upon his promise that nothing like it would occur again the trouble was patched up. Miles Dawson, the expert accountant, was then placed in full charge of all records now before the committee and to be produced in the future.

The matter of the purchase of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad was taken up near the close of the day's session. Mr. Colby, looking over the records of the Interborough Company, came across an entry showing that $1,500,000 in stock and bonds had been issued to August Belmont.

"Was that for the purchase of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad?" he asked.

"No; that is wrong," replied Secretary Fisher, stirred to sudden interest. "They were issued principally for services, and incidentally the railroad was thrown in."

Q. In other words, Mr. Belmont's services were the real consideration? A. Yes.

Q. Then the acquisition of stock of the railroad was merely a cover by which the payment of his services were concealed? A. If you mean beyond the $350,000 which was the cost of the railroad, that is correct.

Q. The emphasis is put on the purchase of the railroad stock although that is the least important? A. That's the way it was put on the books.

Q. Does the Interborough own it now? A. Not at present.

Q. Where is this railroad? A. Up in the Bronx somewhere.

Q. What are its equipments? A. I couldn't say at the present time.

Q. Has it any? A. I couldn't say.

Mule Tramway in the Bronx.

Mr. Fisher said the railroad had been operated, but he couldn't recall its income for any one year. Then Mr. Colby wanted to know if it was electric, steam or horsepower.

"It's a mule tramway, I would call it," Mr. Fisher replied while a roar of laughter went up in the committee room.

"How many mules?" Mr. Colby wanted to know.

"Oh, probably a dozen or so," laughed Mr. Fisher.

"Were they looked over by your efficiency experts before they were acquired?"

Mr. Fisher didn't answer and Mr. Colby wanted to know how many cars the company owned.

"Roughly speaking, about a dozen," Mr. Fisher said.

"When you say roughly, do you refer to the characteristics of the road?"

There was another laugh, and Mr.

Continued on Page 4.

SAYS GERMANY PLANS TO STRIKE HARDER

Government Is Not Considering Peace, According to an American Observer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—Conditions in Germany as observed by an American visitor who reached London from Berlin yesterday do not at all justify the belief prevalent in some quarters that the Kaiser's Government is considering the possibilities of making peace. On the contrary, the German Government is convinced of the Entente's determination to carry on the struggle and is straining every effort to increase Germany's striking power.

Little or no apprehension is felt of the British blockade seriously interfering with Germany's ability to continue the war, for the country controls sources of supply which are judged adequate to meet all military needs, and so long as the army can be provided for, the shortage which may tell on the civilian population is quite a secondary consideration with the Government.

The utmost confidence prevails as to the course of military events in the near future.

SAYS GERMAN AIRMAN ASSAILED STREET CAR

British Report Asserts Another Raider Dropped Bombs on a Girls' School.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A British official statement issued tonight says of the attack on the Kent coast by German seaplanes on Wednesday:

The first raider appears to have selected for his target a tramway car, full of women and children, and the first bomb fell on the road close behind the car and exploded without damage. The driver pulled up immediately and the passengers alighted. There was no panic, although the raider could be plainly seen circling round at a great height, and three more bombs were dropped in an adjoining field.

The second raider made an attack on a large girls' school. One bomb fell through the roof and exploded in the upper story, doing some material damage. Portions of the ceiling fell into the room below, where a class of small children was being held. One little girl was slightly cut on the foot, and a maid was slightly injured.

Three other bombs fell in the school grounds, where two exploded without damage. The third failed to explode. Two other bombs were dropped on outlying parts of the town, causing slight material damage. A woman received some cuts on the cheek.

Within a few minutes of sighting the hostile aircraft, naval and military aeroplanes were in pursuit, but were unable to overtake them, owing to the precipitate nature of their flight.

COL. HOUSE REPORTS A 'SATISFACTORY' TRIP

But Reveals No Vital Fact About His Journey—Will Soon Return Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In an interview with American newspaper men this afternoon at the Hotel Ritz, Colonel E. M. House, just returned from his trip to the Continent, managed to avoid giving a shadow of a hint of any vital fact relating to his mission. Colonel House, who has become the most sphinxlike man whom reporters ever attempted to interview, smiled benignly upon the newspaper men, skillfully dodging every query put to him that had bearing on what he had accomplished.

While glibly conceding that he had been in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, and had talked to "many people," he shook his head when asked what he had said to high officials on the war or what they had told him.

Colonel House evaded a reply when he was asked how Germany was standing the strain of war, saying: "I wasn't there or anywhere else to make observations, and didn't hear or see anything."

Asked if his trip was satisfactory, he replied naïvely, "It was satisfactory to me," but he couldn't be induced to say what he found that was satisfactory. To a question as to how Berlin took President's Wilson's recent speeches on preparedness, coupled with the Lusitania crisis, Colonel House replied: "I didn't keep my ears open for that."

Asked if Berlin officialdom seemed confident that no war juncture with America was likely, Colonel House sparred with, "I can't really say."

As to President Wilson's policy in the war, Colonel House said he only reiterated what he said a year ago: "President Wilson is a great man."

British newspaper men, whom Colonel House also saw, bombarded him with every conceivable question about the war, the Colonel smiling amiably, but saying not a word. He leaves here on Feb. 19 for Washington.

SOME LONDON MUSEUMS ARE TO BE REOPENED

Asquith Heeds Protest of Deputation — Can Make No Further Concession.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Premier Asquith today received an influential deputation which called upon him to urge a reconsideration by the Government of the decision to close the museums and picture galleries. Recently there have been many strong protests against the closing of these institutions.

Mr. Asquith in reply to the appeal of the deputation said there was necessity for every possible economy during the war, which was being fought under unprecedented conditions. He announced that, with certain restrictions, the National Gallery, the British Museum, and the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington, so far as the popular portions of them were concerned, and the reading room of the British Museum would still be available for public use.

Beyond these concessions, said Mr. Asquith, he could give no hope that the Government would recede from its decision.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, Feb. 10.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

TEUTONS TO SINK ALL ARMED LINERS

Classify Merchantmen with Guns as Warships and Will Give No Warning.

ORDER EFFECTIVE MARCH 1

It Quotes Alleged British Orders to Liners to Open Attack on Submarines.

INVOLVES SERIOUS PROBLEM

Government May Warn American Citizens Not to Travel on Such Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A new international problem that is regarded as being full of danger to the foreign relations of the United States has arisen in virtual notice to this Government that Germany and Austria-Hungary are about to make a declaration to neutral nations that armed belligerent merchant vessels will be sunk without warning by the warships and submarines of the Teutonic allies.

The notice was conveyed informally to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Zwiedinek, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires. Each of them informed the Secretary of State orally that his Government contemplated issuing such a declaration to become effective on March 1. Count von Bernstorff's informal statement of Germany's purpose to torpedo armed merchant ships without warning was made known by him to Secretary Lansing on Tuesday afternoon, when the Ambassador called to receive the answer of the United States Government to the German memorandum proposing concessions as a basis for the settlement of the Lusitania case. Baron Zwiedinek informally notified Secretary Lansing during his call at the State Department yesterday afternoon as to Austria-Hungary's intention to issue orders, effective March 1, for the sinking of armed merchantmen without warning.

While this Government has not been officially informed that the declaration has been issued, it is the understanding that the Berlin and Vienna Foreign Offices have handed, or are about to hand, official notification on the subject to James W. Gerard and Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassadors, stating that belligerent merchantmen carrying guns will be treated as if they were warships, and armed enemy merchant ships will be sunk on sight.

Causes Disquiet at Capital.

The information has caused disquiet in Administration circles, and it was apparent from what was learned today that there was fear that the execution of the new policy might bring about another crisis in the relations of this Government with Germany and Austria. Information available in Washington indicates that the execution of the German order is contingent on the outcome of the negotiations between the United States and the Governments of the various European belligerents, with the object of effecting a modus vivendi under which the belligerents would subscribe to a declaration of principles affecting attacks on merchant vessels and agree that merchant vessels should not be armed.

These proposals were made to England, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and Japan in January, in communications which Secretary Lansing handed to their diplomatic representatives in Washington. The American proposals that were cabled to the capitals of the Entente Allies have been under consideration by their respective Governments for two weeks, and while no formal reply has been made, it was definitely learned today that the Entente Allies would reject the American proposals. The rejection of these proposals is expected by Germany and Austria, and it is with that expectation in mind that the Teutonic allies have decided to issue orders to sink armed enemy merchant vessels without warning.

May Affect Lusitania Case.

When it became known today in inner circles that the Entente Allies had informally indicated that they could not accept the American proposals seeking the disarmament of merchant ships, and that contingent upon such refusal Germany contemplated making attacks on armed merchant ships without warning, fears were expressed that the German plans might retard the settlement of the Lusitania question. Despite these fears, the State Department is expecting that the Berlin Government will settle the Lusitania case on the basis of the informal agreement reached between the Secretary of State and Count von Bernstorff on Tuesday. It is perhaps significant that this informal agreement was reached in the conference during which Secretary Lansing was informed that Germany contemplated the issuance of such orders.

The active submarine campaign that Germany contemplates putting into effect against armed merchant vessels of the Entente Allies, and in which she will be joined by Austria, is not intended to annul in their entirety previous guarantees given by Germany as to the safety of liners, but to restrict the latitude of those guarantees. As understood here, Germany proposes to put into effect these rules:

First—Armed enemy liners will be treated as warships and attacked on sight without warning.

Second—Unarmed liners will not be sunk without warning and without safety of the lives of passengers and crews, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

Should the Entente Allies refuse to agree to Secretary's Lansing's formula calling for the removal of guns from merchant ships, and this now seems to be a foregone conclusion, and Germany and Austria should undertake the destruction of armed merchant ships on sight, the situation after March 1 would present so many elements of danger that it would compel a prompt decision by the United States Government. All the Entente powers have been notified that unless they subscribe to the principles embraced in the Lansing formula

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DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

May Turn Rule Against Armed Liners Into Virtual Boycott of Our Ports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Confronted with the virtual threat of the United States to classify armed merchantmen as war vessels, and therefore, not entitled to enter American waters more than once every six months, it was said at one of the Embassies here today that if the United States, in face of the desperate need of ships to carry its products abroad, could afford to exclude from its ports allied merchantmen, the Governments owning them could afford to send in only enough unarmed ships to take out goods consigned to themselves. There seemed reason to believe that the view obtained at that Embassy fairly reflected at this time the position of other Allies Governments.

It was said at the Embassy that such action virtually would amount to a boycott of American ports. It was also contended that such a course would be far-reaching and disturbing to American trade in general. It was suggested that the unarmed merchant ships which did enter American ports would be met outside the three-mile limit by warships and convoyed to their destination, or that the ships themselves might be armed at sea.

TERRIFIC COMBAT RAGES NEAR VIMY

Battles with Grenades Underground While Artillery Duels Go On and Mines Explode.

BOTH SIDES REPORT GAINS

Region West of Hill 140 Scene of Fierce Fighting—More Encounters South of the Somme.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A terrific conflict is in progress in the war-torn area near Neuville and Vimy, in Artois. Artillery are busy here, infantry are making attacks, sappers are active, and the men in the trenches and underground passages are in frequent conflict, using hand grenades.

Judging from the official reports, neither French nor Germans have made any decisive gain in this hotly contested region. Berlin announces that the Kaiser's troops have carried a large trench section northwest of Vimy and also regained a crater close to Neuville. Paris tells of steady progress in underground passages west of La Folie, and reports the repulse of two German attacks west of Hill 140.

From both sides come reports of renewed activity. The German headquarters report admits the success of the French in obtaining a foothold in the German trenches north of Becquincourt.

Minor operations are in progress at many other points on the western front, as reported by the night bulletin of the French War Office:

In Artois in the course of the day we continued to make progress by means of grenades in the underground passages to the west of La Folie. Two German attacks directed against our positions to the west of Hill 140 were completely repulsed.

To the north of the road from Neuville to Thelus the Germans exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

To the south of the Somme a detachment of enemy infantry which attempted to debouch was driven back to the trenches by our curtain of fire.

In the region of Beuvraignes our artillery destroyed a blockhouse and bombarded the encampments of the enemy.

In Champagne a destructive fire on the German works in the direction of the Butte du Mesnil gave excellent results.

In the Woevre we carried out, in the Forest of Montmare, on a salient of the enemy line, a violent bombardment which caused the explosion of munitions depots.

The Germans today fired two more shells of heavy calibre in the direction of Belfort. Our artillery immediately took under its fire the emplacement of the enemy battery, which was marked yesterday. At the same time we shelled the military establishments at Dornach, southwest of Mülhausen.

The afternoon bulletin says:

In the Artois district the artillery duel has continued, between Hill No. 119 and the road from Neuville to Thelus.

An engagement with hand grenades resulted in our chasing the enemy from certain communicating trenches which they had occupied to the west of La Folie. As night fell the Germans delivered a strong attack against our positions on the road from Neuville to La Folie. This was repulsed, and the enemy was successful only in securing a footing in one of the mine craters, which we had previously taken from them.

To the south of the Somme in the course of various actions during the preceding two days we captured fifty prisoners, two machine guns, and a revolving gun.

There were no important events over the rest of the front.

The British official communication this evening says:

Eighteen aeroplanes carried out a successful bombing raid yesterday on enemy huts at Terhand. Several huts were damaged and a steam lorry was hit. All our machines returned safely.

Some skirmishes between patrols took place last night east of Kemmel.

Last night and today the hostile artillery has been active against Bray, Suzame, Ovillers, and Foquevillers.

Early this morning the enemy sprang a mine northeast of Givenchy. No damage was done and we suffered no casualties.

There was mutual shelling today south of the Bois Grenier. Hostile artillery shelled Poperinghe and Elverdinghe today. Our artillery engaged an enemy battery west of St. Julien.

The German Headquarters statement is as follows:

Northwest of Vimy we captured a large trench section from the French, and in the neighborhood of Neuville we conquered one of the craters previously lost. Fifty-two prisoners and twenty-two machine guns remained in our hands.

South of the Somme several local attacks by the French were repulsed. Directly north of Becquincourt the enemy succeeded in obtaining a foothold in a small section of our foremost line trenches.

On Combres Hill we destroyed an enemy mine position by an explosion.

A French mining operation northeast of Celles, in the Vosges, was unsuccessful.

N. STRAUS AND WIFE GIVE AWAY $400,000

Of This $350,000 Is for the Relief of Jewish Children in Poland.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Nathan Straus, who is at a hotel here, mailed today a check for $250,000 to New York for distribution among the needy Jewish children of Poland, and Mrs. Straus sent $100,000 for the same cause.

Mr. and Mrs. Straus have given about $50,000 more to Southern California institutions, including the Pasadena Home for Consumptives.

Mr. Straus, since coming here, has been retiring early and has been paying much attention to his diet.

FLORIDA — SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line; "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 2:12 P. M. 3 other All Steel Ltd. Trains Daily. Office, 1198 B'way.—Advt.

PRESIDENT EXPECTS AMERICA TO LEAD

Predicts That the Nation Will Be "Thrust Out" Into Economic Mastery.

DEFENDS COURSE IN WAR

"The Flame May Extend to Us," He Warns—Makes No Reference to Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States tonight, President Wilson said that "America is going to be thrust out into the economic leadership of the world," and that if the United States can only keep out of the European conflict "an era of infinite prosperity is ahead of us."

This prosperity, the President said, would not follow because others have suffered, but because this country would be ready to serve the rest of the world after the war.

Only once did the President refer to national defense and the words brought a tumult of cheering. The applause was equally pronounced when the President, referring to business conditions generally, said, "We ought to have a nonpartisan tariff board and I think we are going to get it."

The President's references to the pending Ship Purchase bill brought some approval, but it was not so pronounced as was that which marked other portions of his speech.

Practically the entire address of the President was a business talk. He seemed to be in excellent humor and the eight hundred or more delegates and guests of the Chamber of Commerce gave him and Mrs. Wilson an ovation when they entered the hall.

President John H. Fahey proposed a toast "To the first lady of the land, who honors us with her gracious presence tonight."

The President made no reference whatever to the resignation of Secretary Garrison, although many guests at the dinner seemed to expect that he would refer to the subject. Members of the Cabinet and their wives occupied places at a large table immediately in front of the speaker's table.

There was a demonstration of long distance telephony by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose Vice President, N. C. Kingsbury, delivered an address on the development of the telephone. While President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and the several hundred diners held receivers to their ears, conversations were carried on with Governor Hiram Johnson at Sacramento, Cal.; Governor Morehead, at Lincoln, Neb., and officials of the telephone company in Denver, Salt Lake City, and other places.

The President applauded that part of the demonstration which recorded the sound of the Pacific Ocean waves beating against the Cliff House near San Francisco.

Defends America's Course.

The President's speech in part was as follows:

"It is a cruel thing to have it supposed, as it is in so many quarters, that we have kept out of this war simply because we wanted to keep out of trouble and simply because we wanted to profit by the trouble of others, and yet misunderstandings for the time being are not to be reckoned as against the consciousness that we must ourselves have that we have pursued the right and only serviceable course.

"I am not afraid, for one, of the slow verdict of history as to regard to the neutrality of the United States, and I believe that we are justified in exercising every degree of patience in making it clear what our position is and how sincerely we are determined not to allow this quarrel to become part of ours. I have only this to say, though: We hold this trouble at arm's length and keep, or attempt to keep, our own judgments cool, but the rest of the world is hot, and it may be that any time without our co-operation and without our ability to stop it, the flame may extend to us. And therefore I am glad that the United States has been put in a position to mobilize its financial resources and to get into the position which it must at last get into, whether it wants to or not.

"It is amazing to me, it has been amazing ever since I was a thoughtful man, that the business men of America have concerned themselves so little with the commerce of the world as distinguished from the commerce of America. They have been doubting and timid. They have not known what they should have known about the opportunities of foreign commerce, and they have been slow to avail themselves of those opportunities when they were known; and now in the strange turn of events we are called upon to exercise, I believe, in the decades immediately ahead of us the chief part in those every functions which we have hitherto been avoiding and appearing to fear.

"America is going to be thrust out into the economic leadership of the world, and it is a matter of congratulation that we have gained the instrumentalities which are necessary for the exercise of this great part."

Upholds Trade Commission.

Speaking of the Federal Trade Commission the President said:

"You will more and more find that it is not an instrument to generate friction but an instrument to avoid friction, an instrument to accommodate all the forces of this country so that they can co-operate with one another with the greatest possible energy and the least possible inconvenience."

After a tribute to the underpaid scientific employes of the Government who are doing important work the President continued:

"There are some instrumentalities

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SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON RESIGNS AFTER DISPUTE WITH THE PRESIDENT OVER DEFENSE AND PHILIPPINE BILL

ASKED WILSON'S SUPPORT

Would Not Accept Federalized Militia in Lieu of Continental Army.

SEES FILIPINOS BETRAYED

Calls Independence Measure a Sham — Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Also Resigns.

PRESIDENT URGED PATIENCE

Said Views of Congress Should Be Considered—Both Resignations Promptly Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Lindley M. Garrison resigned as Secretary of War today because of dissatisfaction over the President's attitude toward national defense legislation, and the pending bills providing for the independence of the Philippines. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, also resigned his office—out of loyalty to Mr. Garrison and a belief in the principles for which Mr. Garrison stood. Both resignations were accepted immediately by President Wilson.

Announcement of Mr. Garrison's resignation came to Washington as a distinct shock. It had not been expected even by those who knew that the Secretary of War was dissatisfied over what he believes to be the President's leaning toward the policy of the House Committee on Military Affairs to depend for national defense mainly upon a half-Federalized militia.

"It is evident," said Mr. Garrison in his letter of resignation, "that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles."

Mr. Garrison was an out-and-out advocate of the plan to augment an increased regular military establishment by the formation of a Continental Army of 400,000 citizen soldiers under direct national control, which he had proposed after many months of study and consultation with military experts, and which was laid before the Congress by the President in his annual address of Dec. 7.

Talk of Lane or Houston.

It became known tonight that while there had been no real expectation that Mr. Garrison would resign from the Cabinet, the understanding prevailed in Administration circles that, should a vacancy occur in the office of Secretary of War, it would be filled by the transfer of Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, or David F. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the chances in favor of Mr. Lane's selection.

It was said in an authoritative quarter tonight that it was likely that the President would go outside the Cabinet circle in choosing a new Secretary of War, but that if he decided to make a Cabinet transfer it was practically certain that his choice would be Secretary Lane.

There was a report tonight that Henry M. Pindell of Illinois, who had started for Washington, would be offered the War portfolio.

It was learned tonight that this report was entirely without foundation.

Others mentioned tonight as in line for selection were Swager Sherley, Chairman of the House Fortifications Sub-Committee, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department.

It was said at the White House that the President had not yet given serious consideration to the question, but would make an appointment as soon as possible. He is said to desire, if possible, a man already familiar with the general details of the military situation of the nation, in order that the national defense plans may be carried forward without delay.

The assertion has been frequently heard in Washington that Mr. Garrison and Mr. Lane stood foremost in ability among the members of the Cabinet, and this opinion is said to prevail very generally throughout the country. Mr. Lane and Mr. Houston, since their entrance into the Cabinet, have earned a reputation of being able administrators, and their counsel, together with that of Mr. Garrison, has been frequently sought by the President in matters that did not pertain directly to their own departments.

Pending the appointment of a successor to Secretary Garrison, President Wilson, it is believed, will take personal charge of the Administration's national defense plans in Congress.

Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, automatically becomes Secretary of War ad interim.

The greatest personal regret and disappointment exist in Washington over Mr. Garrison's retirement, coupled with a feeling of dismay on the part of those who have looked to the retiring Secretary of War to obtain through his notable force and ability legislation that would lay the foundation for adequate national defense.

Mr. Garrison wrote a letter to President Wilson yesterday calling upon him, for one thing, to define his views with respect to the continental army scheme as opposed to the militia increase proposal, which had found great favor in the House Committee on Military Af-

(c) HARRIS & EWING

Lindley M. Garrison

CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAN NOW DEAD

Republicans of the House Military Affairs Committee Tell the President So.

FAVOR A STRONG MEASURE

They Believe Federalized National Guard a Good Substitute for Garrison's Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Nonpartisan consideration of legislation for an increase of the army was practically assured today when three ranking Republican members of the House Committee on Military Affairs conferred with the President.

Representatives Julius Kahn, Daniel Anthony, and John McKenzie assured Mr. Wilson that a strong army increase bill, drafted in a nonpartisan spirit and accomplishing all the main objects sought by the War Department plan, would be on the House calendar within three weeks. They told him, however, that the committee was almost unanimously opposed to the Continental Army scheme. They advised, it is said, the abandonment of this plan in favor of measures to strengthen the National Guard.

The visit of these Republican representatives to the White House is believed to have practically killed the Continental Army plan. President Wilson has now been told by both Democratic and Republican leaders that this proposed legislation is unpopular and can muster no support.

Mr. Wilson stated his own preference for the Continental plan. He made no effort, however, the White House visitors said later, to sway them in their opinions beyond stating his own belief, based on that of his military advisers, that the State troops would not serve national needs as efficiently as the proposed Federal force would do.

The only urgency in the President's remarks, it was stated, was his plea for swift action to put the country in a state of adequate defense, based on a sound military policy, and his desire that party politics be not allowed to cloud what he regarded as a vital national issue. He found his hearers in accord with him in both desires.

Hint of Need of Troops Abroad.

The President is understood to have outlined the underlying military reasons on which War Department officials have base their request for a force of 400,000 men, in addition to the regulars, always under Federal control. The General Staff of the army has defined the guiding policies of the nation as being the avoidance of entangling alliances and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, now broadened by Mr. Wilson's Pan-American declarations.

While the President's presentation of the situation to his visitors was not disclosed, it is known that War Department officials have in view the possibility that American troops might be needed in some Southern country to aid in repelling an invader, and that the constitutional limitation of the use of the National Guard to the territorial United States hampers preparation for an adequate defense of the Pan-American doctrine in case of need.

Both Democratic and Republican members of the Military Committee take the position that the Continentals would not in any case be available for immediate use outside the country under the training it would be possible to give them in peace times. They hold that the Continentals, like the militia, would need months of additional training before they could take the field.

President Wilson is said to have asked the Republican Representatives if it would be possible to frame legislation that would make the National Guard an efficient arm of the national defense. He was informed that members of the House Committee, representing both parties, believed that legislation could be framed that would make the National Guard more efficient than the

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD., 2:16 P. M. and three other fine steel trains to best winter resorts South. Inq. Seaboard Office, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

GARRISON HERE, BUT IN SECLUSION

Hurries to New York as Soon as He Sends Resignation as Secretary of War.

WON'T DISCUSS RETIREMENT

Says He'll Hide from Reporters —Supposed to be at Friend's on Fifth Avenue.

Lindley M. Garrison arrived in New York at 9 o'clock last night on the Congressional Limited, accompanied by Mrs. Garrison and one of her women friends. He was met at the Manhattan Transfer beyond Jersey City by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, who asked him concerning the reasons for his resignation as Secretary of War.

"Everything must come from the White House," was his reply. "As for reasons, I dare say there will be as many as there are men to write them. I shall probably read about twenty-five different ones in the morning papers."

"Is it true," Mr. Garrison was asked, "that you have resigned because of the opposition to the Continental Army and your other plans for the national defence?"

"There may be many reasons to be given," was the reply, "but none will be given by me tonight."

"Your resignation has been attributed to your disapproval of the policy of the Administration with regard to the proposed independence of the Philippines," it was suggested.

"I have nothing to say," answered Mr. Garrison.

"Perhaps on your arrival in New York," the reporter said, "when further details from Washington are received, you will have a statement to make. Where will you stay?"

"I intend to go somewhere where nobody will find me," he answered. "If I told where I was going in the city I would not get a wink of sleep for the next forty-eight hours. There is no use of your asking me anything tonight about this matter for I shall say nothing."

Mr. Garrison on leaving the train at the Pennsylvania Terminal was surrounded by flashlight fusiliers who took his photograph, in which ordeal he showed that resignation was a virtue. Pressed by a brigade of reporters for reasons for his withdrawal from the Cabinet, he declined to say a word.

Mr. Garrison and his party were met by two men and escorted to a waiting automobile. The conveyance bore the number showing it to belong to George Leary, President of the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company of 17 State Street. Mr. Leary lives at 1,055 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Garrison has often been the guest of Mr. Leary when in the city. All the indications are that he found his haven of rest at No. 1,055, although the report from there was that there was nobody at home.

URGES FEDERAL ARMOR PLANT

Senate Committee Report Assails Manufacturers' Methods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate Naval Committee's recommendation for a Government armor plate plant, voted despite notice that the armor manufacturers would raise the price $200 a ton, if Senator Tillman's bill went through, was presented to the Senate today with the statement that the Government was being overcharged and that the sole remedy was a Federal factory.

"Should the Government build a plant and lock it up and never use it," the report states, "it would be wise to erect it as a warning to private manufacturers that there is a point beyond which the Government will not be driven and where patience ceases to be a virtue."

The report characterizes the relations between private manufacturers and the United States since 1887 as a continual source of dissatisfaction and little short of scandalous.

"As long as present conditions continue," it says, "armor manufacturers are in a position to force the Government, in the language of the highwayman, to stand and deliver. Men in pursuit of wealth are essentially hoggish and greedy, and the protective principle seems to have been prolific in producing some magnificent spectacles."

BOSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

fairs, and toward which Mr. Garrison apparently suspected the President of leaning. Mr. Garrison said it was necessary for him to know the President's attitude because he was to address the Chamber of Commerce of the United States this afternoon on preparedness. He asked also far a declaration by the President on the Clarke amendment, added by the Senate to the Philippines bill, which amendment provides that the Filipinos shall receive their independence after two and within four years.

"If, with respect to either matter," Mr. Garrison wrote, "we are not in agreement upon the fundamental principles, than I could not with propriety remain your seeming representative in respect thereto."

Finds Reply Unsatisfactory.

The President's reply, sent to Mr. Garrison today, was unsatisfactory to Mr. Garrison, in that the President did not make a definite declaration against the militia scheme and the Philippine independence policy, although he said that the Clarke amendment was "unwise at this time," and he was not yet convinced "that the measure of preparation for national defense which he deemed necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the National Guard under Federal control and training."

After reading this letter Mr. Garrison forwarded his resignation to the President, and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge followed suit.

Mr. Garrison did not appear before the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to deliver his scheduled address. He canceled the engagement and took a train for New York. The news that he had resigned did not become public until after he had gone.

The feeling between the President and Secretary Garrison indicated by their letters was further emphasized by the fact that Mr. Garrison left Washington without saying good-bye to the President. His departure was sudden, and the White House knew nothing of it until Mr. Garrison was well on his way North.

That Mr. Garrison's resignation was not expected by the President was indicated by Mr. Wilson's letter accepting the resignation, which, with other correspondence between the President and Mr. Garrison, was made public at the White House tonight. In that letter the President expressed "very great surprise."

In his letter to the President yesterday asking for declarations by Mr. Wilson concerning the Filipino amendment and the State militia plan, Mr. Garrison stated his "convictions with respect to each of them," as follows:

"I consider the principle embodied in the Clarke amendment an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust toward the Filipinos; so believing, I cannot accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance.

"I consider the reliance upon the militia for national defense an unjustifiable imperiling of the nation's safety. It would not only be a sham in itself, but its enactment into law would prevent, if not destroy, the opportunity to procure measures of real, genuine national defense. I could not accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance."

Upon receiving the President's response, Mr. Garrison today wrote his letter of resignation, in which, after stating that it was evident that he and the President hopelessly disagreed upon what Mr. Garrison conceived to be fundamental principles, he said:

"This makes manifest the impropriety of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to these matters."

In his response accepting Mr. Garrison's resignation, the President said:

"I ought to relieve you at once and do hereby accept your resignation, because it is so evidently your desire that I should do so."

Trouble Began Last Month.

The correspondence made public at the White House shows that on Jan. 12 Mr. Garrison wrote to the President that "we are facing a critical juncture with respect to the military part of the national defense program.' He maintained that the only adequate measure of national defense would be one producing national forces and that under the Constitution State troops must be governed, officered, and trained by the States. Mr. Garrison recalled to the President that he had said to him "that the situation in the Congress was such that unless you personally exerted the power of your leadership you would not obtain any worthy results in this matter."

Mr. Garrison condemned the proposal of Representative James Hay of Virginia as Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs to build up State troops, instead of an exclusively national force. To do this, Mr. Garrison said, would be "a betrayal of the trust of the people." He contended that there was very little knowledge and very little intense personal interest among members of the House concerning military affairs, and added that the Hay scheme to vote money to State troops "appeals to the direct personal, political interest of the members."

It is an open secret in Washington that Mr. Garrison and Mr. Hay clashed early in the Wilson Administration. The initial cause of their differences was ascribed to the refusal of Mr. Garrison to detach Major Gen. Leonard Wood from duty as Chief of the Army General Staff. The retirement of Mr. Garrison from the Cabinet is bound to be hailed as a great victory by the "Little Army" men in Congress and those Senators and Representatives who are working to have the Continental Army plan thrown into the discard so as to leave the way clear for legislation to pay State militiamen for their services and otherwise increase Federal support of State troops.

In the letter of Jan. 12 Secretary Garrison called on President Wilson to declare himself at the earliest possible moment "and make it clear beyond peradventure that nothing excepting national forces raised by the nation and subject to its exclusive authority, responsibility, and control is any real settlement of this issue." Two days later he wrote again to the President, referring to a statement made by Mr. Wilson to Chairman Hay, that the President was not insisting upon any particular plan for a military reserve, and would accept Mr. Hay's proposal if it would accomplish the purpose sought. Mr. Hay had told President Wilson that the President's proposal of a Continental Army of volunteers could not be met, and that the same end could be procured by utilizing State troops and appropriating money to the States for these troops on condition that the Federal Government should control them.

In a letter to the President dated Jan. 14 Mr. Garrison offered to withdraw "from the situation" if it embarrassed Mr. Wilson. This implied tender of his resignation brought from the President a letter written Jan. 17, in which Mr. Wilson said that apparently he had not made his own position clear to Mr. Garrison. That position was that the President was "not irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan of providing the nation with such a reserve," and that he was cordially willing to discuss alternate proposals. The President took the position that it would never be proper or possible for him to say to a committee of the House of Representatives that it should take his plan or none. He also defended members of the House from Mr. Garrison's accusation that they were ignorant of military affairs. On the contrary, he said he had found them well informed, and he believed that Chairman Hay and his colleagues were seeking to act for the best interests of the country.

Chairman Hay and two other Democratic members of the House Military Committee had a talk with the President yesterday about the pending defense legislation. They told the President that the Continental Army had few friends in Congress, while the militia plan had many. Nothing in Mr. Garrison's letter of yesterday to the President indicates that he was aware of what occurred at this conference.

To that letter the President sent his response of today, which led to Mr. Garrison's resignation. He told the Secretary of War that now was the time for calm and deliberate action and that he felt it his duty to keep his mind open with respect to the Continental Army and militia plans.

It is known that one of Secretary Garrison's principal reasons for his conviction that only a Federal Continental Army, instead of a reorganized National Guard, could be the main military dependence of the nation was his belief that some day the United States might be called upon to defend the Monroe Doctrine, and in that event he foresaw that the National Guard might not be available for use outside of the United States before a declaration of war.

Garrison's Departure Hurried.

It is said that Secretary Garrison when he left for New York had not received the President's letter accepting his resignation. One version is that it was after the President had been informed that Mr. Garrison had left for New York and that rumors of his resignation were current that he dictated the letter of acceptance, which he dispatched immediately. It was not until 8 o'clock tonight that formal announcement of the Garrison and Breckinridge resignations was made at the White House.

Henry Breckinridge

Mr. Garrison's last day as a member of the Cabinet passed almost without any outward evidence of the step he was contemplating. He was at his office early and throughout the morning busily occupied with ordinary routine affairs. Later he dictated the speech which he had expected to deliver in the afternoon before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in defense of his continental army plan.

It was not until he announced suddenly late in the afternoon that he was leaving the city and would not deliver the address that there was the slightest suspicion that anything unusual had happened. The Secretary left the State, War, and Navy Building with Assistant Secretary Breckinridge. Inquiry as to where he was going and how long he would remain brought only the reply that he would be "out of town for an indefinite stay."

Expressions of regret over the turn of affairs were general in Administration circles. The President thinks highly of Mr. Garrison's abilities, and his name was seriously considered when the appointment of a successor to Justice Lamar on the Supreme Court Bench was under consideration. Mr. Garrison has been the warm friend of most of the other Cabinet members, although he and ex-Secretary Bryan differed radically on many subjects.

When the President went into the Middle West recently to speak on national defense it was understood that he undertook the trip partially at the suggestion of Mr. Garrison. During the tour the President spoke at every meeting in favor of the Garrison army plan, but said that he was not particular about details so long as a reserve of approximately 500,000 trained men was secured. It was said tonight that Mr. Wilson's failure to refuse any compromise on the subject in his speeches was one cause of Mr. Garrison's resignation.

Mr. Garrison is quoted as saying to a close friend just before leaving Washington that he was entirely out of politics and intended to practice law in New York. He would not follow the Bryan plan of opposing policies of President Wilson, he said. The Administration has been anxious to have Mr. Garrison become a candidate for the Gubernatorial or Senatorial nomination in New Jersey, but he has been frank in saying that he would have none of it.

This letter was addressed to President Wilson by Secretary Garrison in January, beginning the correspondence:

Sees Only One Solution.

Jan. 12, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President: In my judgment we are facing a critical juncture with respect to the military part of the national defense program. I am convinced that, unless the situation is dealt with promptly and effectively, we can indulge in no reasonable expectation of any acceptable result.

So far as the military part of national defense is concerned, there can be no honest or worthy solution which does not result in national forces under the exclusive control and authority of the National Government. Any other solution is illusory and not real, is apparent and not substantial.

There is a perfectly legitimate field of discussion and debate as to the means of obtaining these national forces. The proportion thereof that should be regular standing army, that should be organized reserves of the regular standing army, and that should be drawn from the body of citizens for shorter periods of national service than those in the regular standing army, are all legitimate and proper matters for consideration, analysis and discussion.

But there is absolutely no dissent, from the military standpoint, from the conclusion that the only measure of national defense that possesses any virtue is one which produces national forces. From the beginning of the Government to this time, excepting during periods of actual war, the acknowledged weakness and defect of the situation arose out of the lack of any system producing these Federal forces. The situation was rendered worse by the presence of State troops, raised, officered, trained, and governed by the States, that were assumed to be a military reliance for the nation, when, in fact, they are not and can never be made to be. Under the Constitution of the United States these State troops must always be governed, officered and trained by the respective States.

The very first line of cleavage, therefore, which must be encountered and dealt with by the student of the situation is between reliance upon a system of State troops, forever subject to constitutional limitations which render them absolutely insecure as a reliance for the nation, or reliance upon national forces raised, officered, trained, and controlled by the national authorities. Upon this subject there does not exist, and there cannot legitimately exist, any difference of opinion among those who are unbiased and who believe in real national security and defense.

The policy recommended to you and adopted by you squarely places the nation upon the sure foundation of national forces. If that policy is made effective by legislation there will be secured to the country, for the first time, a real, stable foundation for the military part of its national defense. If, however, instead thereof, a policy is adopted based upon the State troops as the main reliance of this country for its military arm, not only has no advance been made from the deplorable and inexcusable situation in which we have so long been, but an effective block has been placed across the pathway toward a proper settlement. The adoption of such a policy would serve to delude the people into believing that the subject had been settled, and therefore required no further consideration upon their part. It would, therefore, in my judgment, be infinitely worse than an entire failure of all legislative enactment upon the subject. The latter would at least leave it open for future settlement.

I, of course, am not advised as to the statements of intention made by Mr. Hay to you in the conversations held with you prior to your message to Congress at the opening of the present session. I have always felt, and have so expressed myself to you, that the situation in the Congress was such that, unless you personally exerted the power of your leadership you would not obtain any worthy results in this matter.

Mr. Hay has now made open declaration of his intention. He announces that he does not intend to press for the enactment of the military policy advocated in your message. With respect to the regular army, he does not purpose giving us the organizations asked for and imperatively necessary if the Federal volunteers (so-called continental army) are to be properly trained; he purposes adding a few thousand men to the enlisted strength of the army in its present organization, the adding of a few regiments of field artillery to the existing organizations of the regular army, the entire abandonment of the idea of a Federal force of national volunteers, and the passing of a bill granting direct Federal pay to the enlisted men and officers of the State troops.

Hay's Program "Illusory."

In my judgment, the effect of the enactment of Mr. Hay's program would be to set back the whole cause of legitimate, honest national defense in an entirely unjustifiable and inexcusable way. It would be, in my judgment, a betrayal of the trust of the people in this regard. It would be illusory and apparently without any reality or substance.

There is, unfortunately, very little knowledge and very little intense personal interest in any of the members of the House concerning military affairs. Apart from the power that always resides in every Chairman of committee, Mr. Hay has the additional power of dealing with a subject concerning which the rest of the House has no knowledge and about which it has never concerned itself. In this particular instance his proposal of settling this matter by voting money to the enlisted men and officers of the State troops appeals to the direct personal, political interest of the members. In these circumstances it seems to me to be perfectly clear that, unless you interpose your position as leader of the country on this great subject, the result will be the lamentable one which I have just described.

It seems to be equally imperative that your interposition should be immediate. If this proposed program of Mr. Hay is accepted by the committee and by public opinion and by the House as a real solution of this vital matter, any position subsequently taken will be negligible so far as substantial, actual results are concerned.

The issue must be plainly and clearly drawn. It has nothing whatever to do with the number of men to be raised or with the means of raising them, as Mr. Hay would have it appear that it has. It is between two absolutely different systems, one of which is based upon the nation undertaking upon its own responsibility the raising and management of the national troops, and the other of which leaves us in the position that we have always been in since the institution of the Government—to rely upon the States doing this thing for the nation—a situation in which the nation is relying upon a military force that it does not raise, that it does not officer, that it does not train, and that it does not control. A mere statement of the situation shows that the two different proposals are as wide apart as any two proposals upon any subject possibly can be.

Mr. Hay's proposal to include a draft or compulsory provision, so that at the outbreak of war the nation could bring under its control these State troops, utterly fails to meet the essential objections to the perpetuation of the militia system. The difficulty to be dealt with does not arise out of the Government not being able to take over these troops in the event of war, but arises out of its inability under the Constitution to have the essential unity of responsibility, authority, and control in the raising, officering, training, and governing of its military forces.

If the public obtains the impression that Mr. Hay's solution is merely another means of accomplishing the same end as your proposed policy, they will accept the same and rest content that their desires have been properly met. If, on the other hand, they are clearly and unmistakably advised that to adopt the policy suggested by Mr. Hay is to make a mockery of all that was worthy and virtuous in the proposal of a proper military policy and that it is a delusion to consider such a solution as a real reliance or security, then there is hope that we can obtain results commensurate with the necessities of the case and with a self-respecting consideration and treatment thereof.

I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon you my view of the imperative necessity of your seeking an occasion at the earliest possible moment to declare yourself with respect to the matter, and in doing so to make it clear beyond peradventure that nothing excepting national forces, raised by the nation and subject to its exclusive authority, responsibility, and control, is any real settlement of this issue. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The President.

Two days later Mr. Garrison wrote again to the President, as follows:

Calls for Show of Sincerity.

War Department, Washington, D. C.,
Jan. 14, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President.—What you said today by way of response to my letter of the 12th requires me to make my position perfectly clear to you.

You stated that Mr. Hay told you that your proposal of Federal volunteers could not be procured and that the same end for which you were striving could be procured by other means—by utilizing the State troops as the basis of the policy and making appropriations of pay to the States conditioned on Federal control of the State troops. You stated to him that you were not interested in any particular program or means of accomplishing the purpose of securing the men and would accept his proposal if it accomplished that purpose.

Since the policy that was recommended to you and adopted by you discarded as absolutely impossible a military system based upon State troops and asserted that the only possible basis for a military policy was national forces, it is entirely clear that the proposals are diametrically opposed to each other, and are irreconcilable.

Those who are conscientiously convinced that nothing but national forces can properly be the basis of a policy of national defense cannot possibly accept a policy based upon State forces. It not only does not in itself offer an acceptable solution, but acts to prevent any proper solution.

If those who are thus convinced are faced with the necessity of declaring their position on the matter, they can only show their sincerity and good faith by declining to admit the possibility of compromise with respect to this essential fundamental principle.

I am thus convinced; I feel that we are challenged by the existing situation to declare ourselves promptly, openly and unequivocally, or be charged properly with lack of sincerity and good faith. We cannot hope to see our program, based on this essential principle, succeed, if we admit the possibility of compromise with respect to it.

Yours is the ultimate responsibility; yours is the final determination as to the manner in which the situation shall be faced and treated. I fully realize this, and I do not desire to cause you the slightest embarrassment on my account; if, therefore, my withdrawal from the situation would relieve you, you should not hesitate for a moment on that account. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The President.

The President's reply follows:

Willing to See Both Sides.

The White House, Washington, Jan. 17, 1916.

My Dear Secretary: I am very much obliged to you for your letters of Jan. 12 and Jan. 14. They make your views with regard to adequate measures of preparation for military defense sharply clear. I am sure that I already understood just what your views were, but I am glad to have them restated in this succinct and striking way. You believe, as I do, that the chief thing necessary is that we should have a trained citizen reserve, and that the training, organization, and control of that reserve should be under immediate Federal direction.

But apparently I have not succeeded in making my own position equally clear to you, though I feel sure that I have made it perfectly clear to Mr. Hay. It is that I am not irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan of providing the nation with such a reserve, and am certainly willing to discuss alternative proposals.

Any other position on my part would indicate an attitude toward the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives which I should in no circumstances feel at liberty to assume. It would never be proper or possible for me to say to any committee of the House of Representatives that, so far as my participation in legislation was concerned, they would have to take my plan or none.

I do not share your opinion that the members of the House who are charged with the duty of dealing with military affairs are ignorant of them or of the military necessities of the nation. On the contrary, I have found them well informed and actuated by a most intelligent appreciation of the grave responsibilities imposed upon them. I am sure that Mr. Hay and his colleagues are ready to act with a full sense of all that is involved in this great matter, both for the country and for the national parties which they represent.

Points to Alternative of Veto.

My own duty toward them is perfectly plain. I must welcome a frank interchange of views and a patient and thorough comparison of all the methods proposed for obtaining the objects we all have in view. So far as my own participation in final legislative action is concerned, no one will expect me to acquiesce in any proposal that I regard as inadequate or illusory. If, as the outcome of a free interchange of views, my own judgment and that of the committee should prove to be irreconcilably different and a bill should be presented to me which I could not accept as accomplishing the essential things sought, it would manifestly be my duty to veto it and go to the country on the merits.

But there is no reason to anticipate or fear such a result, unless we should ourselves take at the outset the position that only the plans of the department are to be considered; and that position, it seems to me, would be wholly unjustifiable. The committee and the Congress will expect me to be as frank with them as I hope they will be with me and will, of course, hold me justified in fighting for my own matured opinion.

I have had a delightfully frank conference with Mr. Hay. I have said to him that I was perfectly willing to consider any plan that would give us a national reserve under unmistakable national control, and would support any such scheme if convinced of its adequacy and wise policy. More he has not asked or desired. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Mr. Garrison yesterday wrote the President as follows:

Forecasts His Retirement.

War Department, Washington,
Feb. 9, 1916.

Mr. Dear Mr. President: Two matters within the jurisdiction of this department are now of immediate and pressing importance, and I am constrained to declare my position definitely and unmistakably thereon. I refer, of course, to the Philippine question and the matter of national defense.

You know my convictions with respect to each of them. I consider the principle embodied in the Clarke amendment an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust toward the Filipinos; so believing, I cannot accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance.

I consider the reliance upon the militia for national defense an unjustifiable imperiling of the nation's safety. It would not only be a sham in itself, but its enacement into law would prevent, if not destroy, the opportunity to procure measures of real, genuine national defense. I could not accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance.

I am obliged to make my position known immediately upon each of these questions—in a speech on Thursday afternoon upon the national defense question and in a communication to the House committee having charge of the Philippine question. If, with respect to either matter, we are not in agreement upon these fundamental principles, then I could not, with propriety remain your seeming representative in respect thereto. Our convictions would be manifestly not only divergent, but utterly irreconcilable.

You will appreciate the necessity of timely knowledge upon my part of the determination reached by you with respect to each of these matters, so that I may act advisedly in the premises. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The President.

To this letter the President replied today as follows:

President Advises Patience.

The White House,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: In reply to your letter of today, let me say:

First—That it is my own judgment that the action embodied in the Clarke amendment to the bill extending further self-government to the Philippines is unwise at this time, but it would clearly be most inadvisable for me to take the position that I must dissent from that action should both houses of Congress concur in a bill embodying that amendment. That is a matter upon which I must, of course, withhold judgment until the joint action of the two houses reaches me in definite form.

What the final action of the houses will be no one can at this time certainly forecast. I am now, of course, engaged in conference with Mr. Jones and others with regard to the probable action of the House of Representatives in this matter, and do not yet know what it is likely to be. The one obvious thing, it seems to me, is the necessity for calm and deliberate action on our part at this time, when matters of such gravity are to be determined, and not only calm and deliberate action, but action which takes into very serious consideration views differing from our own.

Second—As I have had occasion to say to you, I am not yet convinced that the measure of preparation for national defense which we deem necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the National Guard under Federal control and training, but I feel in duty bound to keep my mind open to conviction on that side, and think that it would be most unwise and most unfair to the committee of the House which has such a plan in mind to say that it cannot be done. The bill in which it will be embodied has not yet been drawn, as I learned today from Mr. Hay. I should deem it a very serious mistake to shut the door against this attempt on the part of the committee in perfect good faith to meet the essentials of the program set forth in my message, but in a way of their own choosing.

As you know, I do not at all agree with you in favoring compulsory enlistment for training, and I fear the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the House on the part of the representatives of the Department of War has greatly prejudiced the House against the proposal for a Continental Army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the Chief of Staff in favor of compulsory enlistment.

I owe you this frank repetition of my views and policy in this matter, which we have discussed on previous occasions in the letters which we have exchanged and in conversation. I am very much obliged to you for your own frank avowal of your convictions. I trust that you will feel no hesitation about expressing your personal views on both these subjects on the two occasions to which you refer, but I hope that you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the Administration.

You will, of course, understand that I am devoting my energy and attention unsparingly in conference with members of the various committees of Congress to an effort to procure an agreement upon a workable and practicable program. This is a time when it seems to me patience on the part of all of us is of the essence in bringing about a consummation of the purpose we all have in mind. Very sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

Upon receiving this letter Mr. Garrison replied, tendering his resignation:

Letter of Resignation.

War Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President: I am just in receipt of yours of Feb. 10, in reply to mine of Feb. 9. It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifast the impropriety of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to those matters.

I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, to take effect at your convenience. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The President.

The President's Acceptance.

The President's letter accepting the resignation follows:

The White House,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I must confess to feeling a very great surprise at your letter of today offering your resignation as Secretary of War. There has been no definite action taken yet in either of the matters to which your letter of yesterday referred. The whole matter is under debate, and all the influences that work for clarity and judgment ought to be available at this time.

But since you have felt obliged to take this action, and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you to retain the Secretaryship of War while I am endeavoring to find a successor. I ought to relieve you at once, and do hereby accept your resignation, because it is so evidently your desire that I should do so.

I cannot take this important step, however, without expressing to you my very warm appreciation of the distinguished service you have rendered as Secretary of War, and I am sure that in expressing this appreciation I am only putting into words the judgment of our fellow-citizens far and wide.

With sincere regret at the action you have felt constrained to take, sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

The Breckinridge Correspondence.

Here is the letter of Assistant Secretary Breckinridge tendering his resignation:

War Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President—The Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, has just informed me of the fact that he has submitted his resignation, to take effect at your convenience.

I have been cognizant of each detail of the correspondence between yourself and him leading up to this action on his part. I have subscribed to each statement of principle made by him throughout this correspondence. I share without exception his convictions, and, therefore, have tendered my resignation to take effect at your convenience. Very respectfully,

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

The President.

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Breckinridge, the President wrote:

The White House,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Breckinridge: I can quite understand why you deem it incumbent upon you in loyalty to your chief to follow his example in tendering your resignation, and, since I have accepted his resignation, I am sure it will be your desire that I accept yours also. I do so with genuine regret, because you have in every way fulfilled the highest expectations and rendered the country the most conscientious and efficient service.

It is with genuine sorrow that I see this official relationship between us brought to an end. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT A SURPRISE.

Garrison Went from New Jersey Bench to the Cabinet.

The appointment of Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War was a surprise to most of President Wilson's friends. Soon after it was announced, on March 4, 1913, stories were told of how he came to be chosen for the Cabinet.

It was said that President Wilson was unable to find any one suitable for the portfolio, and Colonel E. M. House and Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, were consulted. The President impressed on them the fact that he wanted a man who was a good equity lawyer, because of the Secretary of War's duties in connection with the government of the Philippines and other matters coming under his jurisdiction. Mr. Garrison, then serving a second term as Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, was suggested by Mr. Tumulty, Colonel House concurring, and the nomination was made.

The ex-Secretary had been active in Democratic politics and was a member of the law firm of Garrison, McManus & Enright of Jersey City until June 15, 1904, when he resigned to take office as Vice Chancellor of the State.

Since he became Secretary of War it has been reported several times that he was about to resign. On Oct. 13, 1915, it was said that he was ready to resign when his proposed army budget was threatened. Matters in Washington became almost deadlocked and things were adjusted only when the President stepped in and made peace.

A previous report had it that Mr. Garrison was tired of Washington life and had been asked by Governor Fielder to accept the Chief Justiceship of New Jersey. It was said by his friends at the time that he was only too willing to give up his Cabinet post, but he denied that he had received an offer of the Justiceship. It became known at that time that the President was very loath to have him give up the Secretaryship.

Mr. Garrison, who was born in Camden, N. J., is now in his fifty-second year. He received his education in the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, where he took a special course. Later he entered the law offices of Redding, Jones & Carson of Philadelphia, and attended the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received a degree in 1886. In 1888 Mr. Garrison was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and returned to Camden, where he remained until he moved to Jersey City in 1899.

WORK OF LANE AND HOUSTON.

Two Cabinet Officers Who Are Mentioned for Possible Appointment.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior before he was called to President Wilson's Cabinet, had made a name for himself as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A native Canadian, having been born in Prince Edward Island, he was graduated from the University of California in 1886, and from 1897 to 1902 was Corporation Counsel for San Francisco. He is mentioned as possible successor to Secretary Garrison.

He was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1905, and at once applied himself to the intricate questions which come before that body. He specialized particularly on the problems connected with express companies, and did much to make the parcel post system a possibility. It was he who largely was responsible for the Government's attack on the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, and he always has stood for the firm control over corporations.

So in 1911 he advocated a corporation commission, upon much the same lines as the Interstate Commerce Commission and armed with the power to regulate all concerns engaged in interstate business.

As Secretary of the Interior Mr. Lane has had the opportunity of aiding the cause that has been nearest his heart, the development of the riches of the country by great schemes of reclamation and irrigation. He has protested against the way in which the natural wealth of the country has passed under private control, and has pointed to the happy condition California might be in if it got even 5 per cent. of the oil annually produced there. So in December, 1913, as the value and possibilities of the radium-bearing lands began to be realized, he came out strongly for giving the Government control of all radium ores found on Government lands.

He also has paid much attention to the flood problems of the Middle West and has argued that the proper way to deal with them is by deepening of rivers. It is on account of his interest in such plans as these that he always has been an ardent lover of peace. He knows how much such mighty plans cost and how much good can be accomplished by them, and he has feared to see the public funds diverted from them to armaments and pensions.

David Franklin Houston, another mentioned to succeed Secretary Garrison, succeeded James Wilson, who had been Secretary of Agriculture for sixteen years. He was before his appointment Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, and had spent all his life as a teacher. His specialty was political science, and for a time he was President of the University of Texas and before that occupied a similar position in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

As an educator and scientist he has found much that is congenial in his work in the Department of Agriculture. He has believed in the conservation of natural resources and the education that makes that possible. He has encouraged the research bureaus of the department, and has done all he could to spread the knowledge of the discoveries made by the expert investigators.

COMMENT OF LOCAL PRESS.

Reget Is Voiced by All, but with Variations.

The resignation of Secretary Garrison evokes expressions of regret from the morning newspapers of New York City. Herewith are extracts from the editorial comments:

Calls Action "Deplorable."

From The World.

Secretary Garrison's resignation is the more deplorable, at such a critical time as this, because it is without adequate cause. If Cabinet members are to resign whenever there is opposition in Congress to the measures that they advocate, or whenever Congress is on the point of doing something of which they do not approve, government must soon collapse.

The World has high respect for Judge Garrison and has long regarded him as one of the ablest men in the National Government, but his resignation is a very grave mistake. Believing what he believes, it was his duty to keep up the fight, remembering that this session of Congress is neither the beginning nor the end of legislation.

Secretary Garrison resigned before any of the measures about which he was so much concerned had come to a decisive vote. Indeed, one of the bills had not yet been drafted. In those circumstances his resignation was a hasty, impulsive act, impossible to justify and not easy to excuse.

A Loss to the Public Service.

From The Sun.

By the resignation of the Secretary of War the Administration and, more, the country lose a most valuable servant. Mr. Garrison's career has been marked by a breadth and depth of learning, a maturity of judgment, and a great good sense that was the keynote of his signal ability.

The loss to our public service is utterly deplorable.

"Evil Omen" for Administration.

From The Tribune.

The Tribune has differed with Mr. Garrison on certain details of his military policy. It has favored a larger increase of the regular army than he was willing—or able—to advocate. Yet it has always recognized the sincerity and soundness of his general views and has applauded his readiness to do what he thought could be done to improve the military establishment and to uproot the false notions and traditions which have made our military system a travesty.

Mr. Garrison also added strength to the Administration outside his own department. He was a counselor whose opinion on any question carried weight—which, unfortunately, cannot be said of all, or even a majority, of his Cabinet associates. His independence of character left him no choice but to resign when he found himself unable to acquiesce in concessions made by the President to political expediency. His resignation is an evil omen for the Administration.

"Too Much of a Patriot."

From The Herald.

Mr. Garrison's departure from the Cabinet is a distinct loss to the Administration and to the country. • • •

If Mr. Garrison were more of a politician and less of a patriot, he would have rested content under the lack of Presidential leadership about which he complains. Evidently Mr. Garrison is too much of a patriot to be party to sacrificing the nation's preparedness even on the altar of militia politics and in the year of a national election.

Thinks His Plans Were Hopeless.

From The Journal of Commerce.

Evidently Mr. Garrison paid much less heed than the President to political considerations and keeping the forces together to get what could be agreed upon rather than the utmost that was desired. • • • There was little hope for the success of his plans with the present Congress, and that may be fortunate for the country. He had come to take an extreme, not to say a one-sided, view, and there is no real ground for believing that there is any pressing occasion for adopting the measures upon which he insisted.

Lays It to Foreign Policy.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

Mr. Garrison has regarded seriously not only his office of Secretary of War, but also his position as adviser to the President, but President Wilson needs no advisers, but messenger boys. Therein is the cause of Secretary Garrison's resignation to be found. The actual motives for the resignation will be revealed in time. They must inevitably become public. Apparently they lay hidden in the foreign policy of President Wilson and not in domestic affairs.

"Writing on the Wall."

From the German Herold.

Mr. Garrison has apparently seen the writing on the wall which predicts the collapse of the Wilson Administration. He rushes to safety while their is still time; the others venture to remain in the mess. Through his retirement Mr. Garrison is left free-handed to support Presidential candidates other than Wilson.

CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAN NOW DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

proposed Continental Army as a secondary war force.

The President is said to have indicated that if Congress was unalterably opposed to the Continental Army plan, the Administration was willing to cooperate in some means of "federalizing" the National Guard in an effective way. The Republicans intimated to the President that the Administration was likely to be well pleased with the Army bill as reported by the House Committee.

It was said in well-informed quarters today that most of the members of the House Committee would favor a standing army of 125,000 to 140,000 men when the test came, and that legislation for the National Guard would be such as to appease the advocates of the original Garrison plan for a Continental Army.

Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois, was a witness before the House Military Affairs Committee today. He advocated in particular that the War Department detail more regular officers to train cadets in the land grant colleges. Education of reserve officers at such institutions, Dr. James contended, would accord with the democratic policies of the country. He thought William J. Bryan's contention that a million men would volunteer overnight in case of war was true, but he contended that without trained officers they would merely be a disorganized mob of no military value.

Miss Caroline Woof of New York, a member of the Society of Friends, added her argument to representatives of the society who opposed any change in the nation's military policy.

The committee will conclude its hearing tomorrow and begin at once drafting its plans to Federalize the militia and to grant the army increases asked by the War Department. It has no jurisdiction over coast defenses except as to personnel, nor over the plan to amass a huge store of war supplies during the next four years to be maintained as a reserve. The Fortifications Committee has been at work in secret session on these proposals for many weeks, and is nearing completion of its bill.

President Wilson discussed briefly with his visitors the need of preparation for an industrial mobilization of civilian forces to insure the army's supply lines and also private resources for the production of war material and army supplies. Both the Army and Navy Departments are at work now on investigations to show just what can be expected in this way in time of war.

Before the House Naval Committee today Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the navy, and Captain Bassett, head of the Naval Militia Division, unfolded department plans for building up and maintaining an adequate reserve force for the navy, which will include in its personnel members of the merchant marine, officers and men. A unified bill dealing with the whole subject will be worked out by the committee later.

As a direct step toward preparedness, Captain Bassett disclosed that the department was arranging for the first mobilization of the present naval reserve that had ever been attempted. More than half of the present force of 8,000 men will have two weeks' active service with the fleets next Summer, manning eight or nine pre-dreadnought battleships, if Congress approves the plan.

WOMEN AND PATRIOTISM.

Loveland Tells Them They Will Be Blamed for Unpreparedness.

The women of this country will be largely responsible if a calamity comes upon us because of our military unpreparedness, Major John W. Loveland lawyer, and an officer in the New Jersey National Guard, told the women of the National Special Aid Society, at its meeting yesterday afternoon at 597 Fifth Avenue. The reason for this, he said, was because women are in a great measure the trustees of the patriotism of their sons, husbands and friends.

The applause that greeted this statement was not nearly as great as that evoked when he said he favored compulsory military training and service. The society is affiliated with the National Security League.

The present state of unpreparedness in the United States is also due, in the Major's opinion, to ignorance, indifference, and the disposition to "let George do it." So great are the chances of war that Major Loveland said he had heard of persons who already were making arrangements to send their families into the interior. He quoted a man of military affairs as advising against an investment in New York because of the war chances.

"Universal compulsory military training and service for a limited and reasonable period," he said, "is the only safe and sound solution to our problem of national defense. Such training with the lessons of patriotism and public service which it would inculcate and develop probably would make stronger men and better citizens of our boys.

"We cannot safeguard our lives, homes and liberties with only a peace resolution in one hand, a disarmament proposition in the other, and no 'punch' in either," he declared.

GEN. WOOD WARNS NATION.

Tells Resorters at Aiken, S. C., the Country Must Be Prepared for War.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 10.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, delivered a strong address on "Preparedness" here at noon today.

General Wood echoed a great deal of what President Wilson has explained in his appeal to the American people on the necessity of national defense. The contention that the United States cannot be prepared to defend herself and to maintain peace without fostering militarism is puerile, he declared. Then he attacked voluntary service vigorously, insisting that the spirit of it is beautiful, but the system is sadly ineffective.

Citing history from the Revolution to the present day, General Wood declared that the United States never has been called upon to engage in war with a prepared foe, and unhesitatingly stated that if now war should be thrust upon the American nation without trained men the United States would be unable to maintain her defense against a nation equipped as are the European powers. However courageous men may be, he declared, in an age when warfare is technical and fought with machinery, personal bravery counts for nothing.

The army and navy, declared General Wood, are only the tools of defense. Behind them there must be trained and efficient men. His plea was for trained militiamen and a system that will place them at the call of the Government in time of necessity. General Wood then explained the plans for the citizen soldier camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be held in the Spring, like the Plattsburg Camp.

"We have had wars before, and we shall have wars again," declared General Wood. "This day and time wars come without warning, and to those who object to preparedness on the ground that it will make us militaristic I have only to say that unless we ourselves prepare some nation sooner or later will prepare us perhaps by invasion. Personally, I prefer we do the work for ourselves."

Among the members of the Aiken Winter colony in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Samson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Soutter, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perin, Miss Celestine Eustis, Frederick O. Beach, Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Thaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne.

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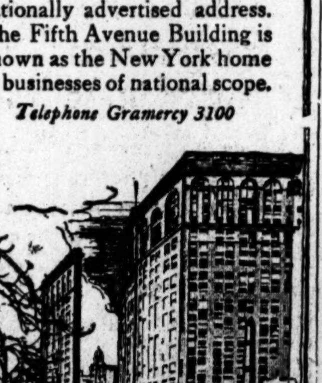

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"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

RUSSIANS AGAIN MENACE CZERNOWITZ

Capture of Uscieczko Imperils Austro-German Positions on Bukowina Front.

GERMANS FAIL AT DVINSK

Efforts to Establish New Positions Frustrated by Effectiveness of the Czar's Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—THE TIMES Petrograd correspondent, describing the importance of the Russian capture of Uscieczko, says:

"Uscieczko is a natural stronghold situated on a high ridge between the Dniester and its tributary, the Zurin, near the point of confluence. Thence the enemy dominated a wide stretch of country on the east bank and were able to pour a galling fire into the Russian positions. The precipitous slopes of the ridge, covered with a dense undergrowth, had under the guidance of German engineers been converted into a miniature Gibraltar, and in various directions, where a flanking fire could be most effectively directed against a possible attack, they had made clearings through the woods.

"To the experienced eye of the Russian commanders it became evident that they had to adopt the tactics of siege warfare. The men worked with tremendous energy, driving numerous saps, whence the enemy were assailed with a constant stream of hand grenades, which intermittently checked the attentions of their sharpshooters, while the batteries poured in high explosives and shrapnel with unerring precision. At the time of my visit one sap head was already under the third Austrian wire.

"The rout of the enemy must have been complete and absolute, inasmuch as the Russians not only stormed immediately the strong positions, but actually crossed the Dniester, although the opposite bank was equally precipitous and strongly fortified.

"By driving the enemy west of the Dniester at this point the Russians achieved a notable tactical success and one which also favorably influences the minor strategy of their campaign in Galicia, since it obviously lberates a good number of men from arduous observation.

"The general impression of my five weeks' visit to the Southwestern armies leads me to the firm, confident belief that the enemy there will never move further eastward, but that there is every probability of the Russians exerting the strongest pressure on their lines, and sooner or later of their compelling them to give way. Indeed, the wonderful spirit of the Russian troops leaves no doubt of ultimate victory in this theatre.

"The capture of Uscieczko may be regarded as the first important success won during the latter phase of the offensive in Galicia."

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—Significance is attached by Russian military commentators to the offensive movement of Russian troops in Eastern Galicia, just north of the Bukowina boundary, which is reported officially from Petrograd to have resulted in the capture of Uscieczko and the crossing of the Dniester at that point. Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the opinion is expressed that if the Russians continue their movement they will threaten all the Austro-German positions in the district of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

According to statements made by prisoners, the correspondent says, the desperate defense of Czernowitz by the Teutonic forces, which has cost them large losses, was dictated by political rather than strategical considerations, an order having been issued to the troops declaring that the fall of Czernowitz would cause the immediate adherence of Rumania to the Quadruple Entente.

Owing to the flooding of the Oginski Canal on account of a sudden thaw, the Germans have been compelled to evacuate all of their second line trenches in that district, losing large quantities of ammunition.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.—Developments in the Galician campaign, which for a fortnight have been mentioned only briefly in the official statements, figure prominently in today's news. Considerable importance is attached to the occupation of Uscieczko, on the Dniester, near the Bukowina frontier, which now is securely in Russian hands.

After successfully resisting energetic efforts of the Teutonic forces to break their lines, the Russians have now resumed the offensive. Their object is the capture of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, which it is thought would exert powerful influence on Rumania.

Uscieczko gives the Russians a new and important line of communication and threatens the position of the Austrians in the region of Czernowitz. Capture of this town is regarded as a decided step in the direction of the Russian goal.

"The unusual accuracy and effectiveness of the Russian artillery is mentioned in all accounts of the fighting, which is continuing vigorously on the Dvinsk front. The German advance guards, which have been attempting stubbornly to establish new positions, have been forced back repeatedly, while in the act of digging trenches, to their former lines. Notwithstanding their persistent efforts, the line is approximately the same as that held by them last October.

Southeast of Isebroff our troops captured a hill at the point of the bayonet and consolidated the position. They took 70 prisoners belonging to the Imperial Regiment and repulsed an Austrian counterattack.

Our artillery dislodged the enemy from a crater southwest of Samuschine, to the east of Zale Szczyky. On a hill east of Rarutche the enemy exploded a mine, but the attempts of the Austrians to occupy the crater were checked by hand grenades and rifle fire.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

On the fronts held by the army groups of Generals von Linsingen and von Bothmer attacks by weak enemy detachments were defeated by the Austro-Hungarians.

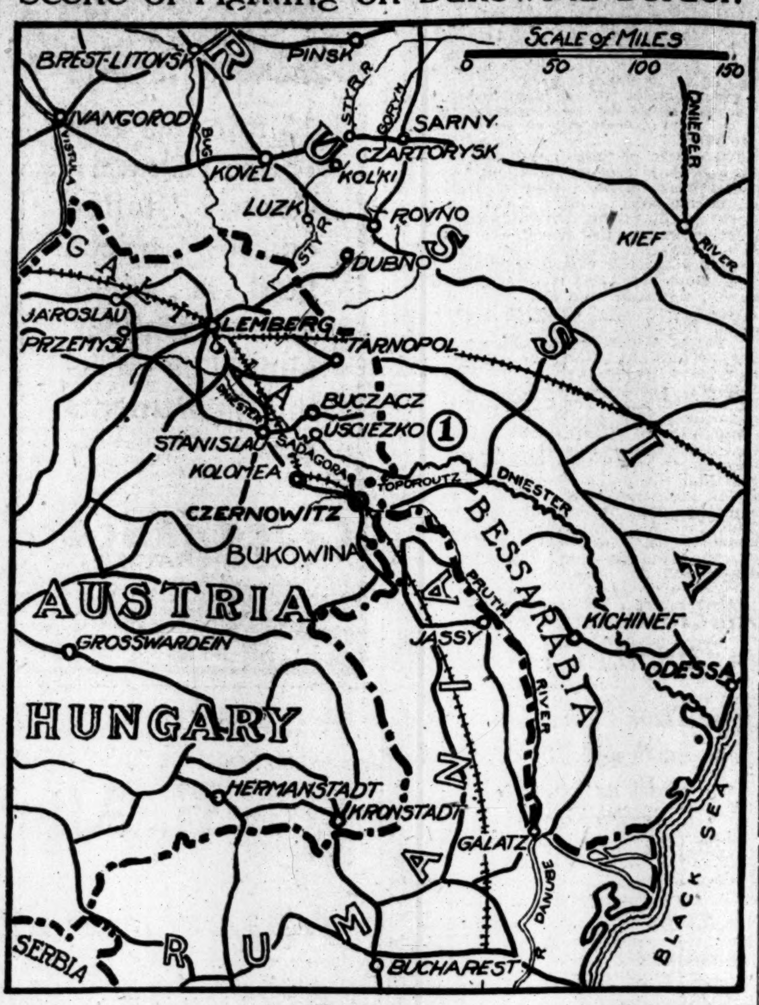
The Austro-Hungarian headquarters report received here today says:

The Russians are active against the Austro-Hungarian advance depots in Volhynia and on the east Galician frontier. There has been especially bitter fighting in the district of Austrian Infantry Regiment No. 14, which continued during the whole night. The enemy was finally completely routed. At one especially strongly contended position 200 dead Russians were counted. Besides numerous men were taken prisoners.

There has been bitter fighting also northwest of Tarnopol. The Russians again entered the trenches named in the recent headquarters report, but were ejected by a counterattack.

On the Bessarabian frontier our Croatian territorials drove back the Russians from a well-fortified advanced position to their main position.

Scene of Fighting on Bukowina Border.



After a struggle for it lasting for months the Russian Army in Galicia has captured the City of Usciezko (1) from the Austrians and crossed the Dniester River there. This gives them a new and important line of communication, and jeopardizes the enemy's positions around Czernowitz, capital of the crownland of Bukowina, which has changed hands several times during the war and now is the Russian objective.

PRUSSIANS LOSE 2,377,378.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Amsterdam Courant states that the Prussian casualty lists Nos. 420 to 429 show 19,339 dead, wounded, and missing, and Prussian lists Nos. 430 to 439 show 18,349 dead, wounded, and missing. The total Prussian losses are computed by this newspaper as 2,377,378. The German military losses include also 335 lists of casualties of Württemberg forces, 247 Bavarian lists, 248 Saxon lists, 60 navy lists, and some lists concerning German officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service, according to the Courant.

ALLIES REINFORCE ARMY AT SALONIKI

Troops with Artillery Reported to be Landing at the Port Daily.

BRIDGE AT KUDOVA REBUILT

Greek Premier Tells Approving Chamber That Demobilization at This Time Is Impossible.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—"Troops of the Entente Allies continue landing daily with artillery," says a dispatch to the Temps today from Saloniki.

"Field Marshal von Mackensen has been on the opposite front since Feb. 4.

"Other information is that the railway bridge across the Varder at Kudova has been rebuilt.

"The German heavy artillery with the Bulgarian Army is suffering from inadequate food transport."

A Havas dispatch from Athens dated Feb. 9 says:

"Premier Skouloudis read a declaration in the Greek Chamber today to the effect that the program of the Government was above all to keep the forces of the nation intact and use them exclusively in the interests of the country.

"The Premier said the course of events had shown that this policy, whose object was to avoid trouble for Greece, had obtained approval of a majority of the population. This policy, he asserted, would be continued, notwithstanding pressure, which the people were enduring courageously in the hope that right and justice would soon recover their authority.

"In the discussion which followed the declaration M. Gounaris, former Premier, supported the Government. The Chamber unanimously approved the declaration of M. Skouloudis."

ATHENS, Feb. 9, (via Paris, Feb. 10.)—M. Gounaris, former Premier and now Minister of the Interior, asserted today that demobilization of the army was impossible for the present owing to circumstances which it was inadvisable to discuss.

SOFIA, Feb. 10.—The Government organ Narodni Prava publishes a leading article asserting that Bulgaria has the right to invade Greece for the purpose of attacking the French and British troops there. It declares Bulgaria is not responsible for the fact that her enemies have violated the neutrality of Greece, and continues:

"Our enemies must not remain where they are. We have the right to seek our enemies there and destroy them in order that they may not threaten us.

"It may be hard for Greece to see foreign troops on her soil, but we cannot permit ourselves to be prevented from defending ourselves. We cannot possibly permit the enemy to remain near our border. He must be driven out. We are prepared to meet all possibilities, with the fullest confidence in our power to win a final victory."

HURL FOES OVER PRECIPICE.

Italians Repel Austrians Who Try to Climb to Mountain Summit.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

In the Cividale zone, in the upper Valtellina, Tuesday night, the enemy opened an intense rifle fire against our posts near Capanna, without, however, causing any damage.

In Lagarina Valley Tuesday we repulsed a minor attack against our positions. On Tofana Ridge Wednesday night an enemy detachment attempted to climb to the summit. It was repulsed and fell over the precipice.

On the Isonzo rain and fog yesterday completely prevented artillery action.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS PLAN PEACE MOVE

Dutch Party Agrees to Simultaneous Parliamentary Agitation.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, (via London.)—The American Socialist Party has cabled Henri H. van Kol, the Socialist leader in the upper chamber of the Dutch Parliament, proposing a simultaneous parliamentary peace agitation on the basis of evacuation of invaded territory, the liberation of oppressed nations, the removal of the political disabilities of Jews, the determination of the status of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland by a plebescite, freedom of the seas, gradual disarmament, and international arbitration.

The dispatch says President Wilson will be urged in Congress Feb. 24 to convene the neutral nations and open negotiations to that end.

Herr van Kol cabled Meyer London, Socialist member of the House of Representatives at Washington, an assurance of the adhesion to the proposed American program by the Dutch Socialist Party and promised its co-operation if the American action succeeded.

ROME ACCLAIMS BRIAND.

French Prelate Among Those Who Greet the French Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 10.—When M. Briand, the French Premier, arrived this morning 10,000 Romans were assembled outside the station to cheer him.

Among the well-known personages who called on M. Briand the most interesting was an ecclesiastic whose modest gown did not reveal his dignity as a Monsignor. He was the only prelate present, as the Church cannot forget that M. Briand was one of the leaders of the campaign against the religious orders in France.

The prelate who defied this veto was Mgr. Duchesne, Director of the French School of Historic Studies here, which this year is empty, as all the students are fighting at the front.

Mgr. Duchesne's liberal views are well known. He considers the Anglican orders valid and his history of the Church was put on the Index under the late Pope. He says he will never be a Cardinal because of his devotion to the Queen Mother and the House of Savoy. His presence at M. Briand's reception at the Grand Hotel perhaps shows more independence of character than any of his former acts, although Mgr. Duchesne greeted in M. Briand not a "persecutor of the Church," but the head of a Government whose people are fighting France's traditional enemy.

ROME, Feb. 10.—Premier Salandra, Foreign Minister Sonnino, and other officials were on the platform to receive M. Briand and his colleagues.

The Premier visited Queen Helena, Queen Mother Margherita, and the Duke of Genoa. He deposited wreaths on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert in the Pantheon.

Albert Thomas, French Under Secretary of War and Munitions, speaking to the members of the Italian press said: "This is a war of copper and nitrogen, since our struggle with the enemy is, above all, a competition in arms, munitions, and chemistry. France alone has 750,000 workers, including 120,000 women, employed in these departments, and on the French front the British and French supplies now surpass those of Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The establishment of a closer and more fruitful collaboration among the Allies was indicated yesterday by M. Briand as the chief purpose of his visit to Italy.

"I undertake this journey with the greatest confidence," said M. Briand to the Paris correspondent of the Corriere della Sera of Milan, before he took the train for Italy. "I feel certain that I shall gain from your statesmen, who have given such splendid proofs of intelligence and wisdom, the strongest support in carrying out the task of establishing among the Allies a closer and more fruitful collaboration."

SAILORS ON SNARED U-BOATS ENDED LIVES

Army Surgeon Saw 27 Bodies in Captured Craft, Each with Bullet in Head.

DIED TO CHEAT CAPTORS

Dr. M. S. Inglis Says Commander Killed His Men and Then Himself.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Anchor liner Cameronia was Dr. M. S. Inglis, who has been for several months in the war zone with the Canadian troops from Montreal, and who expects to return in ten days to the front, he said. In an interview with the reporters on the steamer Dr. Inglis gave some interesting details of submarine warfare waged by the Germans, and said their crews preferred to end their lives by the pistol rather than fall alive into the hands of the British.

"Some little time ago," Dr. Inglis continued, "I was in Dover, England, visiting a naval surgeon who was an old friend from Canada, when four German submarines were towed into the harbor by torpedo boat destroyers. They had been captured in the steel nets off Folkestone.

"We were both in uniform, and later in the day my friend obtained permission for us to go on board the submarines after they had been opened. We were told to be prepared for a gruesome sight, as the crews, it was believed, had died of asphyxiation before the undersea craft were released from the nets and brought to the surface.

"To my surprise there appeared to be a good current of air in the interior, and it was evident that the men had not been suffocated. In the forward part of the vessel, where the machinery was located, I saw twenty-seven members of the crew lying on the deck with bullet holes in their foreheads. A little distance away was the commander in uniform like his men, with a big navy revolver clenched in his right hand. A naval officer who went below with us said it was believed that the German commander first had gone round and shot his crew one after another to prevent them from suffering the horrors of suffocation, and then had taken his own life. I never shall forget the sight. When we regained the deck I declined to visit the other three submarines which had been captured. Later I was told they had been opened and the crews were found to have been shot in the same manner as the twenty-seven men in the first one to be examined."

The doctor added that he was told before leaving England that fifty-nine submarines had been accounted for, and that they were no longer feared for their activities against merchant shipping around the British Isles. The British Navy was making preparations to cope with German and Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean, he said. Recently the Captain of a British freighter from London stated on his arrival that he had seen a captured German submarine raised off Folkestone, where the craft had become entangled with the nets, and that when the crew of the British destroyer took the hatch off the interior the Germans jumped out on deck and a terrific fight started, which lasted for half an hour before all the Germans had been subdued. After that experience, the Captain said, the submarines were kept below longer, to make certain that the men were all dead.

CRAFT PREY ON U-BOATS.

American-Built Mosquito Fleet Is Big Asset to Allies.

The success of fast American-built motor boats, armed with machine guns, as a means of patrolling the waters about the British Isles, as aids to the operations of scout aeroplanes on home duty, has been so great, it was reported yesterday, that the British Government has placed an order for 500 such boats with an American company. Statistics of the size of the order could not be given out at the works, it was said yesterday, but that motor boats which have been built for special patrol work had proved more successful than the British Government at first had expected was admitted by an authority on motor boats who is familiar with the orders to the American companies.

NEW NOTE GOES TO AUSTRIA

Lansing Asks for an Explanation of the Petrolite Attack.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he had sent to the Austro-Hungarian Government, through Ambassador Penfield, a dispatch asking for an investigation and an explanation of the attack by an Austrian submarine on the American tank steamer Petrolite.

The Secretary said published statements that demands had been made upon the Vienna Government were "not true," but that it was within the range of possibility that demands of some sort might be made in the future should the investigation warrant them.

The Secretary's dispatch called attention to affidavits from members of the crew of the Petrolite and to information from other sources to the effect that the ship was stopped in the Mediterranean near Alexandria by an Austrian submarine, which fired upon her and wounded one man in her engine room.

The submarine commander asked for food, which Captain Thompson of the Petrolite refused. The commander thereupon sent a boarding party on the American ship and removed one American member of her crew, who was held as a hostage while the Austrians took the food they required from the Petrolite's stores.

Novel questions are involved in the case. Warships under certain stress may take food from merchantmen if they give proper receipts or payment, but it is realized that if submarines are to be permitted to do so every neutral ship may be made a base for their operations.

SEES EFFORT TO AWE US.

Petrograd Connects Moewe with German Attitude on Lusitania.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.—Discussing the Lusitania case, the Petrograd Gazette connects the exploits of the German auxiliary Möwe with what it characterizes as the "haughtier tone" toward America adopted by the Germans immediately afterward, the Germans "evidently believing the exploits would frighten Americans, whom they desire still more to frighten by new acts of violence, as shown by the latest telegrams from America, the object being to show how dangerous it is to be an enemy to Germany.

"The Germans are convinced that the United States will preserve neutrality at any cost," continues the newspaper, "fearing above everything to spend its gold in war. But suppose the Germans are making a mistake. The necessity of defending the national honor may force even the Americans to fight."

LUSITANIA NOTE DELAYED.

But Press Reports Cause Berlin to Take Hopeful View.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, (via London, Friday, Feb. 11.)—The Bourse, the press, and the public were in a hopeful mood today under the influence of a continuation of favorable press dispatches which described the controversy between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania as virtually settled.

The official world is still without authoritative advices concerning the Lusitania situation, the Foreign Office having had no dispatches regarding the negotiations since the new instructions were sent to Count von Bernstorff on Feb. 1. Since then the negotiations have been entirely in the Ambassador's hands.

The officials expect a report from him at any time, and hope that it wil be of such a nature as to require only one more interchange of cablegrams.

The American Embassy is entirely in the dark regarding the progress of the negotiations.

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USED ZIMMERMANN'S WORDS.

German Secretary Did Refer to America's "New" Demands.

On Feb. 7 Secretary Lansing made the following statement in connection with the Lusitania case:

"All I wish to say is that this Government has not increased its demands in the Lusitania case, as set forth in the notes of May 13, June 9, and July 21. I doubt very much if Dr. Zimmermann ever made such a statement, because he must know it is utterly false."

This was in reference to a statement attributed to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with The Associated Press published on Feb. 4, in which he said:

"I do not understand America's course. We had thought the submarine issue settled and the Lusitania question on the way to an arrangement—had agreed to pay indemnity and all that—when the United States suddenly made its new demands, which it is impossible for us to accept."

When Secretary Lansing's statement was issued The Associated Press cabled its correspondent in Berlin for confirmation of the phrase attributed to Dr. Zimmermann. Yesterday that correspondent cabled the following statement:

"BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The text of the interview with Under Secretary Zimmermann was submitted to him and approved by him before it was cabled. Regarding the pharse 'new demands,' it is literally exact. The correspondent immediately countered with a question regarding the nature of these demands, without eliciting any answer."

MERCIER TO RETURN.

Cardinal Will Leave Rome for Belgium Next Week.

ROME, Feb. 9, (via Paris, Feb. 10.)—Cardinal Mercier expects to leave Rome for Belgium next week, and will follow the same route, through Switzerland, by which he came.

The Cardinal will deliver an address at a religious function in the French Church of St. Louis next Sunday. The requests for admission on that occasion are already so great that the rector of the church is issuing special tickets.

TEUTONS WILL SINK ALL ARMED LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

entry to American ports will be denied to armed merchantmen of belligerent nations, except under the conditions applying to warships.

Will Warn Americans.

While the attitude of the United States toward the new submarine policy of the Teutonic Powers will not be announced until after the formal notice is received, enough was learned today to warrant the statement that after the promulgation of the order and the refusal of the Entente Powers to disarm their merchant ships, the United States Government will deny entry to armed merchant ships except under the conditions which apply to warships, and will issue a formal warning to Americans that their lives will be imperiled if they travel on armed enemy merchant ships.

If after such warning Americans persist in traveling on armed enemy merchant ships, and some of them lose their lives, through an attack without warning, a serious issue will be presented to the United States Government. However, officials will not cross that bridge until it is reached.

In the first Lusitania note sent to Germany under date of May 13, 1915, the words "unarmed merchantmen" were used, and it was learned today that this use of the word "unarmed" was advisedly employed. In that note the United States Government said:

> It [the United States Government] assumed, on the contrary, that the Imperial German Government accept, of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantmen, and recognize also, as all other nations, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is, in fact, carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

In his note of July 8, 1915, to Secretary Lansing, dealing with the Lusitania case, Herr von Jagow declared, "in most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers have thereby been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war."

Lansing's Proposal.

In his suggestion to the belligerents for a gentleman's agreement under which belligerent merchant ships would disarm, with the distinct understanding that unarmed merchant ships would not be attacked by submarines without warning, Secretary Lansing proposed the adoption of the following formula for the treatment of unarmed merchant ships:

> First—A noncombatant has the right to traverse the high seas in a merchant ship entitled to fly a belligerent flag, and rely upon the rules of international law and the principles of humanity if the vessel is approached by a belligerent war vessel.
>
> Second—A merchant vessel of any nationality should not be subject to attack until the belligerent warship has warned her to stop.
>
> Third—Any belligerent-owned merchant vessel should promptly obey any order from a belligerent warship to stop.
>
> Fourth—No such merchant vessel should be fired upon unless she tries to flee or to resist by force, and even in such a case any attack upon her by the warship must stop as soon as the flight or resistance ceases.
>
> Fifth—Only in case it should be impossible for military reasons for the warship to supply a prize crew or to convoy the merchant ship into port will she be justified in sinking such merchantmen, and in that case passengers and crew must be removed to a place of safety.

While it was declared in the Lansing communication that it was true that merchantmen were permitted to carry defensive armament, these guns were light compared with those carried by the warships, and did not change their nature as merchant vessels. This was based on the superior defensive strength of the warships and the limitation upon their armaments was for the purpose, it was held in the memorandum submitted to the powers, of limiting their power of resistance to contact with pirates and privateers.

As viewed by the State Department and expressed by it in the Lansing proposal, the introduction of the submarine into naval warfare has changed all this.

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE.

Describes British Aid to Arming of Liners.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Under Secretary of State Zimmerman, in placing a copy of the White Book at my disposal today explained that it was the intention to treat armed merchantmen in future as auxiliary cruisers, and expressed the belief that in so doing the Germans were meeting Secretary Lansing's views.

The White Book gives a tabulation of thirteen cases in which German submarines have been fired on first by armed merchantmen and also photographic facsimiles of "instructions for guidance in the use, care and maintenance of armament in defensively armed merchant ships," issued and signed by "director of the trade division of Whitehall," and adds that these instructions were found on the English steamer Woodfield.

The White Book, in its arguments as to why armed merchantmen will in future be treated as auxiliary cruisers, lays special emphasis on the folowing passages from the British Admiralty's confidential instructions:

"It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards unless the enemy has already opened fire," and "if a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day, and it is evident to the Master that she has hostile intentions. She hip purpised should open fire in self-defense notwithstanding that the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such a firing a gun or torpedo."

BERLIN, (via The Hague to London,) Feb. 10.—The text of the German memorandum announcing the policy of sinking armed liners without warning is as follows:

"Memorandum of the Imperial German Government regarding treatment of armed merchantment.

"Section 1.—Already before the outbreak of the present war the British Government had given British shipping companies an opportunity to arm merchantmen with guns. Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, on March 26, 1913, gave in the British Parliament a declaration (text in appendix) that the Admiralty required shipping companies to arm a number of first-class passenger ships and liners for protection against dangers threatening under certain circumstances from swift auxiliary cruisers of other powers. These liners, however, were not to assume thereby the character of auxiliary cruisers.

"The Government was willing to place at the disposal of the companies owning these ships necessary guns, adequate ammunition and personnel suitable for training gun crews. The English companies readily acted on the requests of the Admiralty, the President of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Sir Owen Philipps, could inform the stockholders of his company in May, 1913, that the company's larger steamers had been equipped with guns.

Twenty-Nine Armed Vessels.

"The British Admiralty further published in January, 1914, a list showing that twenty-nine steamers of various English lines carried stern guns.

"In fact, Germany established soon after the outbreak of the war that English liners were armed. For example, the steamer La Correntina of the Houler Line of Liverpool, which was captured by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, carried two 4-pounder 7-inch stern guns. A German submarine also was fired upon in the Channel by an English yacht.

"Section 2.—Regarding the character of armed merchantmen according to international law: The British Government for its own merchantmen has taken the standpoint that such ships maintain the character of peaceful mercantile vessels so long as they carry armament only for dfensive purposes. The British Ambassador at Washington accordingly gave the American Government in a communication dated Aug. 25, 1914, (Exhibit 2,) most sweeping assurances that British merchantment were never armed for purposes of offense, only defense, and that they therefore would never fire unless fired upon first.

"The British Government, on the other hand, had in the case of armed ships under other flags adopted the principle that they were to be treated as warships and expressly ordered in the prize court rules published in an Order in Council, Aug. 5, 1914, under No. 1, Order No. 1, that a ship of war shall include an armed ship.

Regarded as War Ships.

"The German Government has no doubt that merchantmen acquire a belligerent character through arming with cannon, no matter whether the guns shall serve only for defense or for attack. It considers every warlike activity of enemy merchantmen as contrary to international law, although it also takes into consideration the opposing view through the fact that it treats the crews of such ships not as pirates, but as belligerents.

"Its standpoint is specific in detail in a memorandum communicated October, 1914, to the American Government, and in content to other neutral powers, regarding the treatment of armed merchantmen in neutral harbors, (Appendix 3.)

"The neutral powers in part have adopted the British view, and, accordingly, have allowed armed merchantmen of belligerent powers to remain in their harbors and roadsteads not restricted to the limits which they have imposed on warships by their neutrality declaration. Some, however, have adopted the opposite standpoint, and subjected merchantmen of the belligerents to the neutrality rules effective in the case of warships.

Section 3—In the course of the war the arming of British merchantmen was carried out more and more generally. Numerous cases came to light from the reports of the German naval forces, in which British merchantmen not only offered armed resistance to German warships, but, on their own part, proceeded without further ado to attack them, in which attacks they frequently made use of false colors.

"A compendium of such cases is given in Appendix 4, which, from the nature of the case, can comprise only a part of the attacks actually made. The compendium also shows that the described procedure was not limited to English merchantmen, but was imitated by merchantmen of England's allies.

"The explanation of the described procedure of armed English merchantmen is contained in confidential instructions of the British Admiralty, which are photographically reproduced in appendices 5 to 12, found by German naval forces upon a captured ship. These instructions regulate in detail artillery attacks of English merchantmen upon German submarines. They contain precise regulations concerning the reception, treatment, activity, and control of British gun crews taken over from merchant ships, who, for example, must not wear uniforms in neutral harbors, and hence obviously belong to the British war marine.

"Above all, however, it is made manifest therefrom that armed ships do not wait for any action of German submarines, under the laws of the sea, but are to attack them without further ado. In this regard the following regulations are especially instructive:

"(A).—The rules for use of merchant ships which are armed for defence purposes (Appendices 5 and 6) declare that it is not advisable to open fire at a greater distance than 800 yards unless the enemy has already opened fire. According to this a merchant ship is in principle obligated to open fire without regard to the conduct of the submarine.

"(b) The 'advices concerning submarines, issued for ships that are armed for defense purposes,' (appendices 9 and 10,) prescribe under Section 3: 'If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day, and it is evident to the ship's master that she has hostile intentions,' the ship pursued shall open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding that she (submarine) may not have omitted any definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.'

"To this, also, the simple appearance of a submarine in the wake of a merchantman suffices as the occasion for an armed attack.

"In all these orders, which do not simply confine themselves to the naval warfare zone around England, but are unlimited in their sphere of application, (compare for Mediterranean, Appendix 12,) the greatest emphasis is laid on keeping them secret, and obviously with the purpose of keeping hidden from enemy as well as neutral the conduct of merchant ships, which is opposed to international law and to the British assurances, (Appendix 12.)

Attack Anywhere.

"By this it is renedered clear that armed English merchant ships have official commission treacherously to attack German submarines everywhere, when they come near them; that is, to wage war against them unscrupulously. Inasmuch as England's rules for naval warfare are taken over by her allies as a matter of course, it must be considered that proof has also been adduced with respect to armed merchant ships of the other enemy States.

Section 4—(1) Under the circumstances adduced above, enemy merchant ships which are armed with guns have no right longer to be considered as peaceful merchant ships. The German sea forces will therefore, after a short period designed to protect the rights of neutrals, receive an order to treat such ships as warships.

"2. The German Government informs the neutral powers of this state of affairs in order that they can warn their subjects from further intrusting their persons or property to armed merchant ships of the powers at war with the German Empire."

Quotes Winston Churchill.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, (via London.—Attached to the German memorandum dealing with armed merchantmen are several appendices. The first is the declaration in the House of Commons on March 26, 1913, of Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the British Admiralty. The second refers to the communication of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, to William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, on Aug. 25, 1914, as appearing in the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department.

The third appendix is the German declaration of Oct. 13, 1914, regarding the treatment of armed merchantmen. The fourth gives details in nineteen cases, dating from April 11, 1915, to Jan. 17, 1916, [illegible] vessels, most [illegible] German s[illegible] being given [illegible] identified ships are:

Demarara, British; fired on a submarine while on her way from Lisbon for Liverpool last June.

Amiral Hamelin, French; sunk by a submarine in October of 1915 with a loss of seventy-one lives.

Woodfield, British; sunk by a submarine in November after an engagement in the Mediterranean.

Lumina, British tanker; said to have attacked a German submarine before being sunk.

City of Marseilles, British; reported to have attacked a submarine from which it escaped.

Melanie, British; said to have attacked a submarine while flying the Dutch flag, and to have been sunk.

The fifth appendix is a photographic reproduction of "Instructions for guidance in the care and maintenance of armament on defensively armed merchant ships," said to have been signed by the British Admiralty; dated May 7, 1915, and marked "Confidential."

Order to Gun Crews.

This and the following appendices were found on the British steamer Woodfield, which was sunk Nov. 3 last. A list of the crew showed a gun Captain and gun crew from the navy on board the vessel. The instructions opened by declaring:

"The ratings embarked as a gun crew will sign the ship's articles at the rate of pay communicated. Ratings are not required for duties not connected with armament, except in case of emergency. They are to keep watch at sea and also when the ship is anchored at any place where it is liable to attack by a submarine. They will not mess with the crew, but in one of the officers' messes. Uniforms will not be worn in neutral ports."

The next section, under the title "drill and maintenance of guns," gives instructions for supplementing the gun crew from the regular members of the crew, for the supply of ammunition, gun practice, and so forth.

The third section, which is headed "Action," opens as follows:

"The Master is responsible for the handling of the ship and the opening and ceasing fire." It then prescribes regulations for fighting submarines, among them being the following: "It is to be remembered that 'over' shots are useless. A short shot by causing a splash confuses the enemy and may ricochet into the enemy. If the shell bursts on striking the water, as it usually does, some fragments are likely to hit the enemy. To get the best results at least half the shots should fall short. It is inadvisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards."

Appendix No. 6 is a duplicate copy of the preceding, except that the proviso regarding the gun crews messing with the officers is blocked out.

Appendix 7 contains an addition to the preceding instructions. Appendix 8 contains on its title page the following: "Drill book for 12-pounder quick-firing guns. Issued to defensively armed merchant ships. Admiralty gunnery branch, May, 1915." The contents of this book are only of military interest.

Appendix 9 is headed: "Confidential: In no circumstances is this paper to be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy." It gives instructions regarding submarines, and is applicable to vessels carrying armament specialized in the article of Feb. 25, 1915. It was evidently superseded by instructions similarly headed and issued in April, 1915, which are photographically reproduced in Appendix 10, as follows:

"1. Defensively armed vessels should follow generally the instructions of ordinary merchant ships.

"2. In submarine waters a gun should be kept in readiness for instant use.

"3. If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or a torpedo.

"4. In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing friend or enemy at night, fire should not be opened after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

"5. Before opening fire hoist British colors under neutral colors.

"6. If a defensively armed vessel is pursued by a submarine the master has two alternatives (A) to open fire at long range immediately it becomes certain that the submarine really is in pursuit, or (B) to restrain fire until submarine has come into range, say 800 yards, at which the fire is likely to be effective. In view of the great difficulty of distinguishing between a friendly submarine at long range, (one British submarine already has been fired at by a merchant vessel which erroneously supposed herself pursued by a submarine,) it is strongly recommended that course 'B' should be adopted by all defensively armed ships.

"7. A submarine's flag is no guide to her nationality, as German submarines frequently fly the British colors.

"8. Vessels carrying defensive armaments and proceeding to neutral ports must not be painted with neutral colors or fly a neutral flag.

"9. It is recommended that in neutral ports, particularly those of Spain, armaments should be concealed as far as possible. A canvas cover is recommended for this purpose."

Masters are instructed to keep the above paper where it can be destroyed at a moment's notice.

The eleventh appendix gives a memorandum for masters of transports carrying troops on the use of rifle and machine gun fire against enemy submarines or torpedo craft. The final appendix reproduces typewritten instructions to British merchantmen in the Mediterranean. It was issued at Malta in June, 1915, and orders the merchantmen, among other things, "to carry out the procedure recommended by the Admiralty in the printed instructions if a hostile submarine is sighted."

PIRACY, SAYS BRITISH PRESS.

New German Order Causes a Sensation in London.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—Although the German memorandum with regard to armed merchantmen reached the London morning papers too late for extended editorial comment, the manner in which it is featured in all the newspapers indicates the sensation it is likely to cause in England and the allied countries.

The Mail declares that it undoubtedly is Germany's long-threatened reprisal for the Baralong incident, and gives it a seven-column headline, reading: "New U-boat Murder Campaign to Start March 1."

The Mail comments: "Germany has warned neutrals not to travel in the Allies' liners after March 1. This clearly indicates that our vessels are to be attacked without warning, and doubtless represents the reprisals threatened for the Baralong incident. The German memorandum whines about our arming liners—the thing the Germans did before the war. It talks as if, hitherto, pirates had warned their victims."

The Times heads its story, "New Plea for Piracy," and says:

"President Wilson's diplomatic victory is no sooner announced than Germany puts forward another plea to allow her submarines to continue their piracy. The memorandum is a complaint against the perfectly legitimate and long practiced right of our merchantmen to carry guns for defense. Germany has thus raised again the whole question of submarine warfare as affecting neutrals."

The Express uses the headlines, "Germany Prepares World for New Frightfulness."

The Daily Chronicle calls it, "Germany's 'Sink Everything' Policy."

The Daily News remarks in bold type [illegible] her policy of submarine frightfulness.

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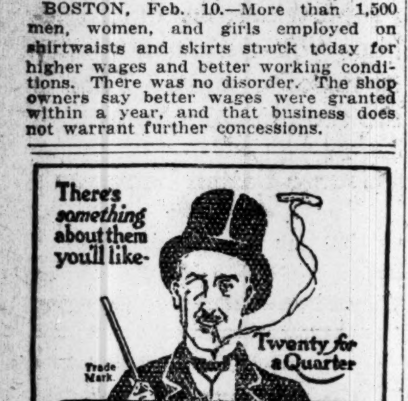
Boston Sewing Women Strike.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—More than 1,500 men, women, and girls employed on shirtwaists and skirts struck today for higher wages and better working conditions. There was no disorder. The shop owners say better wages were granted within a year, and that business does not warrant further concessions.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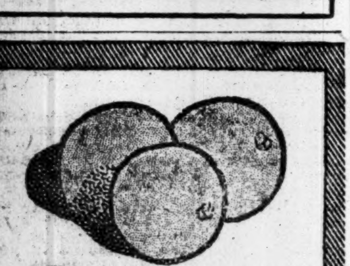

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½ box gelatine or 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine, ½ cup cold water, ½ cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup orange juice, grated rind 1 orange, 1 tablespoon lemon juice; whip from 2½ cups cream. Make same as Charlotte Russe, and mould; or make orange jelly, color both fruit red, and cover bottom of mould one-half inch deep; chill and when firm fill with Orange Trifle mixture. Cool remaining jelly in shallow pan, cut in cubes, and garnish base of mould.

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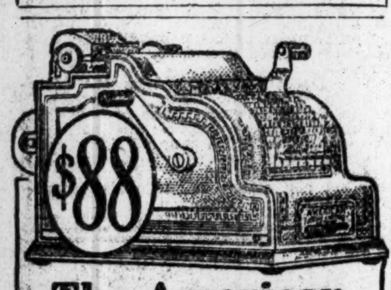

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Chemist's Experiment at Inquiry Shows How Parliament Blaze May Have Started.

USED BY FIREBUGS HERE

Combustion Timed Like a Bomb—Extinguisher Had No Effect on Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10.—Constable James E. Knox, one of the first to arrive at the scene of the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings a week ago, swore at the investigation today that the first thing he saw was Constable Moore with a fire extinguisher playing on the flames.

"There was very little blaze," he said, "and there seemed to be only two papers on fire then."

The extraordinary fact that the extinguisher did not put such a small fire out has deepened the mystery, and Commissioner Pringle asked a number of leading questions relative to the possible use of chemicals in starting the fire. He said that information had been received that an Ohio criminal who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for incendiarism had confessed that fires had been set in the United States by the pouring of a chemical over paper.

Edgar Stansfield, a Government chemist, demonstrated to the court that a few drops of a certain liquid which he had prepared and placed on a newspaper would evaporate invisibly and burn fiercely after evaporation—in this case five minutes after being poured on the paper. The fire was extinguished with great difficulty; indeed, it had to be smothered. Stansfield stated that the combustion could be timed like a bomb.

It was shown that there was no attendant in the reading room when the fire started, and there was no guard at the door which enters from the Senate side.

Commissioners Pringle and MacTavish discovered discrepancies in the evidence and dwelt upon them. Three constables of the Dominion Police testified that the fire started on a shelf of the second desk from the Commons doorway of the reading room, while Francis Glass, M. P., the discoverer of the fire, and Rene Smith, a page boy, swore positively that it started at the first desk. The boy had gone to work at once and dragged papers away to prevent them from catching fire.

The statements of the police today differed considerably from the statements they made after the fire, as reported in the newspapers, but the statement of Mr. Glass was practically the same. It seemed to him, he said, that almost in an instant the place was enveloped in smoke. He was positive that when the policeman turned the extinguisher on the fire the flames shot out at him.

Policeman Moore said he kept playing the extinguisher on the fire as he backed out of the room, but the evidence of the police generally was to show that it was not a set fire, but merely an accident.

The inquiry was adjourned to Tuesday.

GERMAN SPIES IN CANADA.

Debate on Question in Parliament Brings Out Many Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 10.—The presence of German spies in Canada occupied the attention of Parliament today. E. M. MacDonald, M. P. for Pictou, brought the question up. He said the feeling was current that a number of alien enemies in Eastern Canada were in touch with the enemy.

In the United States it had been shown that munition factories had been burned down. Plots against life and property had been developed there beyond a shadow of a doubt, and there was evidence that the Attachés of the German and Austrian Embassies in Washington had been in touch with spies in Canada.

It was not sufficient to say, declared Mr. MacDonald, that so long as a man did not show open hostility to the Canadian cause, he was not to be regarded as an enemy. A spy would be careful not to show open hostility. Nor was it to be taken for granted that because a man went to the front with the Canadian troops, he was absolutely loyal. That was where a German spy could probably obtain information of the greatest value.

Mr. MacDonald thought that wider powers should be given to police and municipal authorities to deal with men of enemy nationality.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux cited a personal experience. While he was at Murray Bay in the Summer he said it was commonly stated that two spies watched the movements of a couple of British submarines operating between St. Irenee and Murray Bay. The spies were apparently surveying Malbaie River. Information was sent to the Chief of Dominion Police, and the spies disappeared. There was also the case of Mundheim at Quebec. Mundheim before the war had bought for a German syndicate the extreme end of the Island of Orleans, facing the Beaumont battery.

"It was found out," said Mr. Lemieux, "that this man was a German spy."

CONSUL WROTE VON PAPEN.

Paul Roh, German Official at New Orleans, Admits "R. V. M." Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Dr. Paul Roh, German Consul at New Orleans, admitted today that he wrote the letter taken at Falmouth by British agents from Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, and signed with the initials "R. V. M.," being ascribed by the British officials to "R. von Meysenbug, former German Consul" here.

The only von Meysenbug in this city is Baron Ernest von Meysenbug, formerly acting German Consul, who has been engaged in the cotton business for several years. Dr. Roh in a statement said he admitted writing the letter in order to clear Baron von Meysenbug of any connection with it.

"I was in Washington when the story of the letter was published," said Dr. Roh. "I told the members of the German Embassy in Washington that I had written the letter. After I returned to New Orleans I told Baron von Meysenbug that I had written the letter. I told him I did not wish to shift any consequences, which might follow, onto any one else, but that for political reasons, as the matter had quieted down, I did not wish to make a public, official statement of my authorship of the letter.

"I felt I had discharged my personal obligations to him as a gentleman by admitting to him I had written the letter, but I did not feel under any obligations from the political standpoint to make a public statement on the matter and revive it, when it was dying down.

"The translation of the letter as published was substantially correct, with the important exception of the reference to the 'day of reckoning' which should have read 'the day of settlement.'

"I do not understand how the British officials or any one else could have mistaken my signature, 'R-o-h,' at the bottom of the letter for the initials 'R. V. M.' The only way I can account for the blunder is that the loop at the top of my 'O' did not connect and might have been mistaken for a 'V,' and the fact that I make a loop crossing the final 'H' which might make the letter look like an 'M.'"

The letter as given out by the British officials expressed regret at von Papen's recall, and went on:

"May there also the day of reckoning come and our Government find again that iron determination with which alone one can make an impression here."

GAVE $1,500,000 FOR $40,000 ROAD

Continued from Page 1.

Fisher hastened to add that it had been purchased for its charter and not for its intrinsic value.

"It must be obvious to you that a mule tramway in the Bronx is not of much value to the subway," persisted Mr. Colby. "You say it cost $350,000?"

"That is what I understood it cost Mr. Belmont."

"Who has got it now?"

"Frederick W. Whitridge of the Third Avenue."

"Does he like the mules?"

Mr. Fisher only smiled, and Mr. Colby then wanted to know how much Mr. Whitridge paid for it. The witness said $40,000.

Later Mr. Fisher produced a statement which he said explained the purchase of the railroad. It read:

"The Pelham Park and City Island Railroad Companies were acquired by the Interborough Rapid Transit on May 14, 1902, by the acquisition, through August Belmont & Co., of the capital stock and bonds of both companies. In connection with this purchase August Belmont & Co. were voted 15,000 shares of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to cover full compensation for their services in carrying forward the subway project to its then stage of completion, for securing all interest in the subway contract and the necessary subscriptions to provide the Interborough Rapid Transit Company with the financial strength required by the then Board of Rapid Transit as a condition to approving the assignment to it of the lease of the subway."

Tells Interborough's History.

When Mr. Fisher took the stand at the morning session Mr. Colby led him at length through the history of the organization of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, the original holding company for the local traction lines, and the formation of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the present holding company for the Interborough Rapid Transit and its subsidiary companies. The latter company was formed on June 1, 1915, and it took over the assets and liabilities of the Interborough-Metropolitan.

"When was the Interborough-Metropolitan Company incorporated?" Mr. Fisher was asked.

"In March, 1906," he replied. "It was a holding company formed to aid the subsidiary companies of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to do their work."

"Was it to help finance the construction of the subway?"

"Nothing was specified."

Mr. Fisher said he couldn't remember who the officers were. The company, he said, had been reorganized as the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, and the present officers are: Chairman of the board, August Belmont; President, Theodore P. Shonts; Assistant to the President, Leon W. Pepperman; Vice President, duties to be assigned, H. H. Vreeland; Vice President to sign securities, H. P. Davison; Vice President, G. W. Ross; Secretary, H. M. Fisher; Treasurer, J. H. Campbell; General Counsel, Richard Reed Rogers; General Attorney, James L. Quackenbush.

The officers, Mr. Fisher said, are practically the officers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. He said the stock of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation consists of 932,626 shares of common, worth about par, and 457,405 shares of preferred 6 per cent., also worth about par. It has a 4½ per cent. bonded indebtedness, due in 1962, of $67,825,000, and 4½ per cent. ten-year notes due in 1925 of $2,500,000.

"What companies formed the Interborough-Metropolitan?"

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Securities Company."

"It was what I might describe as the nuptial knot of the subway and surface transportation companies?" suggested Mr. Colby.

"That's as good as any other definition," assented Mr. Fisher.

Q.—What was the necessity for organizing the Interborough Consolidated Corporation in place of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company? A.—Primarily for the purpose of paying dividends. The Interborough-Metropolitan had paid 5 per cent. dividends for about a year and a half, and stopped paying in July, 1907.

Q.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, notwithstanding its great and increasing business, has paid no other dividends? A.—The company has continued to pay dividends on its stock. It pays them into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation.

Q.—Not even a preferred stockholder in the Interborough Consolidated Corporation has got a dividend since July, 1907? A.—That is correct.

Dividends to Holding Company.

Q.—The great and increasing dividends have been paid into the holding company and there have encountered a quicksand? A.—No, Sir. They were put to good use—to pay interest on 4½ per cent. bonds amounting to $67,000,000. The Interborough-Metropolitan made a loan of $15,000,000, of which $8,500,000 was issued in 1907 or 1908, and the balance of the money received from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company went to pay off that loan.

Q.—From whom was that money borrowed? A.—I don't remember exactly; I'll have to refresh my memory.

Q.—Why couldn't the Interborough-Metropolitan pay dividends? A.—Because its liabilities exceeded its assets. It has liabilities of $135,000,000 and assets of about [illegible],000,000.

Q.—What were the Interborough-Metropolitan assets made up of? A.—Stock in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York Railways Company, the Metropolitan Securities Company, a substantial interest in the New York Transportation Company, and miscellaneous securities.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Fisher said the stock of the New York Railways Company was worth about $40 a share and that it had never paid a dividend. The stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company, he said, was of no value whatever.

"What is the value of the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company?"

"It is worth $325 a share. The Interborough Consolidated owns 319,720 shares."

"In other words, the stock of the Interborough Consolidated is worth $32,000,000 at par and has a market value of three and one-fourth times as much?"

"Yes."

"The value of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock in the Interborough Consolidated is $100,000,000?"

"Yes."

"The only value that survives is that of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation?"

"That is one way of putting it."

"In other words," went on Mr. Colby, "the subways are still under obligations contracted at the time they were consolidated with the surface lines and the consideration of the surface lines has evaporated. The subway is trying to get rid of some of the burden?"

Mr. Fisher wasn't sure that it had tried to disburden itself. Mr. Colby then asked him to tell of some of the losses incurred by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and Mr. Fisher said:

"The losses were about $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 in all, incurred by the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Metropolitan Securities Company. The revenue for payment of dividend came from the Metropolitan preferred."

Mr. Colby wanted to know what the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway was worth when it was acquired and the witness said he hadn't seen an estimate since the time of the failure, Sept. 24, 1907. He said he did not remember that a Mr. Skitt had estimated the Metropolitan stock to be worth $155 a share at that time.

"Why did the Interborough make such a consolidation?"

Mr. Fisher replied that he didn't like to criticise his superior officers.

"Was there any element of compulsion or compression exerted on the Interborough?"

"I can't say."

"Did any attack on the Interborough proceed from the surface lines or their owners?"

"I have no recollection of it."

"Were there any threats of attack?"

"I don't know."

"Was there any threat made of competing lines?"

Threats of Competition.

The witness thought a moment and replied:

"Yes; they were figuring on competing systems at the time."

"Who were commonly considered to be the owners of the surface lines?"

"Mr. Ryan and his associates."

"Did the Interborough require legislative aid or relief at Albany?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Do you recollect that they sought aid from the Legislature for the completion of their system?"

"That is possible."

"This prompt collapse of the surface lines, containing the entire disappearance of the securities, was undreamed of or unsuspected by the Interborough officials. Is it not so?"

"I don't think it was."

"What do you consider was the value of that which the Interborough parted with in this merger?"

"It has the same value as if it had not entered into the merger."

Asked to tell on what basis the merger was effected, Mr. Fisher said that the Interborough got $200 of 4½ per cent. Interborough-Metropolitan bonds and $99 in common stock for every $100 of Interborough stock; the Metropolitan Securities got $93.50 of common Interborough-Metropolitan stock for every $100 of Interborough Securities stock, on which $75 had been paid in, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company got $100 of Interborough-Metropolitan preferred and $55 of common for every $100 of Metropolitan Street Railway stock.

"The Metropolitan Securities and the Metropolitan Street Railway disappeared," said Mr. Colby, "and the Interborough Rapid Transit remained to hold the bag. Everything is a loss there but the bonds of the Interborough and the preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan?"

"That is correct."

"And it is for the purpose of paying dividends on the preferred stock that the Interborough Consolidated Corporation was formed?"

"That is not exactly correct," said Mr. Fisher. "It was for the purpose of cleaning house and eliminating losses on the balance sheet."

"And to eliminate the common stock as a liability?"

"We carry it on our liability sheet at $5 a share, but it has no par value."

Mr. Fisher said that when the Interborough Consolidated was organized Alexander J. Hemphill was Chairman of the committee for preferred stockholders and Willard B. King for the common stockholders.

"Were the expenses of the reorganization charged against the Interborough?"

"No, sir."

Got $15,000,000 from Morgan.

Mr. Colby produced the record of a transaction of five notes made by the Interborough with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. They were for $10,000,000 at 4½ jer cent. and $5,000,000 at 5 per cent., and were made on April 29, 1912, and the record showed that it was arranged with the Morgan firm to have them discounted at the rate of 5 per cent. a year. Mr. Colby said he would inquire later into what the accommodation cost the Interborough and what it netted the bankers.

He then referred to a memorandum which showed that the capital stock of the Interborough originally was $25,000,000, and that it had been increased to $35,000,000. He said he found that the increase was issued to obtain $6,000,000 of the capital of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which owned a three-quarters interest in the original subway contract. John B. McDonald was then negotiating with the city. A valuation of $160 a share was placed on the stock of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, although Mr. Fisher admitted that the cash value of the stock was but $80 a share.

Mr. Colby wanted to know if Mr. Freedman was one of Mr. McDonald's associates in the ownership of the contract, but Mr. Fisher said he could only guess at that. There was litigation with Mr. McDonald before the settlement was made, he said. He said he did not know if Mr. Belmont was the chief owner of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. Mr. Colby wanted to know if the $1,500,000 given to Mr. Belmont "for services" in connection with the Pelham Park and City Island Railroads figured in the $35,000,000 which represented the total capitalization of the Interborough. He said it did, as did also the $9,600,000 paid for the Subway Construction Company.

LAWYERS AT CONVENTION.

No Record That Delegates Were Active for Interborough.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the record of the debates in the Constitutional Convention on questions affecting public service regulation there is nothing to indicate that George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, De Lancey Nicoll, and John B. Stanchfield, who, it appeared from testimony before the Thompson Committee, had been in receipt of retainers from the Interborough, were active in promoting any measure which might prove helpful to that corporation in particular. Their names do not appear on the membership list of the public utilities committees, nor on any proposal affecting public service regulation. This is true also of Lemuel Ely Quigg and of Morgan J. O'Brien.

The only measures affecting the status of public service corporations in general were the several proposals for making the Public Service Commissions constitutional bodies. These measures were welded into one composite proposal before being put on final passage.

Corporations Wanted Much.

In connection with this proposal there were three features urged by the corporations. One involved the question of throwing the protection of the Constitution about the commissions and thus protect the Commissioners from being harassed for political reasons when control at the Capitol passes from one party to another. Another was a demand for a broad court review of orders issued by the commissions instead of the present limited review on legal and constitutional points solely. The third point for which the corporations contended was embodied in this clause, which occurred in the original composite proposal:

"The Legislature shall not enact any law prescribing a rate or charge or standard of service, equipment or operation for any public utility until after it has received from one of the commissions a report thereon made after investigation and hearing at which interested parties may introduce evidence, or until after the expiration of such time following a request for such report as may be prescribed by law."

For this the public service corporations contended hotly. It seemed that they wanted this clause written into the fundamental law because it would afford them protection against "strike" bills appearing in the guise of rate-making measures with which they had been harassed constantly prior to the creation of the public service commissions.

This clause as well as the clause providing for the broad court review were eliminated from the public service proposal before it was enacted. The only point gained by the corporations was that involving constitutional protection to insure the stability of the two commissions.

Protection from "Strikes."

In the fight for prohibition against the Legislature making rates on its own initiative, Morgan J. O'Brien and William F. Sheehan, both delegates; Professor Collin, Mr. Sheehan's law partner, and William M. Ivins appeared before the Public Utilities Committee at a turbulent hearing held behind closed doors.

To clarify the status of Messrs. Wickersham and Stimson in relation to the proposed changes in the Constitution, it can be stated authoritatively that if their influence had been exerted on the side of the corporations there is no doubt that all they contended for would have remained in the public utilities proposal as finally enacted.

Members of the Public Utilities Committee became aware of the active interest Mr. Quigg took in matters before their committee, though he did not appear at the hearings as a public spokesman for the corporations. Oddly enough, Mr. Quigg did not seem to care what happened to the clause drafted to protect the corporations from "strike" bills. In speaking of this clause with a legislator who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Quigg is credited with having said:

"I guess my people will take their chance with the Black Horse Cavalry."

WON'T COMMENT ON QUIGG.

Whitman Says He Doesn't Remember Gillespie Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Governor Whitman was asked this evening if he had any comment to make on the correspondence which passed between T. A. Gillespie, the New York contractor, and his brother, D. L. Gillespie of Pittsburgh, in connection with an invitation to Mr. Whitman to speak at a dinner of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce in November, 1914, when he was Governor-elect.

"You know I get a great many invitations to speak at a great many dinners," said the Governor. It is possible that I did get an invitation to speak at the dinner referred to. However, I am sure I did not accept it, and did not ask Mr. Quigg's advice whether or not I should accept it."

"Would you care to comment on Mr. Gillespie's classification of Mr. Quigg as 'the Governor's closest adviser'?" was asked.

"Surely," said the Governor, "you do not expect me to be responsible for or bound by what one Gillespie writes to another Gillespie."

Later the Governor said with a very earnest air:

"I have been in public life these fifteen years and more. My record is open to all and known to many. If after that there are some who believe that anything is wrong, let them go on believing it."

WILL SHOW FREEDMAN PAPERS

Guaranty Trust Co. Is Aiding the Thompson Committee.

A representative of the Guaranty Trust Company said yesterday:

"To clear up any possible misunderstanding in the public mind the Guaranty Trust Company repeats that it is ready and prepared to submit and will submit to the Thompson Investigating Committee any and all papers or any books which contain any entries of or reference to or are in any wise related to the duties and activities of the late Andrew Freedman as officer or Director of any public utility corporation in the State of New York at any time, and we are now investigating the documents of the late Andrew Freedman for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any such entries, documents, or memoranda. It may be unnecessary for us to assure the public that we have not the slightest desire whatever to conceal anything even remotely pertinent to this inquiry."

GILLESPIE PAID QUIGG $2,500.

Told Brother He Was Closest Man to Governor Whitman.

Because of the premature publication of the Gillespie letters, Cravath & Henderson, attorneys for T. A. Gillespie & Co., served notice last night upon Mr. Colby that they would refuse the Thompson Committee hereafter access to the books and papers of the Gillespie Company. Upon investigation, the lawyers stated, they found that Perley Morse, in looking through Thomas A. Gillespie's canceled personal checks and personal correspondence, discovered the letters and the Quigg check. They stated that Mr. Morse abstracted them without the knowledge of Mr. Gilelspie's representatives last Tuesday, and delivered them to Senator Thompson, asking Senator Thompson not to make them public. The letter to Mr. Colby continued:

"Under these circumstances we feel constrained, in justice to our client, to refuse further access to Mr. Perley Morse or any other representative of the committee to the books and papers of the T. A. Gillespie Company and of Mr. Gillespie, and to withdraw all offers which we have heretofore given on the strength of the pledges which have been violated, and we now advise you, and through you the committee, that from now on our clients will feel bound in self-protection to stand upon their strict legal rights."

The correspondence between the two Gillespies showed that shortly after the election of November, 1914, D. L. Gillespie of Pittsburgh decided to ask Governor-elect Whitman to address the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce the following January. Before extending the invitation he wrote his brother, T. A. Gillespie in New York, for advice. T. A. Gillespie then wrote the following letter to Lemuel Ely Quigg:

Nov. 18, 1914.

Lemuel E. Quigg, No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Quigg: I inclose you a letter and as you keep in close touch with the gentleman named (Governor Whitman) and I know he is such a busy man, what do you advise me to do in the matter? I may say the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Pittsburgh is a very large body, composed of some of the ablest and wealthiest men in Western Pennsylvania.

Will you telephone me when you get this, advising me the best way to go about this as I really think it will be worth while for Mr. Whitman to consider it.

Very truly yours T. A. GILLESPIE.

The following day T. A. Gillespie sent this letter to his brother:

Nov. 19, 1914.

(Personal and confidential.)

Mr. D. L. Gillespie, Henry W. Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Dear Lin: Confidentially, I have just talked to Lemuel Quigg, who is the nearest man to Governor-elect Whitman, and he advises against Whitman accepting your invitation. He is one of his closest advisers, and says it is almost impossible to get near Whitman for the office seekers running after him, but I got in touch with Quigg yesterday and again today and I do not think you need depend upon him. Quigg says it is only about a week or ten days after the opening of the Legislature, so he will be very busy and it would look pretty bad to run around the country making speeches before he had gotten settled in Albany. So I think you will have to cut this out. If it should develop a little later that he can do it, of course I will keep it in mind.

Will wire you today with reference to this. Yours, T. A. GILLESPIE.

Mr. Gillespie, in Pittsburgh, again wrote his brother, and a few days later he received this reply from T. A. Gillespie:

Nov. 25, 1914.

(Personal.)

Mr. D. L. Gillespie, Henry W. Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Dear Lin: I have just talked with Mr. Quigg, as he only got out of court about 4 o'clock today. He says he has discussed the matter with Governor-elect Whitman and that he will not accept any invitation of the nature you speak of for perhaps six months. He has asked me to go and see the Governor-elect himself on Monday when he returns to the city and it might show up, and if so, I will, of course, discuss it and recommend it, but I am sure the only thing he will do will be to drop it, for he will not go against the advice of his friends.

This is personal and confidential, and you will please not use Mr. Quigg's name. I am sorry I could not do more for you.

Yours, T. A. GILLESPIE.

The date of the check transaction showed that it occurred about the time there were rumors that a legislative committee was coming down to New York to do some investigation along traction lines. The check, for $2,500, is dated Jan. 13, 1915, and Mr. Quigg deposited it in the Chase National Bank. His indorsement was made with a rubber stamp, signature and all.

When Senator Thompson was asked about the check, he said:

"Young Gillespie told Perley Morse, our accountant, that the $2,500 check was given to Quigg to go to Albany in January, 1915, because Gillespie & Co. had heard that some legislation was under way that would affect their pipe companies or something like that—also that a committee was being appointed to investigate the Public Service Commission and the public service corporations under its jurisdiction. This committee was appointed on Jan. 21, 1915, but the fact that it was to be appointed was known at least two weeks earlier outside of the Legislature. The check was drawn Jan. 13, 1915."

AMERICA A PUZZLE TO FRENCH SOLDIERS

Some Think Us the Finest People on Earth and Others Regard Us as Cowards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—During the past week I have asked fifty men of the working or small business classes in Paris—men whom I met haphazard in cafés, street cars, and subways—to answer frankly the following question: "What is your opinion of the American attitude in the Lusitania affair?"

French politeness makes it difficult for a foreigner to get an honest statement about his country. A similar reserve applies to newspapers which are liable to be quoted abroad. Nearly every one first gave a tactful reference to American help and sympathy, and real opinion was only forthcoming when the person questioned was urged to speak freely. I invariably accepted the reply without comment or further inquiry. The feature was a general failure to distinguish between the American people and the Government, perhaps because of the form of my question, or because the simple masses regard the former as responsible for the latter.

"Thirteen were soldiers on leave; five were soldiers stationed in Paris; twenty-three were Parisians, and the remainder provincials, whereof two had been repatriated from the invaded districts. Of the leave soldiers four ignored the subject; five said what amounts to "Anything causing Germany trouble pleases us in proportion to the German annoyance." Three said: "We thought the Americans a proud people; they seem to be a nation of cowards." The last one, an Alpine chasseur, said: "I know little about the Lusitania, but the Americans are the finest people in the world. I have been wounded twice—the first time slightly on the Marne, where I lay for eighteen hours on the battlefield and suffered horribly when I was taken in a cart to a dressing station. The second time was in the Vosges a month ago. I was shot through the body. An hour later I was on the operating table seven kilometers from the front, having been taken there by two young Americans in a Ford ambulance over a shell-swept road. Neither man hurried nor showed the least sign of nervousness. If that is what the Americans are like, God help Germany if they declare war."

One of the Paris soldiers said nothing. Two said: "Either the Americans are afraid of Germany or are too eager to profit by the war to fight." One said: "The Americans are a nation of business men; they are too wise to fight." The last one seemed of a superior class. He said: "Neutrality is far more delicate than people realize. America seems to be handling dexterously a position rendered difficult by her lack of offensive force."

Nine Parisians were devoid of opinion; eight condemned America for lack of courage; four said: "Any one that can avoid this war is wise." Two admired America unqualifiedly because their relatives were well treated by the Neuilly ambulance corps. Six provincials ignored the subject. One said: "We stood much from Germany, but, then, she was strong. Now America stands more when Germany has powerful foes." One said: "Germany has killed Americans; unless America avenges them she is shamed before the world." Another said: "What's America kicking about? The Americans knew the risk of traveling on the Lusitania and have only themselves to blame."

EDITOR MEYER CONVICTED.

One Week's Imprisonment for "Annexation" Pamphlet.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The trial of Ernsta Meyer, editor of the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, who was charged with inciting class hatred and disobeying orders of the military authorities, ended Wednesday evening. The Public Prosecutor demanded a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment. The court decided, however, that Meeyr could not be sentenced for publishing his pamphlet, 'Who Is Responsible for the War?' but for the publication of another pamphlet, 'The Annexation Mania.' The prisoner was sentenced to one week's imprisonment."

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Of madras in attractive patterns; with stiff cuffs . . . . at $1.35
Of madras and mercerized fabrics (including cheviot), in staple and fancy stripes; with soft cuffs . . . . at $1.35

MEN'S PAJAMAS
Of outing flannel . . . . per suit $1.10
Of striped madras, or of mercerized fabrics in striped effects or plain colors, per suit $1.20

Men's Lace Shoes
(A to D widths) in tan or black, built on an English last of decidedly smart lines, will be offered to-day and Saturday at the special price of
$3.90 per pair

Youths' and Boys' Shoes are shown in the stock of the Men's Shoe Department, in all the leathers suited to dress and general wear. A specialty is made of juniors' shoes built on broad, comfortably-fitting lasts. The prices are very moderate.

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The Department for Boys' Clothing Hats and Furnishings
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with extra knickerbockers, at $10.00 & 12.50

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sizes 3 to 10 years . . . at $10.00 & 12.50
sizes 11 to 18 years . . . at 12.50 & 16.50

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Boys' Linen or Pongee Silk Norfolk Suits, Straw Hats, Neckwear and Collars, in styles that offer a wide choice of selection.

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WAR HISTORY.

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$75 A DAY, MEMBER'S BILL AT BILTMORE

Assemblyman Fish Exposes $30,000 Junket of Brereton's Committee.

HEARD ONLY TWO CONTESTS

Held Seventeen Meetings in New York and Had 34 Employes, 17 from Warren County.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam County, who, together with Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion of Brooklyn is fighting to have the Legislature examine into the expenditures of Chairman Brereton's Committee on Privileges and Elections, which incurred a bill of $30,000 last year in hearing two contests, said at his office, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

"It is not my intention to press an investigation of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, because I believe that if an investigation were held it would result in some of the members of that committee going to jail or being expelled from the Legislature. I have no desire to press an investigation, but I will insist that the money of the State of New York be expended in some more decent way."

Mr. Fish said he was quoting from a speech he made on the floor of the Assembly, and he added that subsequent examination on his part of the work of that committee had not changed his sentiments.

Last Wednesday Mr. Fish appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in executive session. He told the committee that the idea of the Elections Committee spending $30,000 was preposterous, especially in an Assembly pledged to economy. The amount was the high-water mark, he asserted, for committees of that sort, the general average of which had been about $8,000.

Cost Should Be About $2,500.

According to Mr. Fish all the committee had to do in the contests was to come down to New York, get the ballot boxes, and count and authenticate the few thousand ballots which they contained. A liberal estimate, he said, to the ordinary business man would be one week's time with an expenditure of about $2,500. No more than four employes would be needed by the committee.

Last year Henry E. H. Brereton, Chairman, brought his committee of eleven Assemblymen down to New York and put them up at the Biltmore Hotel. They stopped there off and one for three months, holding seventeen sessions, running up a hotel bill of $9,075.98. They employed sixteen clerks, eleven messengers, two process servers, three stenographers, a sergeant at arms, and counsel.

Their railroad fare amounted to $1,085, and legal fees cost the State $6,438.98. They spent more than $30,000 as follows:

Sixteen clerks	$6,438.64
Eleven messengers	3,129.00
Two process servers	1,010.00
Three members of committee, special expenses	23.10
Biltmore Hotel bill	9,075.98
Official stenographer	1,549.04
Stenographer to the counsel	303.00
Stenographer to the committee	525.40
Assistant Sergeant at Arms	505.00
To Sergeant at Arms for railroad fares	1,085.00
Counsel fees	1,961.77
Cartage of ballot boxes	85.00
Allowed as counsel fees for three contested elections	4,522.21
Total	$30,213.84

So far as can be ascertained this is the largest amount ever spent by a similar committee in the last fifteen years. The nearest approach to it is the bill for $22,145.80 turned in to the State by the committee of 1913.

Warren County Got Patronage.

Mr. Fish in his statement to the Ways and Means Committee pointed out that half the employes of the committee, seventeen out of the thirty-four, were residents of Warren County, the home of Chairman Brereton. The counsel of the committee, Daniel F. Imbrie, who received $1,961.77 for his services, is a resident of Glens Falls, Warren County, and his expenses to and from his home and New York and Albany were paid for by the State, including his weekly salary of $125. The two successful contestants, Aaron Feinberg and Sidney Scharlin, received each $2,000 for counsel fees.

Mr. Fish said yesterday that in going over the records of each meeting, and comparing with them the bill for room and restaurant at the Biltmore the strangest discrepancies could be seen. For instance, one of the members of the committee, H. E. Machold of Jefferson County, attended only two of the seventeen public hearings which the committee held, and his bill at the Biltmore was: Room, $137.50; restaurant, $206.81; total, $344.31.

Nathaniel Perlman of New York County attended eleven of the meetings and his hotel bill cost the State $826.72, or more than $75 a meeting. S. D. Hopkins of Westchester County attended eleven of the meetings and his bill was $937.01. The smallest bills considering the number of meetings they attended were turned in by M. E. Tallett of Madison County and F. J. Taylor of Kings. The former went to sixteen hearings and his bill was $451.76; the latter went to twelve and his bill was $269.50.

"System Is Disgraceful."

"This whole system by which the Committee on Privileges and Elections carries on its work at present is disgraceful," said Mr. Fish yesterday. "The money which the committee spends comes out of the Contingent Fund, jurisdiction over which is exercised by the Speaker of the Assembly. The whole Legislature is anxious to serve on the committee, for it means free fare from Albany to New York, and the most lavish entertainment in the city.

"Four of the Republican members of last year's committee are now on the Ways and Means Committee, and after hearing the facts, it is their own fault if the situation is not bettered."

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CHINESE REBEL VICTORY.

Luchow, a City of 100,000 Population, Captured.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—Luchow, in the southern part of Sze-Chuen Province, has been captured by the Yunnan revolutionists, according to word received here today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Government forces in Yunnan Province defeated revolutionary troops in a battle yesterday in which 300 rebels were killed and 200 captured, according to a dispatch from Peking printed here today by the Young China newspaper.

The dispatch stated that there had been almost continuous fighting in Sze-Chuen Province for several weeks, with the revolutionary forces victorious in nearly every engagement.

The report of the capture of Luchow indicates progress westward along the Yang-tse-Kiang by the rebels of Yunnan Province, who some time ago crossed the northern border into Sze-Chuen, a western province of China bordering on Tibet.

Luchow is fifty miles west of Siu-Fu, which the rebels took shortly after they entered Sze-Chuen, and is a city of about 100,000 population. It is an important salt market. Two missionary stations are there, one of the China Inland Mission, established in 1890, with three missionaries, and one of the Methodist Church in Canada, with five missionaries.

All reports from the disturbed sections have indicated that the rebels were not molesting foreigners.

WINNERS AT FLOWER SHOW.

Prize to Mrs. Darlington for Best Collection of Roses.

Among the prominent winners at the Rose and Carnation Show now being held at the Country Life Permanent Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal, Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was successful in carrying off the first prize for the best collection of roses, and F. E. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., was successful as the winner of roses, arranged for effect. W. E. Reis of Greenwich, Conn., won in the Carnation class, in which John Downey of Portchester, N. Y.; Daniel G. Reid of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Henry Goldman of Deal Beach, N. J., also competed.

In the competition for table decoration Mrs. Ridley Watts, Morristown, N. J., won first prize; Mrs. Pauline Boellger, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., second, and Mrs. H. Darlington, Mamaroneck, N. Y., third. F. E. Lewis received a special prize in this class.

Special prizes went to William Ziegler, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., for a collection of freesia; Mrs. H. E. Darlington for tulips, and W. E. Reis for sweet peas.

The show will be open free the remainder of the week.

J. P. MORGAN IN ENGLAND.

Arrives at Falmouth and Immediately Starts for London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—J. P. Morgan landed at Falmouth this evening from the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, on which he arrived from New York. He immediately started for London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—The Daily Mail says that Mr. Morgan was the only passenger allowed to land from the Rotterdam. He was met by Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, and both left immediately for London.

Mr. Morgan sailed on the Rotterdam on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 2. The fact that he had reserved a cabin on the liner did not become known until late in the afternoon of that day.

A small army of reporters and photographers went over to Hoboken to see the financier away, but they were disappointed. With his customary desire to avoid publicity, Mr. Morgan embarked at the battery on board a private yacht which landed him at the end of the Hoboken pier where the Rotterdam was moored. He went at once to his cabin and issued orders that he would see **no one.**

CITY BREVITIES.

A mass meeting to discuss the eight-hour day for which the service employes of the railroads and the members of the United Mine Workers Union and others are contending, will be held by the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School tomorrow night. Hugh Frayne, general organizer in New York for the American Federation of Labor, will be one of the speakers.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that the prohibition against the importation in the mails of cotton from any foreign country, except certain Mexican States applied to raw or unmanufactured cotton lint, either bales or unbaled, including all cotton which had not been woven or otherwise manufactured, such as all forms of cotton waste.

The Washington Heights Evening High School on 145th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, offers a free course in mechanical drawing. Persons wishing to prepare for positions as mechanical or structural draughtsmen may apply for the course. Registration takes place Friday evenings, between the hours of 7 and 9.

The New York Alumni of Alfred University of Alfred, N. Y., held its annual dinner at the McAlpin last night. About 100 Alfred graduates, men and women, attended. The speakers were Dr. Herman Biggs, State Commissioner of Public Health; Dr. Luther Gulick, President Boothe Colwell Davis of Alfred, Professor Charles F. Binns, and John A. Lapp.

The annual dinner of the State Bar Association will be held at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 26. The dinner will be given by the New York County Lawyers' Association in honor of the recent election of ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien to the presidency of the association. Ex-Chief Justice Edgar M. Cullen will preside.

WILLIAMS ADMITS $100,000 B. R. T. GIFT

President Says "Not a Dollar of Graft" Is On His Company's Record.

COURTS AN INVESTIGATION

Strain of Work and Worry Over Subway Negotiations Took Ten Years Out of His Life.

Following the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the fact that he had been paid a large bonus for special and extraordinary services in connection with the subway contract negotiations, Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, stated that this allowance of $100,000 was given to him by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and not by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, the B. R. T. subsidiary company, which has contracted with the city.

Colonel Williams told of expenditures in the negotiations, aggregating $217,144, for legal, engineering, executive, and other work. One item of $48,000 for legal services, he said, represented payments made to regular attorneys of the company. Colonel Williams said his company would be glad to give the Thompson Committee full information and added that "there has not been a dollar of graft."

In his statement, Colonel Williams said:

"The compensation which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its constituent companies make to its officers is of no public concern except so far as such compensation relates to our contracts with the city for rapid transit lines. As to that relation the city's concern is that such expenditures should be fair, honest and reasonable, just as it is the company's concern that the city's expenditures upon which we are expected to earn interest should be measured by the same test. Under our contracts with the city, however, the Public Service Commission has full power of supervision over our expenditures, while we have only the privilege of criticism over the city's expenditures.

Salary Is $25,000 a Year.

"The New York Municipal Railway Corporation is the company of our system which has contracted with the city. As President of the company, charged with all the executive responsibility of carrying out those contracts, I have received a salary of $25,000 a year since April 1, 1913. The other salaries paid by that company have been correspondingly moderate. The total expense is very much less proportionately than the city's administration and superintendence expense.

"When the contracts were under negotiation with the city, it was originally expected that they would be taken by one of our existing corporations. The city and our bankers required the formation of a new corporation, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation was the result. During the formulation of the contracts, however, we pointed out to the city's representatives that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had incurred considerable expense for legal, engineering, executive, and other services and disbursements, as had also the city, and it was stipulated in the contract that these expenses, both the city's and our own, should, upon the determination of the Chief Engineer of the commission, be included in what was called the 'Prior Determination' and charged to construction and equipment account. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, thereupon, presented a bill to the New York Municipal Railways Corporation, aggregating $217,114, for such expenditures, covering the two years preceding March 19, 1913. The bill was approved by the Chief Engineer of the commission and the details are a matter of public record. They comprised in general the following items:

Expenses of organizing the New York Municipal Ry. Corporation	$1,593.80
Administrative salaries	67,512.31
Legal expenses	48,541.03
Engineering and superintendence	66,179.09
Printing of securities and mortgages, services of trustee, &c.	31,380.15
Miscellaneous	1,907.62
Total	$217,114.00

"Of the amount paid for administrative salaries, $50,000 was a reimbursement to the B. R. T. Company on account of my previous two years of services in the subway negotiations.

"Now, while it is of no public concern, because, except as to the amount above stated, the cost of rapid transit was not increased thereby, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, (not the New York Municipal Railway Corporation,) did show its acknowledgment of my services by paying me the sum of $100,000 given, as the report of a committee of the Directors states, 'in recognition of his unusual services and time spent in negotiations with the city relative to the subway contracts.' This payment was not solicited or suggested by me. It was the voluntary act of the Directors.

"As to whether I deserved the compensation is not for me to say. I leave that to my Directors and to the Brooklyn public. All I have to say is that I would not go through those two years again for any consideration—not even millions of dollars. The work, worry, and strain took at least ten years out of my life. The result is that Brooklyn and Queens have not been left off the rapid transit map, and have the assurance of rapid transit facilities of which their people never dreamed. And by reason of our stand the city, instead of being at the mercy of the Interborough Company, as it was before we entered the field, was by our position enabled to make a much better bargain with that corporation.

"I suppose the Thompson Committee will in due time take up the matter of all our expenditures under the city contracts, and also the city's expenditures, and we shall be glad to give them full information. Our record is as clean as a hound's tooth. There has been no unnecessary expense except such as has been caused by official red tape and delays. There has not been a dollar of graft. Supervision of our plans, contracts, and accounts by the city has cost the joint enterprise probably not less than a million dollars extra money. And when our part of the total cost is compared with the city's—with the untold millions of unnecessary expenses in interest and other charges by reason of the delays in making ready for operation the Centre Street loop, the Fourth Avenue subway, and the Broadway subway, we are the ones who have the greatest cause for complaint.

"We expected when these contracts were entered into that within a comparatively few years after the completion of the new lines they would be self-supporting. That is, both the city and the company would be earning full interest on their investments, and the time of divisible profits, equally between the city and the company, would be at hand. That is the goal toward which we have been striving. That hope was the principal justification for our entering into the contracts. That result would be one, I think, devoutly to be wished by the taxpayers of the city. It cannot be attained, however, within reasonable time unless the construction of the new lines is expedited and their cost is closely watched. Certainly it cannot be reached as soon as we expected if the city continues long to pad its construction account with charges for interest after operation begins, as it is doing now in the case of the Centre Street loop and Fourth Avenue subway."

WON'T SEND SPECIAL ENVOY

British Official Denies That Such Action Is Contemplated.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An official of the Foreign Office said today that, so far as he knew, there was no truth in the report that a special envoy would be sent to Washington.

The report that an envoy would be sent to the United States probably was the outgrowth of an editorial suggestion of The Manchester Guardian that Viscount Bryce or Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, be sent on a mission to Washington with full powers to adjust the blockade controversy.

GIRL SUED CAPTAIN WHEN HE WED RIVAL

James W. Flanagan, Formerly of the Navy, Refuses Offer to Settle for $100,000.

IS WILLING TO PAY $1,000

Stenographer Says Couple Lived at the Waldorf, While She Had Modest Apartment.

Trial of the suit of Miss Anna Sullivan, formerly a public stenographer in the St. Regis Hotel, against Captain James Wainwright Flanagan, U. S. N., retired, for $200,000 for breach of promise to marry, will begin before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court this morning. Miss Sullivan was a stenographer in a Chicago hotel when she first met the defendant and she was engaged to marry him, she said, when he married Miss Hazel Bird Brown of Denver, Col. Captain Flanagan, according to Miss Sullivan, has a fortune of many millions invested in mines in Mexico, but according to the at all.

The case was on the calendar for trial yesterday, but there was some reluctance on the part of the litigants to proceed. Justice Philbin announced that the suit would have to be tried at once or else it would go over until the Fall, perhaps. Thereupon the plaintiff said that she was ready for trial. During the controversy in court it came out that Miss Sullivan had been willing to settle the case out of court and that if she received anywhere from $75,000 to $100,000 there would be no need to endure the publicity of a public trial.

The papers in the case say that Miss Sullivan and Captain Flanagan met in Chicago four years ago. The defendant had just returned from Mexico and he had a lot of stenographic work to do, and so Miss Sullivan and he were thrown much together while he was getting through his correspondence. Later the defendant returned to Mexico, and from there he wrote the plaintiff many letters which, it was said, were filled with ardent expressions of affection. A year later Miss Sullivan came to this city and met the Captain again, and it was while she was em- that the proposal of marriage was made and accepted. A day was set for the marriage, and the day before that date she read an account of the defendant's marriage to Miss Brown.

Late in the Fall of 1914 she instructed her counsel, Richard J. Donovan, to bring the action for damages, and the papers were filed in Richmond County. At his time, the plaintiff asserts, she was living modestly at 115 West Seventy-third Street, and the defendant and his wife were living luxuriously at the Waldorf-Astoria. It came out that efforts were made to settle the suit but that Miss Sullivan wanted so much money that the defendant withdrew from the negotiations. The defendant's lawyers are Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle, and it was said that he wrote them from Mexico that he would be willing to pay $1,000 and that to do so would necessitate great personal sacrifices on his part.

MORE PLOT INDICTMENTS.

German Consul General and His Alleged Aids Again Accused.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A total of sixty-one indictments were returned here today by the Federal Grand Jury in the alleged German bomb and shipping plot cases. Franz Bopp, German Consul General; Baron E. H. von Schack, Vice Consul; Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, Consular Attaché, and thirty other individuals and firms were accused.

Three indictments were found against Baron von Schack. He and Mr. Bopp were absolved from the necessity of giving bail. The bonds in the bomb plots were fixed at $2,500 each and at $1,000 each in the shipping indictments. No arrests were made tonight.

Mr. Bopp, Baron von Schack and Baron von Brincken were indicted on a general charge of conspiring to set foot a military expedition against Canada from within the borders of the United States. Associated with them in the indictments were Charles C. Crowley, a detective; Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, his agent, and Johannes von Koolbergen, an alleged German agent, now reported held in a Canadian prison. Louis J. Smith, a witness for the Government, was indicted as acting with the alleged conspirators in their plans.

Other indictments against all the above except Smith were voted, charging a conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce under the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Seventy-six other individuals and firms were indicted in the alleged shipping plots. In the shipping plots the defendants include Henry W. E. Kaufman, Chancellor of the German Consulate General, Dr. Simon Reimer, said to be a German naval officer, and Maurice Hall, Consul General for Turkey. More than half the men and firms involved had been indicted previously.

Among the specific offenses alleged by the Government to have been included in the bomb plot, in which the consular officials were named, was a plan to blow up the Canadian end of the Sarnia tunnel, under the St. Clair River, running from Port Huron, Mich., to Sarnia, Ontario, through which the Grand Trunk Railway runs.

WILSON EXPECTS AMERICA TO LEAD

Continued from Page 1.

which we still lack and which, I believe, I can confidently predict we shall get. For example, we do need an instrument which will have a wider scope of power of inquiry in the field which for lack of a better term we call the field of foreign exchange and therefore the field which is touched by all matters affecting tariffs.

"We ought to have a really scientific Tariff Board, and I think we are going to have one. I want to say that before the whole face of affairs was changed in the economics of the world by the war I was not in favor of a Tariff Board, because the purpose of it then apparently was to keep alive an unprofitable controversy. I am not interested in the doctrine of protection. I am not interested in the doctrine of free trade. I have been a college professor, and know why I am not, because there is nothing in either doctrine. The only thing that is interesting is the facts of commerce and industry, and the only thing that it is right to deduce from the facts is something that has nothing properly to do with party politics at all.

"I am not sure that God can overnight alter human nature, and we have got so ingrained in us the passion and the prepossessions of this controversy that men think their salvation lies where nothing but controversy lies. But since the whole face of affairs has been changed by the war and since no man can tell until the new facts are collected and digested what the correct details of economic policy are, I am heartily in favor of a Tariff Board; only I wish that it were not necessary that it should fall to my lot to choose the men who were to compose it."

The President advocated the Ship Purchase bill and expressed confidence that it would be enacted. He told of the difficulty in getting his policies started, and with reference to the Federal Reserve banking system said:

"I heard of one group of gentlemen, several hundred strong, who vowed that they did not believe in the Federal Reserve Bank system, and it was found that only four of them had read the bill. They had just that attitude; they not only would not partake of the dish, but they would not look at it. They knew beforehand that because it was strange it was bad, and it was incredible to them that it should be nutritious as well as palatable.

"Now, the thing has not proved to be even unpalatable. Not only has nobody been hurt by it, but I challenge you to cite me a time in the past when the resources of the banks of this country have accumulated faster or in more solid fashion than in recent months. The figures speak for themselves, and the United States never was in a condition of such financial strength as she is at present, or in a position to use her financial strength with greater facility than she is at present."

In concluding, the President said:

"Patriotism is a word to conjure with; it is a thing to redeem a nation with. Because, if you once get into your imagination any part of the conception of a great nation, every individual in which is interested in the welfare and prosperity of all of it, you find the only means by which your own motives can be not only enlightened but purified—the only source from which you can draw, as it were, from the common sources of red and pulsating blood that make for energy and variety of action and sweep of enterprise; for we ought to have minds as big as our continent, purposes as great as our historical traditions, and a business that looks out upon all the world, to make peaceful conquest of every field of legitimate endeavor."

Pledges G. A. R. Support.

Later in the evening the President addressed members of the Department of the Potomac at a dinner in honor of E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

As the President concluded his speech, Commander Monfort arose and solemnly pledged "the support of our organization to any measure you deem proper to maintain the peace and prosperity of the country these comrades fought to preserve."

The President shook the veteran by the hand heartily and the audience cheered.

URGES BIG DEFENSE PLAN.

Commerce Organization Wants a Council of National Defense.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Closing the business sessions of its annual convention here today, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States adopted resolutions calling upon the railroads and their employes to adjust their wage controversy by arbitration. The organization also ratified a program for national defense, which proposed universal military training, an increased navy, and the creation of a council of national defense to mobilize, when needed, all the nation's forces, fighting, industrial, commercial and scientific.

Other resolutions adopted provided for a referendum to the Chamber's membership of 703 business organizations throughout the country on the desirability of providing pensions for Federal civil service employes and of amending the Federal Constitution to permit the President to veto specific items of appropriation bills. Elimination of objectionable riders to these bills, which the President cannot veto now without disapproving the entire bill, it was urged, would be accomplished through such an amendment.

All of this afternoon's session was devoted to a discussion of national preparedness. Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, said that the army and navy were only "the point of the arrow," and that national preparedness consisted of the mobilization of all the country's resources.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels defended the Administration's naval increase program and advocated immediate building up of an adequate merchant marine.

"We can no longer live unto ourselves," said Mr. Daniels. "On our farms we grow more than the Republic can consume. We must feed much of the world. We have the right also to have a large share in clothing the world and supplying people in every clime with whatever is manufactured in our mills and factories. But how can we fill our larger mission? What avail teeming harvests and large production in factories without adequate and reasonable water transportation? The securing of an adequate merchant marine is a pressing problem, and it is so tied up with the enlarging and strengthening of our navy that the two cannot be wisely separated.

"The naval program offered by the Administration is a constructive, progressive one, and if built according to the continuous five-year program—the first continuing program ever proposed by an Administration—it will give us, by the year 1921, thirty-three capital ships of the first line and twenty-five battleships of the second line, with ten armored cruisers, 108 destroyers, 175 submarines and smaller craft in proportion."

Mr. Daniels declared himself to be a disciple of Benjamin Franklin on the question of preparedness. "This philosopher-statesman declared that 'there never was a good war nor a bad peace,' but he did more to prepare for the impending Revolution than any other man," he said.

In a report submitted at an early session today the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce advocated universal military training, the restoration of the American navy to second place and creation of an Advisory Council of National Defense, composed of men representing all forms of national strength. The proposed council of national defense would be composed of the President, the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Commerce, Labor, and Treasury, chairmen of important Congressional committees, ranking officers of the army and navy, and some civilians. The recommendations of the committee were subsequently adopted.

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VON SKAL'S VIEW OF WILSON

Pro-German Agent Said He Would Have to Change His Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 11.—The Times this morning says that The Vienna Zeit recently published an article about President Wilson by Georg von Skal, whose activities as a German agent in New York were illustrated in von Paper papers. He emphasizes the activities of the pro-German party in the Senate and said:

"This disposes of the assertion that the whole country approves of what President Wilson has done and will re-elect him in order that he may be able to continue his fruitful activities. If the President does not give way he will not be able to carry through his program of strengthening the army and navy and creating a mercantile marine and land credit banks. Either he must change his course, or he will perish ingloriously. In spite of all his stubbornness his first desire is to be re-elected and he will submit. We can, therefore, hope that we are on the eve of better times."

FACES 98TH OPERATION.

Mrs. Rosalie Vitale Is to Go Under the Knife Again.

Mrs. Rosalie Vitale of 59 North Broadway, Yonkers, widow of the Rev. Joseph Vitale, is preparing to undergo the ninety-eighth surgical operation performed upon her in nine years. Dr. William C. Bainbridge of 31 Gramercy Park, New York, has performed most of the operations.

"I have had so many operations," said Mrs. Vitale when told that she must undergo another, "that I don't mind them any more. I was never afraid to go under the knife, and that is why, I think, I have survived."

Mrs. Vitale's husband died a year ago while she was on the operating table. Her first operation was to relieve an attack of appendicitis suffered in New Orleans.

SUES WARD FOR $20,000.

Ex-Lessee of McGown's Pass Tavern Bases Action on Letter.

Park Commissioner Ward was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court for $20,000 damages by Max Boehm, former lessee of the McGown's Pass Tavern. The plaintiff said that after he had vacated the tavern on Nov. 12 last the defendant wrote a letter to the Mayor, in which he said:

"As you know, McGown's Pass Tavern was closed by me owing partly to the immoral condition which existed there and the refusal of the concessionaire to abate the nuisances complained of."

The plaintiff said that the letter was printed in The City Record on Dec. 9 greatly to his damage.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

BEGINNING TODAY—A TIMELY

Sale of 1800 Men's Spring Derbies at $1.95

QUALITY Hats—every one of them. Made of tip-top materials all the way through, and modeled into Spring's newest shapes by trained eyes and skilled hands.

¶ Each hat is made of long-fur stock, smoothly felted, with heavy diced goatskin bands, and you can select from ten colors and white in silk linings.

In Browns and Black

¶ New onion skin brown and Aldine brown; both predicted to have a great vogue this season.

¶ Jet blacks that are made to stay black; dyed in the old way with the old dyes.

¶ Profit by taking YOUR Spring Hat today, for we do not expect to repeat this unusual offer.

Sale begins at 9 A. M.

Continuing today—Annual Spring Display

Showing what can be done in

Pure Silk Neckwear for Men at 49c

For beauty of design, style, and quality of material, these beautiful pure silk scarfs are without an equal. Make your selection today—the values are extraordinary.

R. H. Macy & Co.

You'll Go Away Smiling

if you take advantage of our remarkable offerings in Men's and Young Men's

Winter Suits $14.50

Were $22.50 and $19.75

These suits were originally sold for $19.75 and $22.50, and were excellent values even at that price. Added to these is a large special purchase of new goods equal in quality to the former. All of the suits are smart in cut and color. They embody the English Soft Roll Sack styles, as well as more conservative models. The sizes range from 34 to 42. The large saving afforded by the low price of these suits should cause their quick disposal. We advise you to call early.

$10.75 Were $14.75 | **Winter Overcoats** End-of-the-Season Sale | **$13.75** Were $19.75 to $24.75

The Overcoat season is drawing to a close. It is against the Macy policy to carry them over. The best way to avoid this is to reduce prices so that the wise man cannot refuse to take advantage of the opportunity offered for a substantial saving.

Among the styles you will find almost everything shown this season. Single and double breasted Chesterfields, semi-form fitting or box styles, and Raglans, in a great variety of fabrics and colors.

Be sure to visit this sale. You will go away smiling.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Store Open All Day Saturday

MACY'S

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Anniversary Prices Offer Economies

R. H. Macy & Co.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Departments Now in Main Building

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.

(*Present Coupon*)

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, February 11th.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.

N. Y. T., 2-11-16. 132

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Savings of 10 to 40 Per Cent.

This Fine $17.50 Brass Bed Outfit

Special Today, at **$9.95**

We don't know when you will get an opportunity like this again—certainly not in the near future.

The outfit consists of A 2-inch post BEDSTEAD; bright or satin finish; all regular sizes; head end 53 inches high. 10-year guaranteed ROMELINK SPRINGS with high risers.

WELL MADE MATTRESS; with soft top; covered in a good quality of ticking.

Brass Beds

In All Regular Sizes.

Formerly Priced	Sale Price
$16.00	$13.50
18.50	15.50
21.75	18.75
26.00	22.50
28.00	24.00
31.50	27.00
36.50	31.00

The brass beds may be had in either bright or satin finish.

$1.65 Box Seat Chair—(as illustrated), cane, wood or imitation leather seat. The chair is made of solid oak, finished golden color $1

No Mail or Telephone Orders filled. Quantity limited.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Men's Finest $3 & $3.50 Shoes, Today, Pair $2.49

And this offering is only made possible because of a lucky purchase of 2,000 pairs of shoes made up for a prominent Western jobber, but for reasons (which do not interest our patrons) this order was cancelled.

All of these shoes measure up to the high Greenhut standard of quality. Every pair guaranteed. The styles are among the best produced for this season.

All are made of Gunmetal Calf Leather in Blucher and plain lace styles; also the flat English last with blind eyelets and flat heels, heavy leather soles; Goodyear welted. All sizes from 6 to 11 in C, D, and E widths.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Green River Rye

For those who prefer Rye Whiskey

E. La Montagne's Sons
15 South William St.
NEW YORK CITY
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

HOLLAND SYSTEM, INC.
BOSTON, MASS.
Distributors of the Famous
Fenway Products

Special—Shirts

95c

Friday and Saturday Only

A splendid assortment of 1500 negligée shirts with soft cuffs. Every one is up to the Wallach standard in fabric, fit and workmanship—your assurance that the quality is far and away beyond that suggested by the price.

Colors, too—are Wallach Standard — Not afraid of sun or tub.

Two Days ONLY—95c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

KNOX

KNOX NEW YORK.

THERE IS A KNOX HAT FOR EVERY OCCASION

Formal or Informal

Caps, Gloves, Mufflers, Coats, Suit Cases, Bags, Hat Boxes, Riding Crops, Canes, Umbrellas, all with the Stamp of Knox Exclusiveness.

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
161 Broadway, Singer Building

ADVERTISEMENT.

You Can Have Soft White Hands

Soak the hands on retiring in hot Cuticura Soap suds, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands. Wear old glove or bandage during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-page Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston."

Sold everywhere

In a Single Night By Using Cuticura

IMPARTIAL HISTORY.

December's Current History, published by The New York Times. Operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps and charts. Every month, 25 cents; $3 a year. Vols. I. and II. now ready, $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BRANDEIS CHARGES VOICED BY BARRON

Wall Street Journal Editor Declares Lawyer Changed Front in Litigation.

GIVES BANKER AS WITNESS

Fitzgerald of Boston Cited as Knowing How Attorney "Went to Other Side."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Charges against the personal and professional integrity of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston were made today before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, examining into his fitness for the Supreme Bench, by C. W. Barron, editor of The Wall Street Journal, the Boston News Bureau, and the Philadelphia News Bureau.

Mr. Barron charged Mr. Brandeis with having "persecuted and prosecuted" the United Shoe Machinery Company because it refused to discriminate in favor of large shoe manufacturers of St. Louis and with having served both sides at the same time in litigation, and hinted that Mr. Brandeis had procured the signature of an old and dying man to a deed of trust by questionable means.

None of these charges was developed in detail. Mr. Barron was prepared to give long summaries from court records which he said involved Mr. Brandeis, but Senator Walsh of Montana, the Democratic cross-examiner of the committee, insisted that no indirect evidence be admitted. Senator Clark of Wyoming, a Republican member, asked Mr. Walsh if he proposed to drop all the charges as irrelevant, and Mr. Walsh then said he proposed to call the men who had the first-hand information.

As a result of this policy the committee received from Mr. Barron the names of a dozen or more men who, according to Mr. Barron, were prepared to testify either from personal knowledge of the case involving Mr. Brandeis or from personal inspection of the relevant court records. To give time for these witnesses to come and for copies of the many cited court records to be made the committee recessed this afternoon till next Tuesday morning.

Mr. Barron was asked to explain an editorial in his Boston paper of Jan. 29, in which he made certain definite charges reflecting on the integrity of Mr. Brandeis. Senator Walsh had the editorial made a part of the record. The editorial says, in part:

"Mr. Brandeis was organizer, director, and counsel of the United Shoe Machinery Company. Later he was counsel for the St. Louis opposition that threatened Government prosecution unless the United Shoe Machinery Company would discriminate in favor of the large St. Louis manufacturers as against the small users of shoe machinery, by rebates to the St. Louis people, or other devices.

Details Charge of Persecution.

"The Shoe Machinery Company refused and Mr. Brandeis became a kitchen cabinet to assist Mr. Wilson and his Department of Justice to prosecute and persecute the United Shoe Machinery Company, thereby carrying out the desire of the St. Louis manufacturers. The Government to date has been most ignominiously defeated in sweeping decisions of United States Judges. Mr. Brandeis has been the leader of all the political and financial forces smashing the credit of the Boston and Maine and New Haven railroad systems.

"It is not necessary to uncover the grave of Patrick Lennox or reopen the Warren settlements to show the moral fibre of Louis D. Brandeis and his unfitness for the Supreme Bench. It is only necessary to point to the life insurance scandals where Mr. Brandeis appears first as a public agitator, summoning the policyholders, and next appears in defense of the life insurance company with its retainer in his pocket."

"About ten years ago Brandeis warned me to be careful in what I said about him, and I have been careful, too," said Mr. Barron. "So I kept the court records as to Brandeis in the safe in my office. I can write an editorial on Brandeis in five minutes, but I might have spent five years in verifying the facts."

"Are you enemies?" asked Chairman Chilton.

"Not at all," answered Mr. Barron. "I have not spoken to him in thirty years."

Mr. Barron offered in evidence a letter he said he had written from summaries of court proceedings prepared for him by lawyers and other investigators. Senator Walsh, who conducted the cross-examination for the Democrats, objected to the letter as being hearsay evidence. He insisted that Mr. Barron simply supply the names of the investigators, who then would be summoned before the committee. Mr. Barron refused to give the name of the man to whom he had written the letter unless the committee desired it privately, and Senator Chilton refused to accept it on those terms.

Quotes a Banker.

"Would you think it personal knowledge," asked Mr. Barron, "if I said that a banker had come to me and said: 'You could have knocked me down with a feather when Brandeis came to me and said he had gone to the other side in a pending case, because the money was on that side, and he advised me to come over, too.' At that very time the lawyer had the banker's retainer in his pocket."

Members of the committee demanded the name of the banker, saying that he is the man who should testify. Then Mr. Barron gave the name of William F. Fitzgerald of the banking house of Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co. William S. Youngman, he said, had investigated the Brandeis court records for him. He suggested that Hollis R. Bailey of the National Bar Association of Boston could inform the committee as to the Warren will case.

Mr. Barron told the committee about the two suits connected with Patrick Lennox, a shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass. One of the cases related to Mr. Lennox's bankruptcy. The other was a suit against Mr. Brandeis for his part as counsel for Lennox. Referring to one of the cases, Mr. Barron said it might be identified as "the proceeding in which Brandeis had to say that he was not attorney for both sides at once, but was attorney for the situation." Speaking of a suggested witness who might throw light on this, he said:

"He does not know how Mr. Patrick Lennox's signature to the deed of trust, in Mr. Brandeis's favor, was obtained. Mr. Lennox was 82 years old, and very feeble."

Mr. Barron offered the committee an extract from a speech by Mr. Brandeis, quoted in a Boston newspaper Oct. 27, 1905, which he described as "only one of Brandeis's sermons as contrasted with his acts." Mr. Barron asked the committee to take his copy of the speech, but was told that the committee preferred the original newspaper.

"I suppose you will make a search for the paper," said Senator Walsh, "and let us have it?"

He Prods the Sub-Committee.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Barron. "I have spent too much money already on this case, and have been denied my rights as a citizen of the United States before this tribunal."

The committee resented the remark of Mr. Barron, and he said that he had not been allowed to make his statement. At one point in his testimony he had offered to give the committee privately a name he wished to withhold from the public, but the committee refused all private information.

Later Senator Walsh offset a statement by Mr. Barron with information which he said had been supplied previously to the committee.

"Oh," said Mr. Barron, "you have tried the case privately!"

Senator Walsh retorted that the committee resented the allegation, and thought the witness should withdraw it.

Mr. Barron charged that Mr. Brandeis first had undertaken to destroy the New York & New England road twenty years ago, and later the New Haven, by putting William Rockefeller and others in jail. Senator Walsh asked him what evidence he had of this. He cited the records of the various court proceedings and said that Charles F. Choate of Boston could tell of the New England case, in which he asserted that N. W. Goldsmith, a stockholder, acted for Austin Corbin in an effort to destroy the financial standing of the New England so it could be absorbed cheaply by the New Haven.

"Brandeis," said Mr. Barron, "never has stuck to anything very long. He has been everywhere and on all sides. One of the court records I have cited shows that payments were made to Brandeis for his wrecking services."

Witness Tells of Compromise.

Thomas C. Spelling of New York, attorney for the Freight Payers' League, complained that Mr. Brandeis, as attorney for other Eastern shippers during the 1910 advance rate case, failed to oppose the advance with the "impregnable defense offered by the so-called burden-of-proof amendment to the commerce acts of 1910." Furthermore, he said that Mr. Brandeis set on foot a compromise of the case when the interest of the public was against any compromise, and that Mr. Brandeis showed bad faith by taking his (Spelling's) brief on the burden-of-proof amendment, keeping it two months and returning it with such remarks as "absurd" written on the margin.

Officers of the association which employed Brandeis, he said, took the brief on condition that the substance would be incorporated in Mr. Brandeis's brief.

HELD AS FIRE SUSPECT.

Explosion in Midvale Chemical Plant Attributed to Incendiary.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 10.—Following two explosions and fire which destroyed the plant of the Midvale Chemical Company in Bayway last night, the police have arrested and are holding for investigation a man who said he was Michael Wallace and that he lived formerly at 156 Randolph Street, Chicago. He is about 45 years old and appears to be a foreigner. The police arrested him near the chemical company's plant about an hour after the storehouse and outer buildings had been destroyed.

Wallace, as he calls himself, was bareheaded and clad in jumper and overalls. He told the police he had been employed as a brakeman in Chicago and had been in Elizabeth only a few days. Learning from him that he had a room at 645 Elizabeth Avenue, the police went there, and found several suitcases. They did not contain, so far as divulged, anything to throw light on the suspect's mission in Elizabeth. The police do not place much faith in Wallace's statement that he is a brakeman by occupation.

Dr. Stephen S. Kreyer, manager of the chemical plant, today said that the explosions and fire were a mystery to him. He is loathe to suspect that the origin was anything but accidental. He said there were several things, however, that would stand investigation on the part of the company. About a month ago it was reported that the chemical plant was manufacturing gas bombs, but this was denied.

Not Known at Chicago Address.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Michael Wallace is said to be unknown at 156 West Randolph Street. In this building are the offices of the Hamburg-American Line and the German and Austrian Relief Committee. It is the centre of Teutonic activity in this city.

ON TRAIL OF I. T. LINCOLN.

Secret Service Men Search for Trace of Spy in Perth Amboy.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 10.—Secret Service agents from Washington today scoured this city and vicinity on the trail of Ignatius T. Lincoln, self-confessed international spy, who escaped recently from Federal officers in Brooklyn, and who yesterday wrote a letter ridiculing efforts of the Government to arrest him. According to the local police, no arrests were made up to a late hour tonight.

The fact that the Federal authorities' clues lead inside the gates at the powder plants near here was not denied by the officials in charge. A man said to bear a resemblance to Lincoln is being hunted in connection with the case. He is said to have been stopping at the Hotel Marathon in Smith Street. A rumor was current today that Lincoln mailed his letter last night, dropping it in a box in South Amboy. He later came here by trolley car, crossed Staten Island Sound to Tottenville, and thence to Manhattan, arriving shortly before his letter. The Federal authorities worked upon this theory. They believe also that the claim made in his letter that he would be in New York before his letter simply was a ruse and that he still is in this vicinity. Precautions against intruders were taken today at the powder plants.

SAW MISSING HEIRESS.

Friend Says Miss McLaughlin Was in Havana a Week Ago.

Miss Grace McLaughlin, the wealthy daughter of the late Patrick H. McLaughlin, an Inspector of Police under former Commissioner Devery, who disappeared on Dec. 8, 1915, was seen a week ago at the Plaza Hotel in Havana, Cuba, according to information given to Mrs. Katherine Ingles of 4 West 129th Street, her aunt, by an acquaintance of the girl yesterday. George M. Stevens, owner of a garage at Seventh Avenue and 127th Street, whose whereabouts were unknown, was registered at the same hotel, according to Mrs. Ingles's informant.

Last night the aunt sent a cable message to Miss McLaughlin at the Plaza Hotel asking that she communicate with her.

BANQUET GUESTS MADE ILL.

Chicagoans Honoring New Archbishop Stricken at Club Dinner.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Approximately 150 guests at the first official banquet given in honor of Chicago's new Archbishop, the Most Rev. George William Mundelein, at the University Club, were taken ill soon after the dinner had been served this evening.

The illness it is supposed was caused either by the soup or the fish course. The illness manifested itself almost immediately. A number of physicians were present, among them Dr. John B. Murphy, famous surgeon. He and the others immediately set to work to relieve the acute pain which the guests seemed to be suffering.

The stricken ones were taken into adjoining rooms and vestibules, laid on couches, the floor, and tables, which were stripped of their ornaments, or silverware and linen. A number of the guests were removed to bedrooms in the University Club house, at Michigan Boulevard and Monroe Street, and received heroic treatment. They are still in bed. Others responded more readily to remedies and later returned to the banquet hall.

Archbishop Mundelein was unaffected. A rigid investigation is being made as to the cause of the wholesale poisoning. Dr. Murphy declares it a case of ptomaine poisoning.

Chaloner Asks Money to Pay Lawyers

Frederick A. Ware, attorney for John Armstrong Chaloner, asked Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday to allow his client $1,000 extra to pay the lawyers who had obtained for him a writ from the United States Court protecting him from arrest while he was in Washington prosecuting a damage suit. Mr. Chaloner is allowed by the courts here an income of $24,000 a year out of his estate, which yields about $40,000 a year. He was declared insane in this State, and if he came here he would be subject to arrest and incarceration, but he lives in Virginia, where the courts have pronounced him sane.

Roosevelt's Steamer Is Delayed.

The sailing of the steamship Guiana, on which Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt have booked passages for the tour to the Windward and Leeward Islands, was postponed yesterday for twenty-four hours, on account of the big cargo for Barbados and Demerara. The Guiana will leave from Pier 46, East River, foot of Jefferson Street, at 3 P. M. today.

CLASH AT HEARING ON SHIPPING BILL

Secretary Redfield Disputes the Assertion That the People Want a Subsidy Plan.

URGES NEED OF SHIPS

Charges Discrimination by Foreign Vessel Owners, and Says Legislation Should Be Hastened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Hearings on the Administration's Shipping bill were begun by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today and sharp discussion immediately developed between Secretary Redfield, who was the first advocate of the measure, and W. H. Douglass, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Douglass asserted that the public was not in sympathy with the Administration plan to have the Government purchase or build ships to be operated by the Government or leased to private persons. He asserted that the business men of the country preferred ship subsidies to Government operation of steamship lines.

This statement was promptly challenged both by Secretary Redfield and Chairman Alexander of the House committee. Mr. Alexander said:

"I resent the proposition that you stand for the American people. Who are the members of your sub-committee that make report on the sentiment of Chambers opposed to this bill?"

Mr. Douglass mentioned the name of Paul E. Bates of Portland, Oregon, as one of the members and Chairman Alexander retorted:

"I told the members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce last Summer not to let any railroad man direct the writing of this report over another man's shoulder. Individual members told me their views had not been sought."

Mr. Douglass reiterated that there was a deep-rooted prejudice against the Government ownership or operation of steamship lines, but that a subsidy plan would have the co-operation of shippers and result in the immediate restoration of the American merchant marine. He suggested that if the pending bill was to be passed there should be a time limit of Government operation not exceeding five years.

Secretary Redfield insisted that never before has there been such need of an American merchant marine. Foreign companies, he said, were discriminating against United States merchants, both by increasing rates and refusing to handle American goods. At best, he added, it was improbable that sufficient ships could be obtained for handling American shipping before the end of 1917, because of the crowded work of ship building yards. Mr. Redfield thought the Administration measure had public approval, disagreeing with Mr. Douglass on this point.

"American helplessness begins at sea," said Secretary Redfield. "We are in a position in which a self-respecting nation cannot remain. We are like a department store without a delivery system. We must depend upon our competitors for the delivery of our goods.

"Only so long as it is profitable for our rivals to deliver our goods will they deliver them. Today, for reasons best known to themselves, they are refusing to let us use their ships and are also taking means to prevent others from carrying our goods. We just solicit their help at the price they feel they want, and when they want to extend the help. It is intolerable that such conditions should continue."

Secretary Redfield cited the instance of a manufacturer of cotton mill machinery who was forced to pay a bonus of $100,000 on a shipment of freight to China by a British ship owner after British machinery contractors had failed to get the contract. Another American merchant, he said, could not obtain delivery of an express package to a German living in China.

Secretary Redfield urged that the bill should be enacted into law speedily so that contracts for ships to be bought with the proposed appropriation might be let as quickly as possible. At best, under present conditions, he said, it was doubtful whether any new vessels could be obtained before the end of 1917.

Mr. Redfield told the committee that the American Bureau of Shipping recently had advised the Government of the perfecting of a plan whereby parts for steel ships to carry from 1,000 to 3,000 tons could be made in any construction steel plant and shipped to harbors for assembling. European countries, having no such plants, he added, could not compete with American builders in this class of construction.

DRAKE SEEKING RAIDERS.

Steamship Captain Says the Warship Is Not at Bermuda.

Captain F. Hawes of the steamship Evangeline, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, said that so far as he knew no captured German warships or merchant steamers had been taken into the harbor at Hamilton. There were two British warships there when he sailed on Tuesday morning, but he did not see the Drake.

"Some weeks ago the cruiser Drake was refitting at the Bermuda naval dock yard," Captain Hawes said, "but I do not know what has become of her. I heard that she had gone out with other cruisers last week to search the ocean for the German raider Möwe on orders received from the Admiralty in London."

EXPECT GASOLINE TO RISE.

Dealers Keep Cards Printed with Blank for New Price.

Increases in the price of gasoline are now regarded as such a matter of course by dealers that a little system has been devised so that notice of changes to the public can be made as expeditiously and economically as possible by the handlers. Some of the dealers have had cards printed with blanks to be filled in as expected advances in the price occur. One of these, now in use, reads:

> The price of gasoline was raised 1 cent on —, by the Standard Oil Company. We, therefore, are compelled to raise the price of gasoline to you, making the charge commencing —, — per gallon, until further notice.

No one in a position to speak with authority will venture to predict at what point the advance in gasoline will stop. Some of the leaders in the automobile industry say that the high price of the fuel will result in exploration and the opening up of new oil fields and a consequent fall in the cost to the consumer; also that a substitute will be found if the present high figures continue long.

STOCKHOLDER SUES MORSE

Charges $1,153,000 Loss to Hudson Navigation Company.

Charles W. Morse, President of the Hudson Navigation Company, and Peter McCarthy, a Director, are defendants in a suit brought by Dr. Gustave Lebett of 968 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, to compel them to return stock and make an accounting on an issue of stocks and bonds in 1906 and 1907. Dr. Lebett, who owns 100 shares of stock of the steamship company, charges the defendants with waste and mismanagement.

He alleges that the company issued $1,000,000 in bonds and $4,000,000 in stock, and that Morse received 4,030 shares and McCarthy 7,500 shares, for which the company obtained no consideration. He alleges that these transactions caused the company to suffer a loss of $1,153,000.

The suit came before Justice Kapper yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. He reserved decision on a motion made by the defendants to sustain their demurrer to the complaint.

—and those men will always prefer them

Perhaps, at some time or other, you have heard your haberdasher speak of Earl & Wilson as "a fine old house."

What did he mean? A great deal more than that E & W Collars are good to look at.

Your haberdasher knows that for many years Earl & Wilson made only 25c collars. He realizes that the E & W *2 for 25c* collar—"Troy's Best Product"—started with 25c collar equipment.

And perhaps he has visited our workrooms and laundry. If so, he saw the collars cut by skilled American workmen. He saw American workwomen guiding the firm, even stitching in true lines. His eyes opened wide at the cleanliness of the E & W laundry.

He learned with surprise that the majority of our skilled help have been with us for over five years. Why, two months back, one of our stitchers celebrated her 49th year with the house of Earl & Wilson.

But more than that. The haberdasher is one of the few classss of men who know intimately the style trend. The haberdasher sees an encouraging growth in the good taste with which American men select their clothes. He knows that men are rapidly learning that "style" is no style at all unless it is a true expression of the wearer's personality.

. . . . . .

Men who truly understand the current styles are gravitating naturally to E & W 2 for 25c Collars—and to the dealer who handles them.

This diamond-point collar—the Highwood—is the most successful tab collar of 1916. The Barwood is the same style with less height.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

2 for 25 cent Collars

The best Style is your Style

JOHN FORSYTHE

201 Broadway
Near Fulton St.

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

Announce Their Final Clearance Sale

High Grade Shirts

Forsythe ready-to-wear shirts made of finest imported madras with laundered or soft cuffs; also odd lots of heavy tub silks with satin stripes, silk mixtures, and a few flannel shirts.

1.65

Former selling prices have been utterly disregarded in order to effect an immediate clearance.

Continuing today and tomorrow

Saks Overcoats for Men—reduced to $15

Were $25, $23, $20 & $17.50

(A small charge will be made for alterations)

Absorb this and act upon it: All of these overcoats, irrespective of their former price differences, are the biggest bargains we have ever offered at $15, because if we had had to pay present prices for the woolens these garments are made of, you would have had to dig deeper than fifteen dollars in this Sale. But we will forget economies. Here are the overcoats, Saks-designed and Saks-made, tailored in staple fabrics, and cut with that immemorial ease which has made Saks the mentor for Metropolitan Styles.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

This Pathé Instrument $100. (Others $15 to $300.)

THE PATHÉ Pathephone

Opens up a new world of Music to Americans—the enchanting repertoire of Europe's great artists.

Pathephones are equipped to *play all disc records*, but there are

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE

when playing *PATHÉ Double-Discs*

(65c to $2.50)

PATHÉ PATHEPHONE SHOP
487 FIFTH AVENUE
(4 Doors South of 42d Street)

Owen Wister

Writes in the Introduction to Edward D. Toland's New Book "The Aftermath of Battle":—

"These pages are like the photographs which go with them, torn fresh and hot, so to speak, from the diary of a young American just as he jotted them down day by day in the war hospitals of France. As page succeeds page the reader ceases to be looking *at* a picture, he is himself *in* the picture, its terrific realities surround him as if he were walking among them."

Now Ready at All Bookstores. Illustrated, $1.00

The Aftermath of Battle

By Edward D. Toland

"For those who care to face the real conditions of the war."—N. Y. Sun

CHARITIES EXPERTS HAMPERED, THEY SAY

Dr. Bernstein Intimates State Instituted a System of Persecution.

BROTHER BARNABAS'S CASE

Witness Says He Was Transferred from the Lincolndale School Against His Will.

Lawyers representing the State Board of Charities yesterday poured out vials of caustic cross-examination on the experts of the Department of Public Charities at the hearing before Special Commissioner Strong in the Bar Association rooms, especially taking into account Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Asylum, at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dr. Bernstein, Brother Barnabas, and Dr. R. R. Reeder, representing three religious faiths, had made an investigation of a group of institutions, at the instance of John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities. They had worked largely under the direction of the Second Deputy Commissioner, William J. Doherty. Their reports figure prominently in the charges against the State Board, made by Mr. Kingsbury and now being heard by Commissioner Strong, as a special representative of Governor Whitman.

Dr. Reeder, who resumed his testimony yesterday morning, said that the report had reached the Commissioner of Charities that the German Odd Fellows Home, at Yonkers, was conducted on a kind of Sunday beer garden for picnickers, but he was not able to establish anything definite about the conditions except that the place had excellent bowling alleys.

W. H. Hotchkiss, representing the Public Charities of this city, said that he would have witnesses tomorrow who would testify as to the festive features. Dr. Reeder declared that the institution was devoid of school features last February, and that on his protest two teachers were obtained.

Dr. Bernstein, the next witness, told of his policy at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Asylum, where the elementary and high school training had been cut down to nine years, and he expects to reduce it to eight and to give an extra year for intellectual digestion. The ordinary policy is to take twelve years for this kind of work. By constant tests, the doctor said, he had determined that this intensive work did not harm the pupils.

Six Dolls for 100 Girls.

He testified that in the institutions he had inspected from an educational point of view he did not find that the equipment came up to the standards and that the courses of instruction did not seem to fit the pupils for any definite place in life. There was in several a lack of play. There were six dolls provided in one asylum for 100 girls, and these and other toys were kept locked up except on Christmas and the Fourth of July. He said life was along a dead institutional level.

It developed from Dr. Bernstein's testimony that Brother Barnabas, his Roman Catholic associate, had been transferred from the Lincolndale Agricultural School, which he had brought to a high state of perfection, and was now in Utica.

"Did he wish to leave Lincolndale?" asked Mr. Hotchkiss.

"I am pretty sure that he did not leave of his own accord," was the reply.

This was the first direct statement which had been given of the withdrawal of Brother Barnabas, although it was known that the investigations of the Roman Catholic institutions had been opposed by Thomas M. Mulry, a leader among the Catholic charities.

Dr. Bernstein was asked about the supposed persecutions he had undergone from the State authorities since he had been serving on the committee. He said that he had no grievance against the State Board at first, but that he thought he had now.

Intimates Persecution.

Then it was shown that to the orphan asylum of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society there went late last December and also in January of this year Miss Mary A. Steer, an Inspector of the State Board. She was succeeded by Miss Alice M. Kautz. The institution in 1913 and 1914, according to letters from Robert W. Hebberd, the Secretary of the State Board, had the highest standing. The last reports, while giving the usual first-class rating for the plant, give a secondary rating on administration and criticise some of the methods. Portions of the reports of the women Inspectors were read to Dr. Bernstein. Miss Steer objected to the republic idea, saying that it made children in an institution conceited. Also she had observed that some of the instructors talked in loud voices, and used such slang expressions as "Oh, sure," and "Not on your life."

"I dare say," replied Dr. Bernstein, "that some of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard graduates we employ are guilty of that crime."

Dr. Bernstein said also that it may have seemed to the investigators that the children were working too hard at manual labors, but many of the inmates had the grip, and the others had to make up for their inability to work. It was part of the policy of the institution, which is organized on the cottage plan, for the children to assist in certain duties.

The discussion then went into faults which Miss Steer had found in the promiscuous arrangement of toothbrushes, wash rags, and towels. That there had not been an ideal arrangement of roller towels, the Superintendent admitted, but that was due, he said, to the neglect of some of the children, who had been instructed to arrange certain properties. He admitted that the hair of very young girls had been cut short for medical reasons. Dr. Bernstein was still on the stand when it was decided to adjourn the meeting until 10 o'clock this morning.

CORRIGAN SUES AN AUTHOR.

City Magistrate Says He's Libeled in Howard's Book.

Because the novel, "God's Man," written by George Bronson Howard and published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, gave one of the characters in the book, "Magistrate Cornigan," a very bad reputation, City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan sued both the author and the publishers in the Supreme Court yesterday for $200,000 damages. The plaintiff was made a Magistrate on July 14, 1907. In his complaint, he said that the book held him up to public scorn and ridicule, and that its meaning is that in the performance of his judicial duties he is guided by improper influences and is "brutal, hectoring, and unjust."

One of the scenes in the book is laid in the Jefferson Market Court, and it was in this court that Magistrate Corrigan, on Aug. 22, 1909, held Mr. Howard in $1,000 bail on the charge of Theodora Gerard, a show girl, in a matter involving a missing ring.

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PLAN GREAT MILITARY SHOW

Need for Preparedness to be Shown at Sheepshead Speedway.

It was announced at a dinner at the Biltmore last night by Harry S. Harkness that a military tournament and exposition, to bring home to people generally the truth concerning the army, navy, and National Guard, and the defense situation in this country, would be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway from May 20 to 28 next. Mr. Harkness, a son of the Standard Oil man, has guaranteed the financial end of the enterprise, which, he declares, is noncommercial and non-partisan in every respect.

Those at the dinner last night in addition ot Mr. Harkness were Major Allen L. Reagan, representing Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the National Guard; Captain Lorrillard Spencer, Governor Whitman's Military Secretary; Colonel W. G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment, Commodore R. P. Forshew of the Naval Militia, Commander F. K. Crank, U. S. N., representing the Navy Department; Colonel Henry Bostwick, representing Adjt. Gen. L. W. Stoesbury, Colonel George A. Wingate, George P. Dillenback, and H. E. Boucher.

Among features on the tentative program are sham battles, aviation contests, demonstrations of war uses of the automobile and motor cycle, parades, reviews, pageants, cavalry, infantry, and artillery exercises, engineering feats, bomb-throwing from aeroplanes, trench digging, track athletics, searchlight drills, signalling, fireworks, polo, band concerts, artillery races, and demonstrations in hospital and sanitary field work.

Headquarters will be opened immediately, it was announced.

$1,000,000 PEARL SECRET.

War Stock Winner's Wife Said Now to Own Prize Necklace.

The ultimate ownership of the $1,000,000 pearl necklace imported by Dreicer & Co. remained a secret yesterday. One version had it that a man who had won a big sum in war stocks ordered the best pearls that could be assembled for a gift to his wife, and Max Meyer was asked to send Dreicer & Co. the necklace on "approval." It was generally believed yesterday that the jewel had been accepted.

Michael Dreicer, beyond complaining of the "leak" in the customs service, which he blamed for publicity attending the importation, he had nothing to say, nor did the purchaser venture into the open.

It developed yesterday that not long before the arrival of the Dreicer necklace at the Appraiser's Stores a smaller string of pearls was brought over "on approval," the invoice price being $250,000. After ten days the importers sent it back without making entry or paying duty. The explanation yesterday was that the cheaper ornament failed to satisfy the woman who now has the finest necklace in America.

John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, in whose custody many valuable importations remain, sometimes for long periods, is having an up-to-date steel vault built in the warehouse, which will be burglar and fire proof.

WILL BUILD NEW PRISON.

Work Likely to Begin This Spring, Whitman Says.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Whitman said tonight that work on a new State farm prison would be begun this Spring and that he expected that the Legislature would appropriate funds to raze the old cell block at Sing Sing and build a new one in its place. These announcements were made after the Governor had discussed the prison situation with William J. Homer, Warden of Great Meadow Prison. The Warden, the Governor said, had agreed with him that the State needed a new prison as soon as possible, and that one could be built at comparatively small cost by utilizing prison labor.

The Governor also announced that of the two proposed sites for the new prison—Beekman and Wingdale—he favored the former. A bill to provide for the construction of a new cell block at Sing Sing and for the beginning of work on a new prison, has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Sage.

Upholds Teachers' Pension Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The constitutionality of the law creating the State Teachers' Retirement Fund was upheld in a decision handed down today by Justice William P. Rudd, in which he directed the Controller of Yonkers to turn over to the State $53,000, which comprised the Yonkers teachers' retirement fund. The law provides that when two-thirds of the teachers in any city ask that the local teachers' fund be turned over to the State teachers' fund, the city authorities must comply.

Service Board May Reorganize.

Chairman Straus announced last night that there was to be a thorough overhauling of the Public Service Commission organization, to see if it was possible to make any rearrangement or alterations to make it more efficient and economical. The review of the present organization has been entrusted to Commissioners Hayward and Hodge as a committee of the commission.

NEEDLE-GIRL STRIKE WINS SUFFRAGE AID

Mrs. Belmont and Others Make Hopeful Speeches and Plan Musical Campaign.

MOVES FOR A SETTLEMENT

Conciliators Meet Representatives of Manufacturers and Unions—More Arrests Made.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Margaret Hinchey, Miss Melinda Scott, Mrs. Laura Elliott, and Mrs. Florence Wise, all known as suffragists, enlisted yesterday in behalf of the striking Children's Dressmakers. The dressmakers are few in number, compared with the other striking needle workers, but they have developed the bitterest fight of all.

Mrs. Belmont and Miss Scott made speeches to the strikers at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, yesterday, and exhorted them to stand together. Mrs. Wise gave informal talks to individual groups of girls, and helped register those who had quit work. Miss Hinchey went to Brooklyn and talked to the dressmakers there, and Mrs. Boissevain prepared an address to deliver at Manhattan Lyceum today.

Mrs. Elliott has taken charge of the musical program, and songs to inspire strikers will be sung under her direction.

The greatest number of any trade on strike are in the dress and waist industry. A misunderstanding by the "independent firms" of the agreement between the "association firms" and the union delayed settlements yesterday. There are, in New York City, 211 firms in the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, and 500 "independent" firms that do not belong. A report was circulated among "independents" yesterday that the association had a compact with the union to force the independents to join the association.

"The first year's cost to an 'independent' who joins the association is $350," said a non-association manufacturer yesterday. "Multiply this by 500, the estimated number of 'independent' shops in the city, and you get $175,000 to be added to the income of the association by compelling all the independents to join.

"If the strike is as great a success as the union hopes, it, too, will greatly benefit financially. The latest figures given out by the union show 22,000 non-union dress and waist makers in New York. Multiply this number by $5.41, the union initiation fee, and then $8.32, the annual dues, and you will see how much more money the union expects."

The manager of the Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the International Garment Workers' Union said yesterday regarding the "demonstrations," that both wanted to "standardize" the industry, and that there was an understanding between the association and the union.

But it was pointed out that no firm was compelled to join the association, and that any "independent" could get his employes back on the terms granted by the association.

"It would be unjust to ask the association to maintain a standard not demanded of the 'independents,'" a representative of the association said, "and one condition on which the recent advances in pay was granted was that the union should standardize the industry in one year, by compelling 'independents' to grant the same terms. To this extent we are working with the union."

A conference on the Housedress and Kimono Makers' strike was held yesterday in the Municipal Building. Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain; Henry W. Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner, and Charles L. Bernheimer, of Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation, met Benjamin Schlesinger, representing the strikers, and Isaac Ginsberg and Harry M. Marks, representing the manufacturers, and preliminaries of a truce were discussed.

Sol Seidman of the Waist and Dressmakers, announced that 265 independent firms had signified willingness to settle on the terms of the union.

Twenty-seven strikers were arrested yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn on charges of disorderly conduct.

VESSEL ASHORE; ALL LOST.

Steamer Belford Adrift Since Jan. 30—Hope for Men Abandoned.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to Lloyd's says the British steamer Belford, which sailed Jan. 27 from Barry for New York in ballast, is ashore off the North Coast of Islay, Scotland, and all on board are supposed to have been lost. The Belford has been drifting since Jan. 30. Her position is serious.

The Belford is a vessel of 3,216 tons. She was built in 1901, and is owned by the Speeding & Marshal Shipping Company of Sunderland.

SCHOOL BOARD BIAS CHARGED TO MAYOR

Brady Says It Would Be Foolish to Submit Evidence as to Rockefeller Influence.

ASKS WILLCOX TO SPEAK UP

Wants to Know His Position on the Gary Plan—Accuses Martin of Antagonism to Labor.

The Conference of Organized Labor on Industrial Education through Peter J. Brady, Secretary, has taken Mayor Mitchel to task in a letter for his defense of Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick, members of the Board of Education who, labor charges, are attempting to gain control of the city's educational system for the Rockefeller educational interests.

This was one of four letters made public by Mr. Brady. Two of them are to William G. Willcox, the new President of the board, and the other to John Martin. In the letter sent to the Mayor, Mr. Brady says that since Mr. Mitchel has "seen fit to defend" Flexner and Fosdick it would be foolish to submit to him evidence of the activities of "these Rockefeller agents," but that it will be submitted to a legislative investigation. To this Mr. Brady adds:

> The record of attendance, of motions and resolutions of both Flexner and Fosdick does not bear out your statement as to the reforms either one of them tried to bring about. And I would be pleased to have you send me from the records of the Board of Education information which will bear out your defense of these Rockefeller agents. I have found them both perniciously active in tearing down and demoralizing what was an efficient and loyal educational organization. As you know, both Flexner and Fosdick managed the election of both Willcox and Whalen from the headquarters of the General Education Board ("a Rockefeller outfit") at 61 Broadway, and that stenographic services, stationery, postage, and other expenses which these two emissaries have to meet are paid with the Rockefeller money. And you certainly have had experience enough in public and private life to know this money would not be forthcoming if it was not for the purposes of furthering the Rockefeller interests.
>
> We again repeat our request for the resignation of Flexner and Fosdick, and will continue to do so until their evil influence and the menace they represent are removed from our free system of education.

The letter to Mr. Martin says:

> Your attitude (toward organized labor) has never been friendly, and your actions as Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training have been antagonistic to every request or proposition submitted to you by either this Industrial Educational Conference or any individual union. To bear out the above statement, look up the records of the Committee on Vocational Schools and the many interviews with representatives of labor had with you from time to time.

In the letter asking Mr. Willcox to go on record as to the Gary plan Mr. Brady writes that the labor unions have protested against the extension of the Gary plan or any other plan until a full demonstration of the Gary system has been made. The conference would like to know whether Mr. Willcox will seek to have the Gary plan extended before the experiment in the thirteen schools in the Bronx and the one in Brooklyn is completed.

Regarding the charge that Mr. Martin is unfriendly to labor, Mr. Brady wrote to President Willcox that he would be willing to submit his evidence to the entire Board of Education.

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MINERS CHEER CARRANZA.

He Visits Guanajuato—Alleged Evidence of a Catholic Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, Feb. 9.—Guanajuato, Mexico's oldest mining camp, greeted Carranza with great enthusiasm today. Thousands of native miners surged through the streets of the mountain town shouting themselves hoarse with cries of "Viva Carranza!" Many of the mining companies had erected arches decorated with hammers and drills used in mining.

Carranza and his party visited a silver mine here that has been producing for over three hundred years, being the first mine opened by the Spaniards upon the continent. They also visited the famous fort La Alhondiga, where the heads of Padre Hidalgo, Mexico's liberator, and his three companions, Aldama, Jimenez, and Allende, were impaled upon spikes for ten years until patriotic Mexicans removed them to the graveyard. Carranza will remain here for several days.

Alleged evidence of the activities of Catholic priests in fomenting a new revolution has been discovered by the arrest of a native who was engaged in distributing proclamations calling upon the people to rebel against the Constitutionalists, promising the aid of the "glorious Prince San Miguel Textual," naming a wealthy woman of Silao, and said to have been signed by Padre Antonio Morales, priest of Silao; his assistant priest, Andres Gutierrez, and two women.

General Luis Caballero, Governor of Tamaulipas, has received a report in regard to the drowning of the four American soldiers near Brownsville. It states that near Reynoso two American soldiers crossed the river, entered a small farm house, and demanded drinks. When these were refused they started to shoot up the house. The women owners of the house were terrified and rushed to the nearest Mexican patrol, who, after exchanging several shots with the intoxicated soldiers, captured one, who was taken to jail.

Thirty American soldiers, armed with automatic pistols, crossed the river in an attempt to rescue their comrade. The Mexican guards opened fire and after exchanging over two hundred shots the American soldiers recrossed the river. Owing to their unfamiliarity with the stream, several of the soldiers missed the bar and were swept away by the current. The bodies were recovered later.

Caballero states that a protest has been made against the armed invasion of Mexican soil and that the Constitutionalist Government expects the United States to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the offense.

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The Evening Star—"Tannhaeuser"—Violoncello..........*Paul Gruppe*
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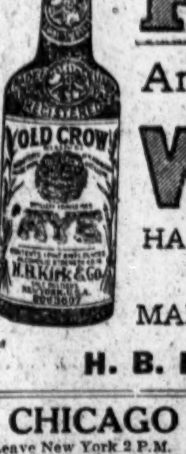

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YALE TO KEEP DEBARRED ATHLETES UNDER BAN REMAINDER OF COLLEGE YEAR

YALE'S BASEBALL STARS LOST TO NINE

Executive Committee Refuses to Reinstate Five Disqualified Players.

MAY LIFT BAN NEXT FALL

Milburn to Resign as Captain—Men Played Summer Baseball at Quogue for Free Board.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—The Executive Committee of the Yale Athletic Association decided today that the five prominent athletes who withdrew from intercollegiate competition last Fall for violating the Summer baseball rule cannot represent Yale in sports during the present college year. This action bars Captain Milburn of the baseball team; Harry Le Gore, the football and baseball star, and William Easton, Spencer Pumpelly and Rabjert Rhett, members of the 'Varsity nine.

The statement by the committee, of which Professor Robert N. Corwin is Chairman, says in part:

"This action is taken with great regret, and only after a thorough consideration of all facts in the case, and repeated consultations with officials of the university and with representatives of other universities.

"Although the five players violated the rule unintentionally, yet the committee has seen no way to overlook the explicit character of the rule; nor has it been able to find any other honorable solution of the matter which does not involve the acceptance, for the present college year, of the withdrawal which the five men signed when the question of their eligibility was first raised.

"This decision does not impair the amateur standing in athletics of the men involved. It is their expression of the determined intention of the committee to enforce Yale eligibility rules, and to prevent injury to Yale's name by their violation either through intention, carelessness, or ignorance; and the committee has been convinced after consultation with the officials of the university and with the representatives of other universities that this intention will be fully served by debarring the men involved from participation in intercollegiate contests during the present college year."

The five athletes played baseball at Quogue, L. I., last Summer and received their board free for a short time. When the men discovered that this was in violation of the Yale rules, they tried to remedy the matter by paying their board for the remainder of the Summer and receiving no pecuniary reward.

While the Executive Committee would not amplify its statement tonight, the opinion is general among prominent undergraduates that the athletes will be eligible next year, as the ruling debars the men "during the present college year," which closes in June. If this interpretation is correct, undergraduates point out, Le Gore will be able to play football in the Fall.

The action today will necessitate the resignation of Captain Milburn of the baseball team, and it is probable, according to campus gossip, that his successor will be Roland V. Vaughn of Haverhill, Mass., an outfielder and former Exeter star.

SPORTS' PROFITS INCREASE.

Princeton Clears $15,129.72 in 1914-5 Season, Gaining $5,500.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10.—An increase of $5,500 in the profits derived from the various sports at Princeton is shown in the annual report of the Athletic Association issued here today.

The net revenue of the year 1914-15 amounts to $15,129.72, and this was made up entirely from the receipts of football, baseball and hockey games, these three sports being the only self-supporting ones for the year. The increased profits are due largely to the increased attendance at the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Princeton football games.

In the Fall of 1914 the total receipts for football were $85,000, and the expenditures were $32,000. This left a net profit from football of $53,000, as compared to $38,000 in 1913. The large seating capacity of Palmer Memorial Stadium helped materially to swell the fund.

Hockey showed a net profit of $186 in 1914, after having a deficit of $683 the year previously.

Baseball netted $8,700 last year, against $9,318 the year before. The other sports required appropriations from the general fund for their support. Freshmen athletics cost $3,348, with practically no receipts.

FORDHAM COLLEGE GAMES.

Star Athletes to Clash Again Tonight in 22d Engineers' Armory.

Nearly all of the star athletes who competed in the New York A. C. games on Tuesday night will again be seen in action tonight in the annual indoor sports of Fordham University in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, 168th Street, near Broadway. Joie Ray, the Chicago lad who won the American mile championship from Norman Taber at San Francisco last year, will compete in the mile-and-a-half-run and is prepared to atone for his defeats in the Hunter and Baxter miles. Ray expects to make amends for his indifferent running in these events by declining to accept a prize if he wins the Fordham special unless he beats the existing world's mark of 6:46 2-5 made by Tommy Conneff on Sept. 2, 1895.

Howard P. Drew, the negro flyer, in addition to attempting to run 90 yards in even time, will also endeavor to do 0:10 2-5 for 105 yards, and will endeavor to wipe out the American 80-yard record of 0:8, a mark that has been on the books for nearly thirty years.

Fo Loomis, whose latest Eastern invasion has not been brilliant, will have to show more speed to get home first in the 600-yard low hurdle race, in which Jack Eller and Arthur Engels, best of the local timber toppers, are also entered. Dave Caldwell will start tonight in the half-mile race.

Seton Hall Five Beats Manhattan.

The Seton Hall basket-ball team won a close and interesting game last night at the De La Salle gymnasium from the Manhattan College five by a score of 26 to 22. Captain Somers did excellent work for the winners, while J. Houlihan was particularly effective for Manhattan College.

PIRATES BUY PITCHER MORAN

Meyers Goes to Superbas—Brewer Buys Worcester Club.

Many of the National League club owners survived the birthday celebration of the league at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night so well that they went so far as to trade, sell and buy players. The biggest purchase of the day was made by Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, who paid Pat Powers, representing Harry F. Sinclair, a big price for Harry Moran, a left-hand pitcher, who was with the Newark club last season.

Mr. Powers also announced that within a day or two all the players which Mr. Sinclair controls will be disposed of. It seems that the competition for Mr. Sinclair's stars has been quite brisk and Mr. Powers is waiting to dispose of them to the highest bidders.

There was some lively bidding for the services of Chief Meyers, the veteran backstop of the Giants. The New York club asked for waivers on the Indian and Brooklyn and Boston refused to waive. Yesterday Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn and Percy D. Haughton of the Braves tossed up a coin to see which would get the catcher and Mr. Ebbets won the toss and got the Indian.

Mr. Haughton then made an offer to Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago club for Arthur Wilson, a former catcher of the Giants. Mr. Weeghman stated that he wanted $15,000 for Wilson, so Mr. Haughton called the deal off immediately.

Hi Brewer, who was the Eastern representative of the Federal League for the last season, developed into a baseball magnate yesterday. He purchased the Worcester club of the New England League. Worcester is Mr. Brewer's home town and the baseball fans are quite enthusiastic that a native son will be at the head of the club.

OUT FOR FORDHAM NINE.

Eight Battery Candidates Answer First Call of Billy Lush.

The baseball season at Fordham University began to bud yesterday when eight candidates answered the call of Billy Lush, the Maroon coach. All of the men who came out were aspirants for the battery positions on this year's nine, and as only two of them were regulars, prospects look exceptionally bright for the Bronxites.

The two veterans who answered Lush's summons were Bob Collins and McQuade, both of whom won their letters a year ago. Collins broke his ankle while playing tennis last Fall, but seemed as spry as ever in the brief introductory workout yesterday. McQuade ranked as one of the best pitchers on the nine in 1915, working against Yale and Princeton.

Of the other men who reported four were pitchers and two were catchers. The most likely looking of the new twirlers was Red Hall, who played end on the football eleven last Fall. Hall was the pitching mainstay of Boston English High School last season. McGirr appeared as the most promising of the two new backstops.

Regular practice for the other candidates will begin next week. All of the men from last season have been ordered to report. Rubber Martin and Jack Conway, the first battery of last year, will be on hand next Monday. From now on until the beginning of March practice will be held on every other day. Lush has arranged for practice in the big arena of the Second Field Artillery, and a series of indoor games will take place with the militiamen before the start of the outdoor season.

NO SALE OF NEWARK CLUB.

Three Offers of $25,000 Will Be Passed Upon Next Monday.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, said yesterday that no sale of the Newark Baseball Club franchise had as yet been concluded.

Three offers of $25,000 have been made for the club, and although these meet the price that is asked, no definite action will be taken until Monday, so that Newark men may have another opportunity to purchase the club if they so desire.

BOUTS IN CRESCENT RING.

Amateurs of Varying Weights and Degrees of Skill Compete.

Members of the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn were treated to a variety of boxing exhibitions last night, when the preliminaries in the regular club tournament were decided in the gymnasium of the club's town house, in Pierrepont Street. The finals will be decided tomorrow night.

The boxing, on the whole, was mediocre in comparison with the usual class of bouts witnessed at this club, and some of it offered more amusement than science. The best exhibitions were seen in the 108-pound class. The performance of A. Goldstein of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. stood out as the feature. He is a consistent winner in the contests held at this club, and at the last tournament came through a winner in his class after a series of stiff bouts.

He defeated F. Eisenstadt, New West Side Athletic Club, in two rounds last night, the latter boxer being forced to retire when oGldstein closed his left eye with a stiff right-hand blow.

Probably the funniest bout was that between M. Forman, Educational Alliance, and C. Lutz, St. Amsely's Club, in the 108-pound class. These two youngsters "battled" through three rounds, swinging lustily for the body or jaw alternately, missing with remarkable regularity, and sprawling on the floor. The judges decided in favor of Lutz at the final bell. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—N. Forman, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Patalano, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; C. Lutz, St. Amsely's Club, defeated R. J. Brennan, unattached, one round, referee's decision; C. Lutz, St. Amsely's Club, defeated M. Forman, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; M. Januzzi, unattached, defeated N. Forman, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated F. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., two rounds, referee's decision; J. Giganti, unattached, defeated E. Dolan, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision.

118-Pound Class.—W. Morris, East Side House, defeated M. Garber, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; B. Volzer, Educational Alliance, defeated A. Rose, Pennant A. C., one round, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—C. Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated F. Zellner, Trinity Club, two rounds; referee disqualified Zellner for fouling. B. Cash, unattached, defeated W. Hirsch, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

148-Pound Class.—A. Lockman, Trinity Club, defeated W. Weller, unattached, one round, referee's decision; M. Stark, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated G. Bory, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; G. Gruendler, Union Settlement, defeated J. Di Lauro, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision.

Boxer Cote Dies of Injury.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10.—Arthur Cote, former welterweight champion of New England, who was recently injured in a fall while training for a match here this month, died today. He was 88 years old.

MINNESOTA HONOR SYSTEM IN SPORTS

Football Men Pledge Themselves to Violate No Amateur Rule.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—The University of Minnesota football team candidates of 1916 voluntarily went on record against any infraction of the rule of amateurism, and adopted the honor system for Minnesota football at a dinner last night, it became known today, thus taking the first step in what is expected to be a countrywide move to solve the Summer baseball problem.

The dinner was attended by coaches, alumni football stars, and candidates for this year's team. The students pledged themselves to refrain from committing "any act which is forbidden by the eligibility rules of the Western Conference," and to maintain their amateur standing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Representatives of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the honor system adopted by the University of Minnesota for the enforcement of the amateur rule in football and other college sports, and urged that the plan be adopted by every member of the Big Nine.

Dean A. W. Small of the University of Chicago said: "Minnesota has set a mighty good example, which I trust may be followed by the other members of the conference."

Professor W. V. Pooley of Northwestern University said: "The adoption of the honor system in athletics by all the members of the conference would allow us to go back to the scholarship basis and insure the enforcement of the amateur rule. It is a new idea, and I only hope Minnesota means just what she says, and that the pledge will be adopted by the other members of the conference."

CODY SKATING CHAMPION.

Captures Title at Saranac Lake—Junior Honors Go to Jewtraw.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Several surprises developed in the final day of the international amateur outdoor speed skating championships here.

Charles Fisher of Milwaukee was the dark horse in the three-mile championship, winning the event as the result of the fall of Harry Cody of Toronto. Until today Fisher had not been nearer to the tape than third place and Cody and Ben Osickey of Cleveland were favorites for the long distance championship. Fisher skated a careful race and pulled out from third position in the final stretch with a burst of speed which won.

Ben Osickey of Cleveland fell, but had sufficient momentum to carry him into second place. Roy McWhirter of Chicago was third. The time was 10 minutes 42 4-5 seconds.

The half-mile championship went to Roy McWhirter of Chicago. Ben Osickey of Cleveland and Arthur Staff of Chicago fell. Harry Cody of Toronto was second and A. Osickey of Cleveland was third. Time—One minute 28 3-5 seconds.

The championship in the 220-yard hurdles went to Ed Horton of Saranac Lake, the previous holder of the title. Lyall Delamater, also of Saranac Lake, was second, and F. J. Robson of Toronto was third. Time—23 4-5 seconds.

Although the best position that Harry Cody of Toronto got today was second in the half-mile, it gave him 20 points, and the international outdoor championship, with 70 points to his credit. Anton Osickey of Cleveland was second with 60 points. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid won the greatest number of points among the juniors and thereby became the international outdoor amateur junior champion. He also won the championship of Franklin, Essex, and Clinton Counties.

CREW WORK AT COLUMBIA.

Forty-two Register on First Day of Indoor Practice.

Indoor crew practice started at Columbia yesterday afternoon with the biggest first day squad in recent years. For nearly an hour the coach, James C. Rice, inspected the candidates. By 5 o'clock forty-two Varsity men had registered and thirty-six Freshmen. Of this number six were coxswains.

The first boat, stroked by Captain W. Norman Bratton, contained the same men that defeated the Yale crew by twelve lengths at New Haven last November. R. B. Jauss, member of the Varsity crew in the Poughkeepsie regatta last June, but who resigned from the squad last Fall because of parental objections, returned yesterday and was made No. 2 in the second boat.

The Varsity boating was: Bow, Munro; No. 2, Myers; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 4, Leys; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 6, Lahey; No. 7, Pennell; stroke, Captain Bratton. Junior Varsity: Bow, Fezandie; No. 2, Jauss; No. 3, Lorenz, No. 4, Hooven; No. 5, Sengstacken; No. 6, Burghard; No. 7, Simonds; stroke, Trowbridge.

Easy Bout for Azevedo.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 10.—Frankie McManus did not last two rounds when he faced Joe Azevedo in a scheduled ten-round bout at the Lawrence Opera House tonight, under the auspices of the Greenwood Athletic Club. Azevedo was the aggressor from the start and had McManus nearly out in the first round. McManus could not stand a fusillade of heavy blows. He took the count of nine in the second round, and then a straight jab sent him to dreamland.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Battling Levinsky and Jack Dillon are both scheduled to appear in bouts at the Long Acre A. A. this evening. This will be the second contest for each boxer this week. Dillon will box Jack Geyer, a Denver heavyweight, who comes here with a creditable record. Levinsky's opponent will be Wild Burt Kenny of the Bronx. There will also be a ten-round bout between Teddy Jacobs and Frankie Brown, east side bantamweights.

At the New Polo A. A. in Harlem this evening Jimmie Harrington of Coytesville, N. J., will oppose Joe Keats, a Toledo (Ohio) boxer, in the principal bout, while in another ten-round contest K. O. Smith of the east side and King Douglas of Harlem will be opponents.

Heavyweights will feature the program at the Harlem Sporting Club in 135th Street this evening. The main event will be between Andre Anderson and Bob Devere. Sam McVey and Battling Jim Johnson, colored heavyweights, will furnish the last ten-round bout of the evening, and in the opening contest Battling Henry and Mickey Dunn, bantamweights, will be the principals.

LINKS AT MEADOW BROOK.

Course to be Constructed on Plains Famed for Polo Deeds.

After a lapse of ten years or more the Meadow Brook plains, made famous by the exploits of the Meadow Brook polo team in the international matches against the Hurlingham four, will once more be given over to the bite of the niblick and the tread of the golfer. A decade ago this was the location of a fine course, but as the interest in polo increased the Scotch game gave way, and the links fell away into decay. One of the picturesque hollows on the old course was filled in a few years ago, and the new No. 3 polo field was constructed on the site. According to the Garden City golf enthusiasts who are financing the construction of the new course, it will be one of the stiffest and finest courses in the country.

The eighteen-hole circuit will be laid out partly on the plain, and partly on the hills and hollows across the road which divides the newest polo field from the Meadow Brook clubhouse and the international field. A capacious building will be erected on the J. Clinton Smith estate as a clubhouse for the golfers, and from this point the first hole will be laid out toward the polo field, with the first putting green by the No. 3 field.

The first nine holes will be started immediately, and it is planned to put such a force of men at work that the eighteen-hole circuit will be completed within the year. As the location is at present an inconvenient point to approach by rail, it is said that a spur of the electric railroad will be run out to the golf club from Garden City, making it far more accessible than many of the well-known Long Island links.

GOLF PROS SEEKING JOBS.

Some of Them May Fill Vacancies in Certain Metropolitan Clubs.

In spite of the efforts of the U. S. G. A. officials to bring together the professionals without positions and the golf clubs seeking professionals there are still five prominent clubs in the metropolitan district without instructors for the coming season.

Dave Ogilvie has left the Morris County Country Club for a new field of operations in the West. With the reconstruction of the links and the building of a new clubhouse, the Morris County berth will be one of the most lucrative positions around the city. Leonard Biles has left the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and will take the position of professional at the Tatnuck links, Worcester, Mass.

The position of professional at the Montclair Golf Club, left vacant by the death of Tom Anderson, one of the best players in the country, has never been filled, but the selection will be made within a few weeks.

The Marine and Field Club of South Brooklyn is another club without the services of an instructor since James Kaye took the berth left vacant by Mike Brady at Wollaston, Montclair, Mass. The Knickerbocker Country Club at Tenafly, N. J., is a fine course, which is also in need of a professional. This is a comparatively new course, designed by Donald Ross, which A. G. Elphick of Shawnee looked after last season. This year Elphick has returned to Shawnee and left the Knickerbocker post vacant.

Of the professionals seeking positions in the metropolitan district at this time, the most prominent are Willie Collins, Pat Doyle, Fred Low, Orrin Terry, and Andrew Brown. Willie Collins is one of the professionals of the old régime, and for many years he held the position at the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I. Pat Doyle, runner-up in two Irish championships, comes to this section by way of the famous Myopia course, where he was the pro for three years. Low comes from the Worcester Golf Club, and Brown was in charge of the Williamsport links in Pennsylvania last season before he came East to help Herbert Strong at Inwood. Orrin Terry was at Belmont Springs last year, but he prefers the metropolitan district to the wilds of New England.

MRS. HURD WINS AT GOLF.

Women Engage in Match Play on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 10.—The St. Valentine's golf tournament for women continued this morning with match play in the four divisions. Among the winners in the first eight were Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh and Miss Eleanor Gates of Long Island. Miss Helen Andrews made a good tussle of it with Mrs. Hurd, but Miss Gates had it all her own way with Mrs. F. W. Danforth of North Fork, L. I., and won 8 and 7.

Another winner in the first division was Miss Priscilla Beall of Uniontown, Penn., whose mother and brother are both good golfers. She beat Mrs. Waters of Apawamis, but Mrs. Beall was two down in her match with Mrs. Alexander of California.

Extremes in geographical representation met when Mrs. Hunter of Texas played Mrs. Howard of Halifax in the third division and the Lone Star woman outplayed her opponent from the Frozen North.

First Division.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, beat Miss Helen Andrews, Akron, Ohio, 3 and 2; Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, Penn., beat Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 5 and 3; Miss Eleanor Gates, North Fork, beat Mrs. F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 8 and 7; Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, beat Mrs. L. E. Beall, Uniontown, 2 and 1.

Second Division.—Mrs. Garnett, Pinehurst, beat Mrs. J. G. Splane, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; Miss Alice Blum, South Shore, beat Mrs. A. B. Skelding, Wilmington, 4 and 3; Mrs. G. H. Atherholt, Aronimink, beat Mrs. Edward Worth, Wallingford, Penn., 4 and 2; Mrs. G. W. Statzell, Jr., Aronimink, beat Miss Caroline Fuller, Ardsley, 3 and 2.

Third Division.—Mrs. C. D. McVay, Aronimink, beat Mrs. F. H. Mahan, St. David's, Penn., 2 and 1; Mrs. R. A. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio, beat Mrs. R. C. Blancke, Montclair, 8 and 7; Miss Clare Murdock, Nassau, beat Mrs. John Dunlop, Pinehurst, 6 and 4; Mrs. Dwight Hunter, San Angelo, Texas, beat Mrs. G. M. Howard, Halifax, 3 and 1.

Fourth Division.—Mrs. C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, beat Mrs. J. T. Newton, Pinehurst, 4 and 3; Miss Janet Bowers, Brooklyn, beat Miss K. C. S. Walden, Brooklyn, 3 and 2; Mrs. H. H. Van Cleef, Poughkeepsie, beat Mrs. S. B. Belden, Columbus, Ohio, 7 and 6; Mrs. H. H. Rackham, Detroit, beat Mrs. M. D. Rae, Brookline, 6 and 5.

A group of professionals arrived today and had a practice round in the afternoon. The visitors are Tom MacNamara of New York, Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy, Pat Doyle of Myopia, Mike Brady of Oakley, and George Bowden of Tedesco. They will be here several days. Oswald Kirkby, Glenwood's crack amateur, is expected tomorrow.

Moon Defeats Edgar Appleby.

In the second game for the 18.2 championship of the Amateur Billiard Club George T. Moon, Jr., defeated Edgar Appleby last night by a score of 300 to 260. Both men played excellent billiards, Moon's average being 9 21-31, with a high run of 64. Appleby made an average of 8 12-31 and his best run was 30.

CHARLEY WHITE TO REFEREE BIG BOUT

Willard Coming Here to Train for Fight with Moran on March 8.

Charley White, the veteran boxing referee, was yesterday chosen as the third man in the ring for the Willard-Moran bout at Madison Square Garden on March 8. White was the alternate referee for the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno several years ago, and in the days of the Horton law he officated at many of the big bouts in this city.

White was chosen after the managers of the two heavyweights had eliminated the names of all the proposed referees except White, and Jack Skelly. Tex Rickard, who is promoting the bout, decided the question by a toss of a coin.

Willard has been training at the Chicago A. A., and will come to New York tomorrow to start training for the bout. Jones stated yesterday that Willard now weighed 276 pounds and has only twenty-four days in which to get into condition for the fight. When Willard won the heavyweight title from Johnson at Havana he weighed 247 pounds.

Moran left last night for Saratoga to start training. He will finish his preparation at Dal Hawkins's road house near Westchester.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday notified Jimmy Johnston, manager of the Garden, that he would be held responsible for the Willard-Moran bout, as Rickard and McCracken, the promoters, have no licensed club in this city.

The commission had a conference on the bout at Albany on Wednesday, and Johnston was informed that he must take every precaution against fraud of any kind, especially in contracts, advertising and ticket selling.

He was also warned to avoid any mismanagement in seating arrangements and policing of the Garden on the night of the bout. Johnston was also informed that there must be no hold-up by the boxers on the night of the bout, and no delay in starting the fight promptly at 10 o'clock, according to the rules of the commission. All contracts entered into by the promoters and the boxers must be placed on file at the commission's offices.

The Manhattan A. C. is still under suspension because of the failure of the club to pay its guarantee of $1,500 to Leach Cross for his bout several weeks ago with Johnny Harvey. Cross received only $867 as his share.

Ed McMahon, the matchmaker of the club, lost his position because of the affair. Ed Waldron, owner of the club, told the commission yesterday that McMahon exceeded his authority when he promised Cross $1,500. Waldron stated that the club only promised the boxer 30 per cent. of the receipts.

The commission also ruled that the bout between Jack Britton and Ted Lewis could not be held at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 19, as announced, but must be held at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn, as the boxers had previously contracted to box at the Brooklyn Club on next Tuesday night.

TRAVIS AND LEWIS WIN.

Garden City and Wykagyl Golfers Advance in South Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10.—Reginald M. Lewis, the young Wykagyl golfer, and Walter J. Travis of Garden City won their matches in today's second round of play for the South Florida golf championship. Lewis's match against Russel Colt ended on the fourteenth green. Travis had an easy time of it with A. F. Huston of St. Davids, winning at 6 and 5.

Travis will encounter Frank Frazier of Essex County in the semi-finals, while Lewis and F. C. Vandusen will fight it out in the other brackets.

H. C. Clarke, Myopia, got into the semi-finals of the second flight by winning from W. H. Smith, Oakland, in an extra hole match. The scores in the first flight follow:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City, defeated A. F. Huston, St. Davids, 6—5; F. D. Frazier, Essex, defeated H. Pemberton, Caledonia, 4—3; F. C. Vandusen, Minikahda, defeated J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 3—2; R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated Russel Colt, Garden City, 5—4.

NEW SELLING RACE RULE.

Jockey Club Takes Action to Avert Bidding Up Through Pique.

At the regular monthly meeting of The Jockey Club, held yesterday at the offices, 17 East Forty-first Street, the amendment to the rules on selling races offered by Schuyler L. Parsons at the last meeting was adopted. In future the rule will read:

"Every horse running in a selling race shall, if the winner, be liable to be claimed for the selling price by the owner of any other horse running in the race, but if it is a condition of the race that the winner shall be sold at auction the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and the surplus over the selling price shall be equally divided between all starters in the race."

In passing the new amendment it is the hope of the officials that the abuses of bidding up horses in selling races, which is frequently done by trainers out of mere pique, will be entirely stopped, and that it will also put an end to the practice of owners putting in cheap selling races horses valued at a great deal more than the amount for which they are entered.

New York Skaters Out for Title.

Well-known speed skaters of this country and Canada will compete in the Eastern outdoor amateur skating championships to be held in Newburg, N. Y., tomorrow afternoon. There is an entry list of seventy, which breaks all records for this meeting.

The Metropolitan district will be represented by the N. Y. A. C. team, consisting of Don Baker, Bill Taylor, Joe Miller, and Walter Keuhne. The Riverside S. C. will send Joe Stolz, George Pickering, J. H. Wray, William Gates, William Burkholder, and Irving Reiner. Arthur and Stanley Gershel will represent Columbia Grammar School. About twenty-five other skaters from New York and Brooklyn will compete.

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

Terse News of Sports

Coach Bob Folwell of the University of Pennsylvania brought together nearly a hundred football players and candidates at a mass meeting Wednesday night and outlined his plans for developing an eleven which he thinks will defeat all of its opponents next Fall. He said he would select his men according to their defensive abilities, for he believes that a good defensive team has a battle three-quarters won at the start. He advised the men to take up some sport that would keep them in good condition until the Fall. Folwell intends to hold outdoor practice this Spring as soon as the weather moderates and teach the candidates the rudiments of the game.

Al Bridwell, who was an efficient short stop for the Giants for several years, has been released by the St. Louis Browns to the Nashville Club of the American Association. Al achieved his first success in the association as a member of the Columbus Club. Since then he has been with the Cincinnati Reds, Giants, Boston Nationals, and St. Louis Federals, the latter team having been consolidated with the Browns.

Coach Ten Eyck is appealing for more men to come out for Syracuse rowing. He believes there are many men in college of the required physical calibre who would make oarsmen, but these are reluctant to answer the call. Ten Eyck is temporarily handicapped by the tank being unfit for use, and some of the rowing machines undergoing repairs, but the indoor work is progressing as well as might be expected. The freshmen have done so well on the machines that they will be "boated" in the tank as soon as it is repaired.

Dartmouth's annual Winter carnival will get under way today, when the hockey team will play Bishops College, and ski and snowshoe racing will be engaged in. Exhibition ski jumping by C. G. Paulson of New Hampshire State and F. H. Harris will be a feature. Tomorrow there will be ski and snowshoe dashes, skating race, ski jumping, and a basket ball game between Yale and Dartmouth.

Wesleyan's relay track team has elected H. E. Beckwith of Waterport, N. Y., as Captain for the remainder of the year.

Harvard baseball men have been ordered to assemble at the Harvard Club in Boston next Monday to meet Coach Fred Mitchell, Captain Henry Nash, and Dr. E. H. Nichols, Harvard, '86. These men will outline the Spring campaign of preparation, and the battery candidates will be called out next Wednesday. Mitchell will take up these men first and drill them before the fielders come out for practice.

Ion J. Cortright, a graduate from the Michigan Agricultural College and coach of the football team of the University of South Dakota in 1914-15, has been appointed coach of the football eleven which will represent the University of Cincinnati next season. Cortright will also handle the basket-ball five and assist in building up a track team. He succeeds George Little, who has accepted an offer to coach the football team of Miami University.

The third basket-ball team of Burroughs School defeated Irving School's third team in an interesting game yesterday afternoon on the latter team's court by the score of 13 to 12.

The popularity of indoor athletic competitions at Michigan has caused university athletic authorities to abolish meets for this Winter and Spring. The demand for seats in the gymnasium galleries was so much greater than the capacity that ticket distribution became a problem, and it was decided to hold no home meets. Michigan's first indoor competition will be at the intercollegiates in this city on March 4.

Pennsylvania's baseball call brought out 111 men on the first day, 53 for the 'Varsity and 58 for the freshmen. The 'Varsity list is about the usual length and the material of good calibre. Indoor practice will be held until the weather enables the squad to work on Franklin Field.

Rowing candidates at Pennsylvania are rapidly adapting themselves to the stroke being taught by the new coach, Robert Wright. The Wright stroke is a much longer one than that favored by former Coach Wickalls, and more nearly approaches the Courtney stroke. Captain Chickering, who was operated on for an infected foot last Monday, will be ready to take his seat in the 'Varsity eight next week.

Dickinson College of Carlisle, Penn., has elected Forrest E. Craver head coach of the 1916 eleven, with power to select field coaches and work out and select the system of play, as well as selecting the players to represent the Red and White on the gridiron.

Emerson Athletic Field, at the University of North Carolina, has been completed, and is an important addition to the physical equipment of the college. President Edward K. Graham says in his report: "The construction consists of a well-graded field measuring 600 feet by 350 feet, on the site of the old field, but much larger. Inclosing a football field and a baseball diamond is a quarter-mile running track, twenty-two feet wide. The grand stand consists of two concrete stands, each stand 172 feet long and each accommodating 1,500 spectators. Under one of the stands there are quarters for both the home and visiting teams, fitted with showers, lockers, &c."

Boston hockey followers are predicting that the Harvard Club will drop the Crescent A. C. in the Amateur League race tomorrow night, when the rival sevens meet in the opening game of the second round of the series in the St. Nicholas Rink. But the New Mooners have shown so much improvement in their playing in the last few games that they are favorites for the contest.

Sixteen schools have signified their intention of sending entrants for the fourth annual interscholastic championship swimming meet to be held under the auspices of Princeton University next Saturday afternoon.

The national 500-yard swimming championships will be held in the Rutgers pool at New Brunswick, N. J., on March 15. Among the contestants will be the Columbia star Vollmer, holder of the 150 and 1,000 yard records; Wheatley, Metropolitan mile champion, and Zimmoch, the Austrian champion.

Coach George Foster Sanford has started indoor Spring football practice with a squad of forty men at Rutgers. He will keep them at work in the gymnasium until the weather moderates, when he will start daily practice outside. The Rutgers team will lose six men next Fall, among them Talman, Nash, and Garrett.

The Unione Sportiva Italiana will stage a ten-mile handicap bicycle road race on April 9. The race, which will be open to all amateur riders registered with the National Cycling Association, will be run under the sanction and jurisdiction of that body.

L. J. Judd, ex-champion club swinger of Australia, will give an exhibition in Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, tomorrow evening, when the Springfield Y. M. C. A. college gymnastic team is to perform at Central Branch.

Frank Gotch, world's champion heavyweight wrestler, has signed articles to wrestle Ed Santel in San Francisco on Feb. 22. According to the terms of the contract Gotch must throw Santel twice in an hour.

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WOULD WIPE OUT BETTING.

Maryland Racing May Be Stopped by Adverse Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 10.—Senator Williams today introduced the State-wide Anti-racing bill, which bill, if passed, wipes out all betting on racing in Maryland.

The Williams bill will be opposed by the adherents of racing. President Campbell of the Senate has been given a measure which proposes placing racing on a high plane in Maryland, and also proposes the levying of a State license, which would net the State a revenue of $100,000 or more a year.

Appeals are being made to Democratic party leaders to save racing so that it may become a State revenue producer.

The Williams bill provides that any person who participates in bookmaking or pool selling shall be fined $200 for the first offense and imprisoned in the House of Correction for from six months to two years for each subsequent offense. The bill also automatically wipes out all local legislation governing racing, including the several racing commission acts.

Marshall Field, 3d, Thrown in Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 10.—In the second period of the first polo game played this afternoon on the new field of the Pine Tree Polo Club, Marshall Field, 3d, was thrown by his mount, but he finished the game, though he was plainly suffering from injuries. The game was very fast in spite of a very heavy field. The East won from the West, 7 to 4¼. The West lost 1¾ points by foul plays. The line-up:

EAST.	WEST.
1—F. Von Stade.	1—M. Field, 3d.
2—Q. A. Shaw, 2d.	2—F. M. McLaughlin.
3—R. E. Strawbridge.	3—E. W. Hopping.
Back—F. A. Clark.	Back—M. McCoy.

Orioles Win at Polo.

The Orioles of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club defeated the East Orange trio in an Indoor Polo League game last night in the Brooklyn Club ring. The score was 10½ goals to 4. For the winners, Mitchell scored 6, Seance 2, and T. Farrell 3 goals. Marshall made the points for the East Orange team. Thomas K. Alford was the referee.

Leave of Absence for Sweeney.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 10.—It was authoritatively stated at the Hill School today that Michael F. Sweeney, for twenty years physical Director there, will be granted a year's leave of absence to become general athletic adviser at Yale. He will take up his work there in the Spring, and in all probability will then return to the Hill School.

TITLE FOR KING SMITH.

He Beats Lovibond in Seventh Regiment Tennis Finals.

King Smith won the tennis championship of the Seventh Regiment yesterday, when he defeated Arthur M. Lovibond in the finals of the singles event in straight sets, 6—4, 9—7, 7—5. While Smith had little difficulty in gaining supremacy in the first set, he was hard pressed in the second, and in the third Lovibond had him 5—2. Then Smith took five straight games and the set.

Three matches were played yesterday in the first round of the national indoor tennis championship tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory. G. O. Wagner of Buffalo defeated Merle Johnson, 6—1, 6—3; Paul Goold defeated R. Tunis, 6—4, 6—3, and C. J. Post, Jr., defeated H. W. Robinson, 6—2, 6—1. The tournament will start in full swing tomorrow morning.

N. Y. U. GYMNASTS ARE FIT.

Will Meet Brown Tonight in First Intercollegiate Meet.

For several weeks Coach Bissinger has been training the New York University gymnastic team for the season of intercollegiate meets, which begins tonight when the Violet gymnasts are to meet Brown University in the local institution's gymnasium. The New York athletes are looking forward to a successful season and hope to duplicate the success of two years ago, when N. Y. U. captured the intercollegiate title.

The personnel of this year's team has great possibilities. Captain Frank Gilloon, who will lead the Violet athletes on the floor, is a versatile gymnast, and is expected to win points in the horizontal and parallel bar events. Charles Cremer, a brother of George Cremer, who captained this team two years ago, and distinguished himself as the all-around intercollegiate champion, is to make his début in intercollegiate gymnastics tonight.

Lavenders Beat Mosquitos at Polo.

The Lavenders of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club visited Newark last night and defeated the Mosquitos of the Essex Troop at the latter's armory in an entertaining game of polo by the score of 11¾ to 8¼. The losers were in receipt of a nine-goal handicap, but parted with three-quarters of a goal on fouls. They were never able to threaten seriously the goal of the visitors. The line-up:

Lavenders.	Position.	Mosquitos.
Kiley	No. 1	Tass
Rouss	No. 2	Husk
Kopkie	No. 3	Reiland

Goals—Kiley, (7,) Rouss, (4,) Kopkie. Fouls—Kopkie, Tass, Husk, Reiland. Referee—Richard Mitchell, Essex Troop. Time—Two ten-minute periods.

CAPABLANCA LOSES MATCH.

Chajes Wins Adjourned Game in Rice Memorial Chess.

THE STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	14	3	Kupchik	10	6
Janowski	10	6	Chajes	9½	6½
Kostic	10	6			

It required just twelve moves for Oscar Chajes to wind up his adjourned game with Jose Capablanca in the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, the New York player winning after sixty-six moves had been recorded. It was the first defeat administered to the Cuban champion in any of the seventeen games he has contested in this competition, which will come to an end with the playing of the fifth round of the final stage at the Cafe Boulevard this afternoon. Capablanca, who has a bye in the final round, completed his schedule with a total of 14 wins and 3 losses, the losses, however, comprising only one deafeat outright, and drawn games with Kostic (twice), Rosenthal, and Kupchik.

The other adjourned game between Kostic and Janowski yesterday, which was an even rook and pawn ending, resulted in a draw after sixty-seven moves. In consequence, Janowski, Kostic, and Kupchik are all tied for second place. Chajes followed, half a point behind.

The final round will be played this afternoon in the following order: Janowski vs. Kupchik, Kostic vs. Chajes, Capablanca, a bye.

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JOHN C. DOXSEE, Islip, Long Island.

WINSTON AND DANA SQUASH FINALISTS

Bull and Riggs Defeated in the Semi-Final Round of National Championship.

MATCHES DISAPPOINTING

Keen Play That Was Anticipated Is Seldom Evidenced—Big Gallery Sees Contests.

The national championship at squash tennis lies between two members of the Harvard Club, Eric S. Winston and Addison Dana. These two contestants came through the semi-final round yesterday and will play for the title tomorrow on the Harvard Club courts. It had been expected that yesterday's matches would be among the best of the tournament, this being particularly true of the one between Winston and Charles M. Bull, Jr., but in reality there was little element of contest present. Winston was so far the superior that the possibility of his being defeated was always remote. Dana came through the lower half of the semi-final round by scoring a victory over Royal E. T. Riggs of the Heights Casino. Both of the matches of yesterday were won in straight games, Winston winning by 15—9, 15—8, while Dana's victory came by a score of 15—12, 15—9.

There was a prevailing opinion at the start of the tournament that the real match of the event would be between Winston and Bull. A few days before play began Bull scored a victory over Winston in one of the team competitions, and this gave reason for believing that he would offer a fine exhibition in the match which brought the two together in the tournament. In his play against Riley in the third round Bull displayed a brilliant game, while Winston showed that he was on edge for a hard match when he gained a victory over E. du Pont Irving.

When Winston and Bull came into the court yesterday the largest gallery that has witnessed any of the competitions was on hand to see the men play. But the match failed to fulfill expectations. Instead of playing a hard, fast game, Bull seemed to have lost much of his cunning. Winston, on the other hand, was agile and clever, and appeared to be certain of his ability to defeat Bull, notwithstanding the victory that the latter scored about a week ago.

The one characteristic that has marked Bull's game heretofore was lacking. He could not get in telling smashes of the ball, his strength of stroke being gone, and, worse than all, his sureness was gone. In attempting to play the ball low he frequently lost points by banging the ball into the telltale. But Winston had a nice judgment of stroke. Sometimes it seemed almost a miracle that he did not follow Bull's example and hit into the telltale, the ball striking the barest fraction of an inch above.

With his smashing strokes not working well, Bull was at once under a handicap, and he never regained any of his accustomed speed. There was little variety to his style of playing the ball, and he gave almost too much attention to thinking out what Winston was going to do to take part in any long rallies. This division of attention was fatal to his game and gave Winston absolute mastery of the situation. The play of the champion was ever a puzzle to the Heights Casino contestant. Winston was resourceful, changing his pace to suit conditions, so that at all times he had Bull guessing.

FIRST GAME.

Bull	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	—9
Winston	1	0	3	0	2	2	5	0	0	2	—15

SECOND GAME.

Winston	0	7	0	4	2	0	2—15
Bull	2	2	2	1	0	1	.— 8

In his match against Dana, Riggs did not get started in time. Dana scored at will during the early hands and the tally was 13 to 1 in his favor before Riggs began to think seriously of counting. He then brought the score to 12—13, getting eleven paints on two hands. He could not keep up the effort, however, and Dana ran out with two aces. In the second game Dana was not so closely pressed, his victory coming at 15—9. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dana	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	2—15
Riggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	.	.—12

SECOND GAME.

Dana	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	2—15
Riggs	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	.— 9

TENNIS MEN MEET TODAY.

Amateurism the Big Question Before U. S. N. L. T. A. Delegates.

There is much speculation among followers of tennis as to what action will be taken on the amateur question when the United States National Lawn Tennis Association meets at the Waldorf-Astoria today. Following the announcement by McLoughlin and Bundy that they proposed to open a sporting goods store in Los Angeles, there was a pronounced sentiment in favor of either amending the present amateur rule so as to make it more stringent or of arriving at the same end by a more strict interpretation of the present code. The tennis world seemed ready to embark on a campaign, of what might be termed reform, so as to be in accord with the spirit of the meeting called by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association to discuss the question of amateurism.

That the amateur question will be one of the main questions to come before the meeting of the Tennis Association this afternoon and evening is not doubted, but just what form the discussion will take is hard to determine. Those in a position to know something of the attitude of the leaders in the association will not commit themselves. It is, however, understood that there has been a chang eof heart on the part of many with regard to enforcing more strictly the letter of the amateur rule in tennis. The delegates from the coast will come here, no doubt, with definite instructions, as well as personal feelings, against any interpretation which shall discriminate against McLoughlin and Bundy. And it is probable that these delegates will be well supported in their stand.

Hoffman Beats Hatch at Racquets.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 10.—W. W. Hoffman of New York defeated his team mate, Cyril Hatch, three straight games in racquets for the gold racquet on the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club courts today. In the first game honors were even up to 12 all. Then Hoffman ran out in one hand, taking three successive aces by service, winning the first game, 15—12.

The second game was also won by Hoffman on his superb service, getting 10 aces with his fourth hand, giving him a lead of 12 aces to 7, following this up in the fifth hand with three more, and finishing the game 15—7.

The third and deciding game was an uphill fight. It was 10 all and then 12 all. At this point Hoffman took three aces and the match by placing. The score was 15—12, 15—7, 15—12.

THE "RING" CYCLE.

Performance of "Die Walkuere" Heard by a Large Audience.

The special cycle of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was continued yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House with a performance of "Die Walküre." There was the same deep interest, on the part of a very large audience that was in evidence at the performance of the prologue, "Das Rheingold," last week. It cannot be doubted that the annual cycle of the "Ring" is now an important matter to many music lovers, looked forward to with expectancy and listened to with absorption.

The performance was not greatly different from previous performances of "Die Walküre" that have been heard this season. The most important difference was the appearance as Brunnhilde of Mme. Johanna Gadski. Her performance was molded on the same lines that her many appearances as Brunnhilde in recent seasons have shown. Mme. Gadski's voice and her delivery of the music are not and cannot be expected to be in the nature of things quite what they were in years gone by. There was real beauty of tone and of style in her delivery of her announcement to Siegmund in the second act of his impending doom.

Mr. Urlus was the Siegmund. His impersonation has merits that are familiar; his singing showed yesterday, as it has before, a guttural quality on certain vowel sounds, that derogated from its musical value. Mme. Kurt's Sieglinde is an admirable piece of work, and Mr. Braun's Wotan is one of the best known and most admired of the Wagnerian characters as now presented at the Metropolitan.

The performance was under the direction of Mr. Bodanzky. It was a well-conceived and well-finished one. The playing of the orchestra had power, color, dramatic suggestiveness. It had also well rounded nuance and delicacy in their places.

SAYS SHUBERTS IGNORE LAW

Court Acts to Stop Employment of Minors Without Permits.

The management of the Shubert theatres in this city was criticised severely in Special Sessions yesterday, when Thomas Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, told the Justices that the theatrical managers were employing minors in their productions without obtaining the permits required by law. No producing house in New York violated this law so flagrantly as the Shuberts, Mr. Moore said.

The charge was made at a hearing in a complaint filed against Thomas W. Broadhurst, who is in charge of the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, a Shubert house. He was arrested by William Perkins, an agent of the Children's Society, and pleaded guilty to two violations of the law governing child actors. Agent Jenkins testified that he saw James Eagle Ebbets, an eight-year-old boy, performing in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Jan. 17, and found that the management had obtained no permit from the Children's Society. The same was found to be true in the case of Albert Hackett, 15 years old, who appeared at the theatre on Feb. 4.

In court yesterday Mr. Broadhurst said he was not responsible for the absence of a permit in the case of the two children who performed at his theatre. If they were appearing without a permit, he said, it was due to inadvertence on the part of those members of the Shubert management whose duty it was to look after such matters. Mr. Moore said the Shuberts had exhausted the society's patience, and he thought something should be done to make them obey the law.

"Mr. Broadhurst is not entirely to blame," Mr. Moore told the Justices, "and our superintendent, after his investigation, was convinced of that. Our superintendent tells me to say to the court that the Shubert people or the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre should have some one assigned to the work of making applications. In the future we will ask the court to impose a fine."

The court postponed sentence pending assurances from the Shubert management that there would be no more violations of the law in their theatres.

"There is no reason why the theatrical managers shouldn't obey the law as well as other persons," declared Justice Herrman.

DEFENDS MOVIE THEATRE.

J. H. Dougherty Tells Court the Knickerbocker Is First Class.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court listened yesterday to arguments on an application to enjoin Al Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger, the Triangle Film Company, and others from showing moving-picture plays in the Knickerbocker Theatre at prices below those charged for seats in first-class playhouses. Robert Walton Goelet, owner of the theatre, leased it to the Klaw & Erlanger interests in 1911 for $60,000 a year. The plaintiff alleged that the theatre was subleased to the Triangle Film Company, but the Klaw & Erlanger Company replied that the Triange Company had only a license to use the theatre on an annual payment of $80,000.

P. A. Carroll, for Mr. Goelet, said that the lease to Klaw & Erlanger provided that the theatre should be used only for first-class productions, and not for vulgar or second-hand entertainments or for minstrel shows, and that the prices charged by other first-class theatres on Broadway should be maintained. He said that the lease would terminate on Dec. 1 next, and that the character of the shows presented in the theatre would be detrimental to it.

J. Hampden Dougherty, counsel for the Triangle Company, said that the theatre had been maintained as one of the highest respectability, and that the management was living up to the agreement with Klaw & Erlanger, which provided that charges for seats should range from 25 cents to $2. He said:

"A high-grade picture performance invites the same order of patrons as a first-class drama performed by a first-class company of actors. The performance is not degraded because it is continuous."

David Gerber, counsel for Klaw & Erlanger, also said that his clients had provided that the scale of prices should be from 25 cents to $2. Affidavits from theatrical people and others, to the effect that the character of the theatre continued first class, were submitted. Decision was reserved.

'Haensel und Gretel' and 'Goyescas.'

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the performance brought forth a double bill, "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Goyescas." In the former opera the principal rôles were sung by Mmes. Mattfeld, Mason, Robeson, Warrum, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss, with Richard Hageman conducting. In "Goyescas" the usual cast, consisting of [illegible] and Perini and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, and Bloch, was heard, Mr. Bavagnoli conducting.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Kenneth and Roy Webb will make their annual comic opera production Monday night at the Century, when they will give a special performance of an original operetta, entitled "The Mountaineer." The principal roles will be taken by professionals, Joseph Mathieu and James Stanley among them.

Oswald Stoll of the London Coliseum has made Charles Hopkins an offer for the English rights to "Treasure Island."

The performance of "Major Barbara" at the Playhouse tonight will be for the benefit of the Vassar Endowment Fund. Many alumnae will attend and a delegation of undergraduates will come from Poughkeepsie. President and Mrs. Henry N. MacCracken will occupy a box.

Frances Starr's tour in "Marie-Odile" has been extended, and consequently her appearance in a new play by the authors of "Grumpy" has been postponed till later in the season.

Two large theatre parties, made up of employes of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and of the Guaranty Trust Company will see the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome tonight.

The entire choruses of "Stop! Look! Listen!" and "Hip Hip Hooray" will take part in the benefit entertainment for the Actors Fund and the Gaby Deslys French Soldiers' Fund at the Hippodrome Sunday night.

WOMEN IN CONTEST FOR JULIET'S DAGGER

Tiny Weapon Miss Marlowe Wielded So Often Provokes Spirited Bidding.

$2 FOR VIOLA'S SILK TIGHTS

Shylock's Fur-Trimmed Coat Goes for $20—Proceeds of the Sale $10,757.

The sale of the Sothern and Marlowe costumes closed yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms. There was a rush for the last opportunity to get souvenirs of the two stage favorites, and the best prices of the sale were obtained. There were comparatively few of the stage people present to swell the big audience. The "Standing-Room-Only" sign was out from the opening of the sale, and crowds stood all the afternoon at the back of the room.

The returns for the day were $6,103, making a total for the sale of $10,757. This included the real jewels worn by Miss Marlowe in different plays. The prices for these ranged from $10 for the comb worn by Julia in "The Hunchback" to $232 for a diamond and ruby ring, worn as Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," and $320 for another ring, turquois, surrounded by diamonds, worn in "Romeo and Juliet."

Most of the people in the large audience stayed through to the end, and this was not until 6 o'clock, for fifty odd pieces were resold. These had been bought on previous days by bidders who changed their minds and never came for their purchases. Lord Dundreary costumes were not popular enough to bring good prices when first put up and many of them had not been called for.

Dundreary's Trousers Resold.

The woman who bought a pair of the famous Lord Dundreary big, black-and-white plaid trousers for her husband and thought she had a bargain getting them at $2 was afraid to present them to him, and they were one of the first things to be resold, going for $1.50, 50 cents less than the first price. A pair of Dundreary patent leather shoes, which brought $1 at the first selling, went yesterday for 50 cents, but a low-crowned white felt hat brought $2 a second time. Three ruffled shirts went at 50 per cent. loss, bringing 50 cents instead of a dollar. The famous Lord Dundreary plum-color brocade dressing gown, which was very handsome, brought a dollar more, going for $23, but Lord Dundreary's fine purple velvet smoking jacket brought only $7 instead of $10.

Two pairs of Viola's pink silk tights, however, went up in price, from $2 to $2.50 and $3.50. The buyer of Richelieu's wonderful red taffeta silk cloak also had a change of heart and that sold a second time for $25 instead of $29. It was discarded with the Cardinal's wig, which sold again for $1.

The play of "Romeo and Juliet" is a general favorite was one reason for the crowd yesterday. There was warm competition for the dagger, a tiny thing, with which Juliet stabs herself when she finds Romeo dead. Two women, urged on by the auctioneer fought for it.

"I wouldn't lose it, Madam, really I wouldn't," he cried to the one who showed the most hesitancy in bidding. "Thirty-two dollars! Thirty-two dollars! Make it thirty-three, Madam." But the more persistent bidder carried off the dagger for $32.

There were five simple yellow silk crepe gowns worn by Juliet. After the first was sold the other four were put up together to be sold for so much each, the buyer to take one or all. The woman took them all at $8 apiece, to the great dismay and astonishment of another.

"Why, I wanted one of those," she cried reproachfully to the auctioneer.

"Sorry, madam," he answered. "I told you that was the way I was selling them. These are very much better," he added consolingly, as two white gowns were put up, and she took one of those at $9.

$35 for Juliet's Bed.

An elaborate high post bedstead with hangings, the one upon which Juliet throws herself when she takes the sleeping potion provided by Friar Lawrence, was one of the last numbers on the sale.

"It has been on the road twenty-five years," cried the auctioneer, "the only one like it in the world. Twenty dollars—twenty dollars—."

There were not many bidders, and it sold for $35. A pair of torchieres brought $45, a heavy settee $12, and a prie-dieu with a crucifix fixed in the centre of the top, and a pair of crystal vases, the whole a massive affair, too large for the average house, went for $13.

Another dagger belonging to Juliet went for $10, and a handled feather fan with a jeweled mirror for $18. Among the lighter ornamental things which brought good prices was a light blue satin scarf, silver embroidered, which sold for $32; two charming little blue plush Juliet caps embroidered with pearls brought, respectively, $14 and $15; a turquoise and pearl girdle, a stage ornament, $17; a silvered and pearl necklace, $21, and a silvered wreath of roses, $6. Two women bought the latter for an absentee.

"We must take her home something," said one to the other, "or she will be terribly disappointed."

Of the Juliet gowns a red and gold brocade embroidered chiffon sold for $46; a gray silk gown embroidered in silver with a gray crêpe undergown brought only $25. A white satin gown trimmed with rhinestones sold for $30.

A very beautiful blue silk embroidered coat lined with pink brought only $35. A long rose satin coat with a deep collar of dark brown fur, worn by Miss Marlowe as Portia, went for $43.

Another of the higher prices for smaller things paid during the afternoon was $39 for a jeweled dagger with a velvet scabbard, used by Sothern as Francois Villon in "If I Were King." Romeo's black bead rosary brought $25. His green silk brocade doublet, bronze trimmed, went to Miss Sanger for $20, and his Persian silk cloak to the same buyer for $22.

Shylock's brown cloth coat, trimmed with fur, brought $20, and the Shylock scales made an interesting souvenir, and sold for $17.

William M. Chase, the artist, was present and made a number of purchases, and Mrs Richard Mansfield, who has been at several of the sales, was a buyer.

TWO PIANISTS HEARD.

Louise MacPherson Makes Her Debut Here—Mme. Volavy Plays.

Louise MacPherson, a young pianist, made her first appearance here at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She played at first some music by old composers and some in old forms by moderns. Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, three pieces by Schumann, including two of the "Phantasiestuecke," and compositions of Leschetizky and Liszt. In the first group, her straightforward style and a good sense of rhythm gave excellent effects with the music she played, largely of light texture. She did not do as well with Chopin's sonata, in which she did not display either thoroughly finished technical powers nor an authoritative artistic judgment.

Another pianist was heard in the same hall last night, when Marguerite Volavy, who had been heard here in another season as soloist with the Russian Symphony Society, gave a recital. Mme. Volavy played Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A minor as arranged by Liszt, Schumann's Fantasia, op. 17; five compositions of Chopin, mostly in the smaller forms, and an interesting modern group made up of compositions of Dvorak, Tcherepnine, Smetana, and Enrique Granados. Mme. Volavy is an accomplished artist who plays with animation and skill. One of her best qualities is that she generally produces a good quality of tone and does not drive the piano further than is consistent with this result.

The third recital of the day was that of Irma Gratz, soprano, who appeared for the first time here at the Biltmore.

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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."
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After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC 3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.
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GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE IN A COMEDY ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
CRITERION B'WAY AT 44TH ST. Eves. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp. MR. HACKETT—"Easily the most distinguished actor of the old time tragedies that our stage possesses today." — Lawrence Reamer, Sun. JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN in SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH MISS ALLEN—"No more artistic rendition of the scheming artful Lady Macbeth has been seen in years."—F. T. Pope, Journal of Commerce.
FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY." NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW. HACKETT & TYLER present THE MELODY OF YOUTH A Romantic Irish Comedy by BRANDON TYNAN.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:10. "THE COHAN REVUE 1916" "THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW IN THE WORLD."—Broadway Verdict.
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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THEATRE FRANCAIS, 19 W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Phone 9059 Bryant. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LILLIAN GREUZE in "DIVORÇONS." Matinee Today 3:15, "Les Romanesques."

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Tonight at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $5), Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sun. at 8:30, Concert (50c to $1.50.) Spalding, Violinist; Sarsha, Sembach. Orch. Cond., Hoff.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Rheingold. Kurt, Ober, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
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SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. This Afternoon at 3, Aeolian Hall, and next Sunday Afternoon at 3. Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

3rd Subscription Concert Sat. Evg., Feb. 19 Russian Symphony Society Modest Altschuler, Conductor. LINA CAVALIERI, Soprano LUCIEN MURATORE, Tenor Seats 50c. to $2.50, at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 15, at 3. Song Recital Frieda Hempel Coenraad V. Bos at Piano (STEINWAY). Tickets 75c to $2.00 at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 West 34th St., and at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon (Lincoln's Birthday) at 2:30—MISCHA ELMAN 3rd Violin Recital. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1916.

PARTY SUICIDE.

With all the stars of heaven fighting in its favor, with a renewal of its lease of power at the Fall elections practically assured, the Democratic Party is at the mercy of its own Congress, which has taken as its inspiration and its exemplar the obstinate and stupid little beast universally employed to represent it in the symbolism of caricature. The Lusitania settlement may defeat the party. Its fate hangs in the balance. Already, in advance of full knowledge of the terms under discussion, there are ominous signs of dissatisfaction that might swell to a pitch of resentment that would wreck the Administration and give Congress and the Presidency to the Republicans. And this is the moment when, by its confusion of counsels and its dull stubbornness, Congress compels the resignation of one of the strongest members of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, one of the very few in that body of advisers of the President who enjoys the confidence of the country.

Secretary Garrison is free to resign. The President cannot resign. Yet the refusal of Congress to accept the Continental Army part of the plan of preparedness is as much a rebuff to the President as to his Secretary of War, although in his letter to Mr. Garrison he shows a great deal of patience and forbearance. It is an Administration measure that Congress insists on maiming and destroying. It is for a well-considered plan of the President and Mr. Garrison that the leaders in Congress, if such a body of irresponsibles can be said to have leaders, substitute their preposterous proposal of a paid State militia subject to a Federal draft. If they are resolved to play Mr. Bryan's game of revenge and destruction, if they are absolutely determined to give Mr. Wilson a Republican successor, they began in the right way by causing a break in the Cabinet at the very inception of the campaign.

The defeat in Congress of the President's plans for national defense would provoke the public indignation. If to that be added the shameless breach of trust involved in withdrawing our protection from the Philippines, with the possibility, still dreaded, of a settlement of the Lusitania case incompatible with the national dignity and honor, the country will have had from the Democratic Party more than it can or will stand.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The 400,000 railway men who are asking for more wages say they do so because "the eight-hour day is the proper workday," and as part of the shorter workday movement which was begun before their demands were thought of. If this short-day movement is not checked strength will be given to the six-hour day proposal which was considered at the last meeting of the American Federation. The question raised, therefore, is only narrowly whether the railway trainmen are underpaid or whether the railways can afford to pay them more. That would seem to be a broad enough question, affecting several millions directly and everybody indirectly. But as matter of fact, although it may be news to those not aware of what is going on in labor circles, the railway men's demands are only part of the benevolent intentions of those making free with other people's resources in the name of humanity. President Elliott, in his address, "The Malady of the Railways," showed the excellence of his information when he discussed the railway question as part of the broader question and explained what it meant:

> There are about 30,000,000 men at work; if they work ten hours a day that is 300,000,000 hours a day, or 93,600,000,000 hours a year. If they work eight hours it is 74,880,000,000, or a difference of 18,720,000,000 hours a year. At eight hours a day this means that about 7,400,000 more men must be employed to do the work that could be done by the 30,000,000.

There is no need to demonstrate that the men cannot be found. It follows that the country's work could not be done on the basis of an eight-hour day. If the short day were to be established, those who demanded and enforced it would speedily demand that their workday should be prolonged in order to enable them to earn the wages to pay the increase of prices caused by the reduction in the production of what they consume. In other words, it is necessary for the railway men and all other wage-earners to learn that their wages are not paid by their employers out of their own pockets. The railways, for example, collect the wages which they pay from the proceeds of the transportation which the railway men produce. If the railway men, by their short-hour movement, produce less transportation they reduce their own wage fund. Also they reduce the supply of transportation which is part of every price of every product. Either the price of transportation must be increased or the railways will be pushed over the ragged edge of insolvency, which already has embarrassed two billions of railway capital. That is not solely a railway question. The country's supply of railways has been reduced and trade is embargoed. Wages and profits alike are reduced in countless lines of trade. There is not a man, woman, or child in the country who is not interested in the short-hour movement, and interested rather in checking it than in enlisting in it on the mistaken ground of humanity. The country needs what can be produced in a ten-hour day more than it needs the shortening of the day. The organized movement for a short day by millions is a threat of a shorter supply of ships, railways, factories, the goods which they produce and distribute, and the jobs by which this is done.

Sticking to the railway topic, a few questions may be asked of the 400,000 men or their leaders. If the eight-hour day is the proper day, will they consent that nobody shall receive the eight-hour wage save for eight hours' work? Will they consent that nobody shall receive pay for more than the "proper" eight-hour day? Unless they answer both questions affirmatively the bad faith of their demands is indicated. Many of them work only part of the "proper" day, but receive the full pay. The first recourse of the railways to fill the wage fund depleted by the short-hour movement would be to exact the full day's work or to reduce the wages to the shorter hour basis. On the other hand, many of the railway men prefer to work more than eight hours, and receive the wages paid for the longer day. These are considered the "prize runs," and are apportioned to the men in the order of their precedence, so great is the demand for them. That is where the spirit of the heads of families and men of ambition is disclosed in opposition to the spirit of trade unionism. The principle of the short-day movement is the same wage for all, none more than the average, none less than the average. It is a safe prediction that if the railways should make the proposal of a strict eight-hour day, none longer, none shorter, it would be a bombshell in the ranks. The unions themselves would reject it, and the railways would save from the wages of those now overpaid a good part of the increase to those now underpaid. There may be some underpaid, and it is sure that, tested by the eight-hour rule, there are more overpaid. The test is the amount received, not the base on which the wages are calculated. The base is the minimum, and the men represent it as the average. The wages received by the railway men who are asking the country to accept a shortened supply of transportation in order to provide them a short day are above the going wage for that sort of work. The sure proof is that the railway men are holding their jobs, not looking for others.

INTER-AMERICAN TRADE.

Europe has not concealed its intention to organize an economic combination after the war at the expense of whom it may concern. It would seem that Europe is to have no monopoly of that advantage. Washington dispatches announce a list of subjects for the United States section of the International High Commission, which is to meet at Buenos Aires in April. All the republics of all the Americas are to be represented. Among the subjects proposed are the "stabilizing of exchange, the uniformity of customs regulations," and many others which by a coincidence are just what the European combination expects to consider. Of course Europe will still wish to trade with the Americas, and they will still wish to trade with Europe. Both the American and the European combinations must organize themselves upon principles admitting of all trade which is profitable, and nothing unfriendly is to be presumed in either case. The trade of both Europe and the Americas can be promoted by co-operation, and neither is to enjoy such advantages alone. To this effect is the notice sent to the State Department on Wednesday, that

> a committee of twelve men representative of commerce and industry will be sent to the United States by Brazil during the year to promote reciprocal trade relations. A preliminary committee appointed by the Minister of Finance to formulate the work of the Commission has reported that the object of the visit should be "to draw the attention of North "American capitalists to the oppor- "tunities in Brazil for investment of "capital and to develop the exporta- "tion of Brazilian products to the "great Republic and the exportation "of North American products to "Brazil."

Meanwhile it is agreeable to remark that the tendency of trade between the Americas is good. In 1915, (December partly estimated,) the total of exports and imports between the United States and South America was $465,000,000, against $320,000,000 in 1914, according to the figures of the National City Bank. The previous maximum was $372,000,000 in 1912. Imports into the United States from South America increased 40 per cent., and exports to South America increased 60 per cent. As yet the trade is both unsteady, unbalanced, and in its infancy. The disproportionate increase in exports, for example, is due rather to an abnormally small business in 1914 than to exceptional growth in 1915, the figures being for 1914 $91,013,339, and for 1915 $145,000,000, a trifle smaller than for 1913. On the other hand, the imports increased from $229,520,375 in 1914 to $320,000,000 in 1915. An import trade more than double the exports ought to afford opportunities for enlargement in the natural course of business, particularly so when we are sending gold to such countries as Argentina at the same time that the rate of commercial exchange would show that Argentina ought to be sending gold here.

The exchange situation between the United States and South America, especially Argentina, is complicated by factors which as yet are imperfectly co-related. Some of England's settlements with Argentina are running through the book account England keeps with us. For this reason and others the movements of money and merchandise may appear at times to be conflicting. However, we control them both, because in the last analysis we are the source of all the credit. We are the only lending nation left on earth.

The most cheering aspect of the matter is that along this line the opportunity for growth seems unlimited just now. We have the ability to extend all the credit our customers deserve, and we have the capacity to supply their every need, just as they supply many of our needs. Better acquaintance is all that is necessary for better trade, on both sides.

A DRY CONJUNCTION.

The new dry law of the State of Washington makes this concession to unregenerate appetites:

> It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession more than one-half gallon or two quarts of intoxicating liquor other than beer, or more than twelve quarts or twenty-four pints of beer.

This permitted dose looks ample. One is reminded of the first faint temperance movements of the early nineteenth century. Somewhere about 1808 certain reformers in this city associated themselves in an agreement not to drink rum, gin, wine, or whisky, save at public dinners, under penalty of 25 cents, and to penalize themselves in the sum of 50 cents if they got drunk. The members of a "temperance" society at Morristown, N. J., twenty years later, promised to drink only a pint of applejack a day. These societies had no intention of burlesque. They aimed at moderation as it was then understood. And the Washington law may be less liberal than it seems. The second "or" in the section quoted is making trouble.

Does it co-ordinate equivalents, as in "one-half gallon or two quarts," or is it disjunctive and exclusive? To import "the old familiar juice" from another State, a Washingtonian—the name was consecrated to temperance seventy-five years ago—must get a permit from his County Auditor. At a meeting of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the State the majority held that the permit cannot include both intoxicating liquor and beer.

But how about "have in his possession"? Suppose a man has two quarts of whisky in his house? Must he drain the bottles to the last drop before he can have any beer in his house? If he has twenty-four pints of beer, is he obliged to swig every one of them before he brings the sterner stuff into his cellar? The State Attorney General maintains that the crucial "or" must be taken to mean "also," "and." Otherwise the law means the absurdity, if anything be absurd in liquor legislation, that a person may not have both beer and liquor in his house at the same time, and that if he does his castle may be raided by the very zealous officers of the law. The Attorney General's opinion was overruled by a two-thirds majority of the Prosecuting Attorneys. The courts will have to interpret the law, a product of the initiative and petition which bristles with litigious doubts and ambiguities.

Behold, how great a fire a little conjunction kindleth!

DROP IT ALTOGETHER.

The President makes it clear that he does not favor the Philippines bill. He says so in his letter to Mr. Garrison. Sufficient reason for his opposition is surely to be found in the attitude of the citizens all over the country so clearly indicated in the newspapers. The bill has few supporters out of Congress, and none of large influence. That the President thinks it can be made acceptable by a provision for a form of Government to be established in the islands after the withdrawal of United States authority is not conceivable. The bill provides for a form of Government to be established during our occupancy. The natural inference would be, if our withdrawal in 1921 were justified by conditions, that the Government thus formed would endure. In the circumstances, we could do no more. To prescribe a permanent form of Government for the Philippines while renouncing all power to uphold and protect it would be absurd. But the bill as it stands answers that description. It extends the suffrage to 700,000 islanders by including among the voters all who can read or write any native language. There are now 250,000 voters in the Philippines, while the population is between seven and eight millions.

The bill should be laid aside. It is not to the interest of our wards in the Pacific, whom we have undertaken to develop in the arts of civilization, that it should become a law. No date should be specified for our withdrawal, while the Government under which the islanders, according to Brig. Gen. McIntyre, are making good progress will suffice for some time to come. The sentiment of this country is strongly opposed to the Philippines bill.

SUPPORT FOR THE MAYOR.

In his effort to unite the representatives of the city districts in the Legislature in support of his program of legislation designed to lighten the city's burden of taxation Mayor Mitchel has brought the local Senators and Assemblymen into a series of conferences at the City Hall. The third of these conferences is to be held this afternoon. Thus far the results may hardly be called encouraging. Though the Mayor's plan, as given to the legislators at the first of their sessions, and amplified in his admirable address before the Chamber of Commerce, sets forth clearly and convincingly the needs of the city, and though it has been upheld in principle by both majority and minority reports of the Brown Committee, the men who are expected to give it effect appear to hesitate. There seemed in the earlier conferences to be a disposition to count the chances of partisan advantage, either one way or the other, in pretty much the old way, or to cavil, to a degree which threatens death to its substance, about the forms the proposed new legislation is to take.

A better response to the Mayor's appeal, we do not doubt, would better accord with the opinion of the people of the city. Mr. Mitchel is quite right in his contention that party lines have no place at such a moment. The relief he has asked the city sorely needs, and those who represent the city in the only place of authority where that relief can be given will do well if they heed his call. There is room, incidentally, for constructive leadership in both sides of the city delegation.

PARK INVADERS ACTIVE.

We are confident that it will not please Professor Henry F. Osborn to find that he is eagerly hailed as a park invader by the people who supported the plans of invasion of the National Academy of Design and another unsuccessful scheme to occupy the Arsenal site. When Professor Osborn comprehends the damage to Central Park that would be caused by building a plaza and an amphitheatre on the reservoir site and cutting broad asphalted approaches to it from Fifth Avenue and Central Park West we are confident that he will drop the idea, especially as he must see, by this time, that it can never be carried out. All the ancient, dry, dull, and silly arguments of the would-be park invaders of the last half century have been revived in favor of this plan, but they will not avail.

There is no danger that Central Park will be cut in half, but the Morningside Park situation is still threatening. The Water Board's engineers have now reduced the size of their encroachment to 40x40x40; perhaps, after a little more polite but firm remonstrance, they may reduce its size still further, say to 4x4x4, or, better still, remove it from the park altogether.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Vacation Selected Judiciously.

Well-wishers of the Colonel—and who is not one?—will the more heartily congratulate him on the good time he is to have the more they know about the many and various charms of the journey on which he starts today. In two days, or as soon as he passes Hatteras, the most balmy of Spring will begin for him and his fellow-passengers on the Guiana, and after that they will steam hour by hour into weather that has—for persons who are even fair sailors—all the glories and delights of Summer and none of its excessive fervors.

A week of calm gliding over the bluest of seas will bring the Colonel to St. Thomas. There little but politics, of a shade rather more black than tan, will demand his attention, but thenceforth, all the way down the string of little islands and back again, he will be in the region where all the fairy stories about the tropics are sober truth. Almost every day not only will he have a chance to see a new island, as beautiful as any that gem the southern seas in either hemisphere, but he can find in their little cities admirably preserved examples of what provincial communities were, anywhere from one to five centuries ago, in England, France, Denmark, and Holland. And for the whole voyage he will have for home the steamer in which he started. He will avoid all the annoyances of baggage transferring, and yet he will not suffer at all from the monotony which characterizes almost every other sea trip of equal length.

The Lesser Antilles are not anything like as well known to Americans as they deserve to be, and the fact that they are not is more than a little mysterious, since their attractions, at least as spectacles and for short excursions ashore, are far more numerous than those of the larger islands like Cuba and Jamaica, which for most people constitute the whole West Indies. They are not to be recommended, indeed, for those who must travel amid the luxuries of the great transatlantic liners and of such hotels as those in which the European capitals shelter visiting strangers, but there is nothing even remotely approaching hardship or deprivation to be suffered, and for such a student of history as the Colonel there are abundant "associations," romantic and warlike, to fix the meditative gaze.

His Courage Has Its Advantages.

Sing Sing's sometime Warden may have made a mistake in refusing to let his lawyers ask that he be tried in another county than Westchester, but it is more than possible that in refusing to seek a change of venue either intuition or judgment served him well.

It can, of course, be said, and will be, that by standing trial in the county where the professional politicians of both parties, and all their friends and favorites, are bitterly hostile to Mr. Osborne, he subjects himself, unnecessarily, to adverse influences which even the best and most innocent of men might reasonably hesitate to defy. There is no doubt at all, too, that his enemies in the county have vastly more of what is called "influence" than do his many friends and supporters there. The risks he takes, therefore, are obvious, and he would have more than excuse for claiming that a fair trial was impossible in such conditions.

On the other hand, however, first, a verdict found in Westchester County, sustaining in part or whole the indictment against Mr. Osborne, would have nothing of finality about it. Second, and this is even more important, by deciding to stand trial where his enemies are most numerous and powerful, Mr. Osborne makes a display of courage, of confidence in himself and in the justice and honesty of the Judge and jurors before whom he will plead, that can reasonably be expected at least to counterbalance the enmities which his prison reforms and innovations have excited.

It was not for him to be cautious, and by his present action he has made it highly judicious for his antagonists to display that quality. Westchester County is competent, with its attention now well aroused, to see the difference between the witnesses who will testify against Mr. Osborne and those who will vindicate both his proceedings and his character. Popular, as distinguished from political, sentiment is as strongly with him there as elsewhere.

Everything considered, the chances are that Mr. Osborne will gain more than he will lose by not asking for a change of venue—especially as, in all probability, it would not have been granted if he had. Justice Morschauser evidently knows what to expect and guard against, for yesterday he took care that the special panel from which the Osborne jurors will be drawn should not be too long exposed to influences which he said had been exerted in another case before him.

An Armored Cruiser of the Air.

It is only a few years ago that the building of aeroplanes as large as those just ordered by the British Government and described in The Times yesterday was declared on eminent and undisputed scientific authority to be impossible. A man no less learned and careful in statement than the late Simon Newcomb asserted in print that the Wrights, with their first machines, had closely approached, if not attained, the limit of size imposed on such structures by the strength of best available materials out of which to build them.

He was wrong, as has been many another man of like authority who ventured to say what never could be done and to give reasons why it couldn't. Ever since Mr. Newcomb's not distant day aeroplanes have been growing steadily larger and larger, and they are as much stronger than those he knew as their wings are longer and broader and their engines more powerful. Apparently they will soon rival in magnitude their only competitor, the Zeppelin, and as they have long since surpassed that fragile monster in most of the essential qualities requisite for the safe and rapid navigation of the air, there seems to be little danger that America will ever be deprived of whatever glory lies in the solution of that ancient problem.

Doubtless the dirigible balloon has its uses—the most notable of them yet revealed being that of slaughtering helpless and harmless noncombatants—but it is the Wright device in one of its many variants that has proved real, practical efficiency in both peace and war, and beaten the birds in their own domain as badly as the steamship does the fish in theirs.

"National Guard" or "Militia"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why always refer to local militia as "National Guard," a phrase unknown to the Constitution, unknown in Massachusetts, where it is always "Massachusetts Volunteer Militia"? EDWARD HIGGINSON.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1916.

THE AEROPLANE.

Once, when the gods on high Olympus tarried,
Ere Troy was burned, or faithless Helen married,
One Summer morn, the baby god, at play,
Carved out a fragile boat, in curious way;
But Neptune raged:—"That thing, you silly child,
Is far too slight to dare my waters wild."

"Don't cry," soothed kind old Boreas; "Take these things
And tack 'em on—this way—see! Just like wings!
'Tis that same model makes the eagle fare
Secure amid the deeps of upper air.
Your ship shall fly! Kiss me—I'm off for Spain—
There, child, you've built the first aeroplane!"

But devious Mars, aglow with hidden joy,
Marked the huge portent in the aerial toy.
So light it sailed the blue, so true it steered,
So strong it held its way 'midst winds that veered,
With gaze prophetic, riding those slight wings,
Vaguely he glimpsed the destiny of kings.

So, when the play-worn baby's eyelids drooped,
On hands and knees the subtle War God stooped
And clutched the tiny treasure, lying near.
In his dark caverns, toiled o'er year by year,
The bird toy changed. That gift of Love, today
Glooms o'er the world—War's ghastly Bird of Prey.

REBECCA LINLEY FRIPP.

LONDON'S AERIAL GUARD.

Cosmo Hamilton Says Better Work Has Been Done Than Public Knows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the article entitled "London's Aerial Peril," by Harold T. Howland, which appeared in the Magazine Section of Sunday's Times. The article gives a graphic and well observed picture, on a small scale, of what happened in London during the Zeppelin raids of last Autumn, and of the system of defense which has been adopted by Paris. It is only when drawing a comparison between the defense systems of these two cities that Mr. Howland goes a little off the track of accuracy. He is mainly led away by the extract from The London Times, which he quotes, and which I will venture to criticise.

In the sweeping manner of journalism which, in its desire to hold a brief for or against a matter that is of particular interest to the public, says what it imagines to be the truth rather than what is true, The Times stated that "hitherto London's principal efforts in this direction (its defense against Zeppelins) have consisted chiefly of guns, largely manned by cheery but inexperienced amateurs." I should not be permitted, nor do I intend, to go into the details of London's defense. It is sufficient to say that The Times of London is wholly wrong in its description of the men who belong to the anti-aircraft service. They are no more amateurs than the men in the trenches, but are, on the contrary, highly drilled men, who have brought to their work trained minds which the ordinary soldier and sailor cannot hope to acquire. Above and beyond this fact, and the fact that they serve their guns as smartly and efficiently as any picked crew from a warship, the gun-layers, the men who actually fire the guns, are master gunners of the British Navy. Men with, in many cases, twenty years' service, who, if they had retired and been brought back, went through their classes and tests again before being told off for duty at the various gun stations. And it is these men and their officers, who themselves have gone through the most rigid training, who instruct "the amateurs" to whom The London Times so inaccurately and scathingly refers.

As to the efficiency or inefficiency of the British defense against Zeppelins I would like to ask Mr. Howland how it is that all through a Spring, Summer, and Autumn of likely nights, Zeppelins were only able actually to drop bombs on London itself on two occasions. They set out to endeavor to do so several times a week from December, 1914, but only twice achieved their object, and only then to do nothing of military importance. Neither the Admiralty nor the War Office is an advertising concern, and the censor sits tight in spite of the outbursts of the British press. Therefore The London Times does not know how many Zeppelins have failed to return to their bases since they began to pay their visits to the shores of England any more than does Mr. Howland. In the matter of aviation the Royal Naval Air Service is second to none, and there are flying stations in many unsuspected places. A shrewd guess may be made that the flying men in this service have played as good a part in the protection of London as those splendid fellows in and around Paris. But when Mr. Howland comes to the three means at the disposal of the Zeppelin of rising out of reach of the aeroplane he puts his finger on the reason why the dirigible or balloon can drop bombs on London and Paris, has already dropped them, and will drop them again, in spite of the air patrols of heavier-than-air machines as at present constructed. An air patrol of armed areoplanes flying at anything between 5,000 to 8,000 feet can almost as easily be dodged and mounted above by a Zeppelin as when the aeroplanes rise to follow her, as the French and English have proved again and again.

COSMO HAMILTON.

New York, Feb. 8, 1916.

Credit for the Newark City Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would call your attention to an error in connection with a review of "The Comprehensive Plan of Newark" published in the Magazine Section of The Times on Sunday last. It is stated that this report was issued from the office of George B. Ford or George B. Post & Sons, architects. Mr. Ford and Mr. E. P. Goodrich formerly acted as expert advisers to the Newark City Plan Commission. They are not responsible for the present publication, however, which was prepared in the office of the Newark City Plan Commission under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. Harland Bartholomew. Mr. John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the Newark Free Public Library and formerly a member of the City Plan Commission, is largely responsible for the form and expression of this and previous reports issued by the commission. As expert advisers, Messrs Ford and Goodrich rendered valuable service to the commission, particularly during the initial stages of its work and of late in districting work for the purpose of establishing restrictions governing the height, area, and occupancy of buildings.

In justice to Mr. Dana and Mr. Bartholomew, who are primarily responsible for the recent "Comprehensive Plan," it was unfortunate apparent credit should have been given to Mr. Ford, probably unintentionally. I would ask you kindly to publish this statement. FREDERICK J. KEER.

Newark, Feb. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was delighted to read in last Sunday's Times your very full and appreciative review of the new comprehensive plan for the City of Newark, N. J. I was much troubled, however, to find that no recognition had been given to the members of the Newark City Plan Commission for the great amount of time and energy which they had given so freely during the last five years to this work, under the Chairmanship of David Grotta, then of Austin McGregor, and now of F. J. Keer, and to their efficient Secretary, Harland Bartholomew. Among the other members of the commission, credit should have been given to John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the Newark Public Library, for his special service in editing the report.

GEORGE B. FORD.

New York, Feb. 8, 1916.

Free Army Rifles for Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government has a better plan of placing army rifles of a late model into the hands of the public than suggested by Alan I. Warren in The Times. If he will communicate with the National Rifle Association at Washington, D. C., he will learn that the Government, through that association, will furnish free not only rifles but several rounds of ammunition and plans and specifications for laying out both indoor and outdoor ranges. All that the person desiring to procure one of these rifles must do is to get together a few men of his community, form a club with regularly elected officers, affiliate his club with the National Rifle Association, and adopt the association's constitution and by-laws. These requirements are easily complied with, as has been proven by the large numbers of clubs which have been organized within the past year and which are already in a thriving condition. Several have sprung up in cities and towns in this vicinity and are constantly adding to their membership. Inter-club rifle matches are held, and some of the shooters who only a couple of years ago knew nothing of rifles now qualify as "sharpshooters."

LOUIS E. CLARKE.

Metuchen, N. J., Feb. 9, 1916.

ITALY AS GERMANY'S BRIDGE TO PEACE.

Premier Salandra's Turin Speech Mistranslated by Berlin Wireless—Purpose of Briand's Visit.

By ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

New York, Feb. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have recently emanated from Zurich and Berlin intimations based on mistranslations of the speeches of Italian statesmen and on misconceptions of Italian public spirit that Italy was tired of the war and might seize the first opportunity for securing a separate peace with Austria-Hungary, the only one of the Central Empires with which she is formally at war. Although it is quite likely that the present visit of the French Premier Briand to Italy will cause such intimations to receive the most complete denial possible, yet it seems proper, at this time, to show that the real attitude of Italy and her statesmen rests on a more formal and unalterable engagement, to which the visit of M. Briand may, indeed, give enthusiastic confirmation. On Nov. 30, 1915, Italy signed the pact of London, the full text of which reads:

> The Italian Government having desired to adhere to the Declaration of London of Sept. 5, 1914, made by the French, English, and Russian Governments, the declaration to which, on the date of Oct. 19, 1915, the Japanese Government also adhered, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, do make the following declaration:
>
> 1. The French, English, Italian, Japanese, and Russian Governments solemnly pledge themselves not to conclude a separate peace in the course of the present war.
>
> 2. The five Governments agree that when the occasion shall arrive to discuss the terms of peace, none of the Allied Powers shall be entitled to advance any conditions of peace without a previous agreement with each of the Allies.
>
> As a guarantee of which the undersigned have signed the present declaration and have herewith affixed their seals:
>
> IMPERALI for Italy,
> INOUYE for Japan,
> BENCKENDORFF for Russia,
> PAUL CAMBON for France,
> E. GREY for England.

Thus is Italy bound in the most formal and solemn manner to the fate of her allies, and thus the Quintuple Alliance was born. Why Italy denounced the Triple Alliance on May 4, 1915, is a matter of record—she could not allow herself to be made a party to transgressions of international law, treaties, and precedents, illustrated by Austria-Hungary's invasion of Serbia and Germany's invasion of Belgium. The first she formally denounced as early as August, 1913, the latter she allowed her press to denounce a year later.

And Italy, as recently stated by Baron Sonnino in the Italian Senate, will keep "to the end" her pledge to the new alliance which is in full accord with her policy, her public sentiment, and her national aspirations.

As we all know, Germany at the present moment most ardently desires peace, but does not exactly know how to bring that realization about without a humiliating confession. As Italy is not formally at war with Germany, it is natural that Wilhelmstrasse, through all means at its command—diplomatic and civil agents and the press—should attempt to use Italy as the bridge over which to reach the desired goal, first by discrediting Italy in the eyes of her allies and neutrals, and then by taking advantage of any criticism which the peninsula might undergo at the hands of the press of those countries hitherto favorable to her.

A case in point: Last Sunday a wireless official dispatch from Berlin, based upon a mistranslation of Premier Salandra's recent speech at Turin, asserted that Italy might soon withdraw her troops from the trenches. This was formally repudiated by the Stefani Press Agency, which serves the Italian Government just as the Official Press Bureau does the English, in the following words:

> In the assertion from Berlin only one thing is correct—that Italy is actively busy in the construction of a second, third, and even a fourth line of trenches and of defensive works, simply for the purpose of being able to face any military eventuality whatsoever.

This means that Italy is taking good notice of all military angles for her future conduct of the war, and that every inch of the reconquered "Irredenta" territory in the Trentino and along the Isonzo, where Austria-Hungary, since 1866, had prepared military bases for an invasion of Italy, may be made secure and ready against any attempt to carry that invasion into effect should the time come when superior German troops and officers might be employed in it.

In the speech in question Signor Salandra, in that hod-bed of Giolittismo, Turin, had dealt exclusively with Italian party politics, and the trenches he referred to were those in which the Cabinet and not the army was fighting. His exact words were:

> We are now fighting strenuously a trench war so that Italy may some day withdraw her troops from their trenches.

In mistranslating these words and in misconstruing their meaning the agents of Wilhelmstrasse evidently forgot that the man who uttered the original phrase was the same who, in May, 1915, had resigned with his whole Cabinet in order to have the voice of the nation heard and to bring an end to Prince von Bülow's treacherous activities in Rome, to say nothing of the baleful influences of Giolittismo.

Although M. Briand's mission may bring about a formal declaration of war between Italy and Germany, as an introduction to Italy's necessary operations in the Balkans, it cannot add anything to the contempt with which the people of Italy already hold Germany for her long-studied annihilation of Belgium, the selfish ambitions of her Government which forced this war upon the world, and the present activities of her agents to defame the fair name of Italy. I understand also that from M. Briand's visit will probably date a financial and commercial entente which will be of the utmost importance to the Quintuple Alliance after the war.

ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

THE QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

A Demand for Repaving, but Also Sparing the Present Car Tracks.

New York, Feb. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The records of the Board of Estimate will show that the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has urged for some time that immediate appropriations be made for repaving the roadway of the Queensboro Bridge, which is now in a deplorable condition. The manufacturers, merchants, and business men of Queens, represented by this organization, deliver hundreds of truck loads of manufactured products daily to Manhattan via this bridge; large automobile concerns located in Long Island City send hundreds of cars across the bridge each day; pleasure vehicles by the thousands from all parts of the city daily use the bridge; in fact, in one day over 10,000 automobiles used this artery of travel. We, therefore, urge that there be no delay in appropriating sufficient money for a satisfactory and permanent repavement of the roadway.

The Bridge Department, however, plans in connection with the repavement work to remove permanently the present set of trolley tracks on the sides of the roadway, thus compelling the three trolley companies, (New York & Queens County Railway Company, the Third Avenue Railway Company, and the Manhattan & Queens Traction Corporation,) now operating across the bridge on two sets of tracks, to operate entirely on one set of tracks. The removal of these tracks is unnecessary and unwise. Furthermore, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke promised a committee from this chamber on Jan. 6 to amend his request for the necessary paving appropriation accordingly, but evidently has not done so, for his original request comes before the Board of Estimate on Friday for final action, having been approved by the Corporate Stock Budget Committee. We are opposed to the removal of the trolley tracks for the following reasons:

1. The transportation of thousands of employes of the big factories in Long Island City to and from Manhattan is equally important as the transportation of the products of the factories.
2. The operation of the Second Avenue elevated extension will not reduce the trolley traffic on the bridge as it is claimed.
3. The business men of Queens have worked for years to secure better transportation facilities to provide adequate means for the workers of Manhattan to reach better housing facilities in Queens. To rob the borough now of any of its transit facilities would be unjust.
4. We understand that the trolley companies are required to maintain the pavement between the tracks and for 18 inches on each side. By removing this set of tracks the city automatically assumes the cost of maintenance of 52 feet of roadway instead of, approximately, 37 feet as at present, thus increasing the annual cost of maintenance to the city over 30 per cent.
5. No greater width of roadway will be available for vehicles by the removal of these tracks, and their presence, if unused, will not interfere with the vehicular traffic in the slightest degree.
6. By compelling all trolleys to operate on the outside set of tracks, every car will be compelled to stop at the Vernon Avenue towers, thus reducing the number of cars that can be operated across the bridge.

We therefore believe that the city should appropriate at once a sufficient sum for repaving the roadway, and that such appropriation should be used to improve a strip of thirty-seven feet in width in the centre of the bridge. This will result in a saving in maintenance to the city, retain all the space now provided for vehicles, and at the same time continue all of the present transit facilities for passengers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
C. G. M. THOMAS, President.

ART NOTES.

The Lotos and Union League Clubs Exhibit Paintings.

Two clubs open their monthly exhibitions to invited guests today. The Lotos Club shows paintings by the artist members. Among those not familiar to gallery visitors are Carroll Beckwith's striking portrait of Mark Twain in the classic white flannels, painted at Onteora in 1890; three wood panels incised and colored by J. William Fosdick, representing Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, and belonging to the permanent collection of the National Arts Club, and Charles Melville Dewey's beautiful "August Evening."

Mr. Watrous is back on the Exhibition Committee of the Union League Club, and has devised a system by which the work of five men is divided among the five wall spaces of the exhibition room. The result is very satisfactory, avoiding the monotony of a one-man show and the mental confusion of a general exhibition. His five men this time are Howard Russell Butler, Elliott Daingerfield, Albert L. Groll, Richard E. Miller, and Henry W. Ranger. All are too well known for comment, but a passing note should be given to the "Scarlet Necklace," by Mr. Miller, which comes close to being his masterpiece.

The American Art News announced last week, with a shade of caution in the manner of statement, that some pictures by Matisse had come up before the jury of the Academy and had been rejected unrecognized by even the stanch admirers of that modernist. The redoubtable journal was well informed. Mr. Watrous was the man who came across the four Matisse titles in going over the list of rejected pictures, and although he did not actually see the pictures, he knows some one who submitted one of them. So there you are, as straight as a string. But there seems to be a conundrum involved. "What does the incident prove?" That Matisse has been put to the acid test—or what?

New Paintings by Lawson.

At the Daniel Gallery are eighteen new paintings by Ernest Lawson, none of them below the standard of this accomplished artist. He keeps to his solid pigment, flattened with the palette knife, modeled in lumps, picked out with a beautiful network of line. It is a complicated and difficult technique thoroughly mastered and capable in Mr. Lawson's hands of suggesting robust form, together with a surprising daintiness of detail. His "Queensboro Bridge" is the sturdiest of structures, cutting across the composition with a splendid march of curves and arches. The boats of the foreground are flat-bottomed scows, heavy and safe; the buildings on the bank stand on firm foundations. Nothing in the treatment denies this soundness and weight. But lovely exceedingly are the delicate reflections in the softly stirring water, the slim spires traced against the tender sky. In the "Pigeon Coop" the flutter of wings is felt, yet not a feather is simulated in texture. Let any artist say how much more of a task it is to thus suggest character by synthesis than to copy appearances. The exhibition is open to the 28th.

Blue Dome Paintings.

Paintings by Deming Woodward are on view at the "Blue Dome Fellowship" and bring the atmosphere of Summer woods into an unsalubrious Winter. The artist is particularly fond of a misty morning light which brings out blue reflections, and her little nudes dancing, resting or posing out of doors are dainty creatures. Three of the exhibits are decorative panels and the gay designs and high key make them attractive features of the exhibition, which lasts through the month.

SEEK JURY TRIAL IN ENO WILL CASE

Institutions Want the Contest Removed to the Supreme Court.

OBJECTIONS TO 1914 WILL

Columbia, Museum of Natural History, and Other Beneficiaries Join in Litigation.

Citations were served on the contestants of the will, dated June 28, 1915, of Amos F. Eno, it was learned yesterday, directing them to appear before Surrogate Fowler on Monday, Feb. 14, and show cause why the contest of the will should not be removed from the Surrogate's Court to a trial before a jury in the Supreme Court. The will leaves the residuary estate, estimated at about $7,000,000, to Columbia University.

The rest of the $15,000,000 estate was bequeathed to relatives and institutions, among whom were Amos R. E. and Gifford Pinchot, nephews of Mr. Eno, who are contesting the will on the ground that their uncle, at the time of making the instrument, lacked testamentary capacity. The Pinchots, together with other relatives, have offered a will dated Jan. 9, 1914, leaving almost the entire estate to relatives and not mentioning the university as a legatee.

Yesterday objections to this 1914 will were filed by Columbia and the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the latter two institutions receiving $250,000 each under the 1915 will. William A. Mitchell and Lucius M. Beers, executors and beneficiaries to the extent of $50,000 each under the 1915 will, joined the institutions yesterday in registering objections to the 1914 will on the ground that it is not the last will of the testator.

Accompanying the citations to each of the contestants was a petition reciting the reasons given for the removal of the contest to the Supreme Court. One paragraph of the petition reads:

"That it is of the utmost importance to the persons interested in the said estate that the proceedings on the probate of the will should be established conclusively, and deponent believes that if a trial of the issues in said proceeding should be had in the Supreme Court it would be for the benefit of all persons concerned in said estate."

The petition is signed by John McLean Nash, who is attorney for Columbia.

WILLS $1,090,997 TO FAMILY.

Fund Left to Mrs. Watson Goes to Her Husband and Children.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Annie Duncan Watson, once prominent in New York society, showed that she had power of disposal over $1,090,997, the bulk of which she distributed by will to her husband and two children. To her husband, William Watson, a member of the stock brokerage house of C. I. Hudson & Co., of 36 Wall Street, she left $358,685, and to William Whitewright Watson, a son, who lives at the Hotel Plaza, $179,382 outright and the income for life from a trust fund of $173,382. The bequest to her daughter, Mrs. Mal Watson Frelinghuysen of 410 Park Avenue, is the same as the one to her son.

Mrs. Watson enjoyed the income from a sum bequeathed to her for life by William Whitewright, whose relationship is not given in the report. There were other bequests, but, owing to the fact that her debts exceeded the amount of her assets, exclusive of the Whitewright fund, the employes and relatives to whom the bequests were made will receive no legacies.

The report, filed in the office of the State Controller, by Transfer Tax Appraiser Compton, shows that the house at 52 West Fifty-second Street was in the name of Mrs. Watson, but that there was a mortgage of $85,000 on the property, which left no equity for the estate. Affidavits were submitted by realty experts which showed that the property had depreciated in value owing to the encroachments of business houses.

A Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Yves Nat.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Seagle of 254 West Ninety-eighth Street, entertained at dinner last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Yves Nat, who were married on Monday at the Biltmore. Mrs. Nat was formerly Miss Piney Sutherland of Winchester, Ontario, a daughter of the late Daniel F. Sutherland, a banker. Mr. Nat is a well-known pianist. They will sail on Feb. 22 for Paris, where Mrs. Nat has a residence, and will engage in relief work among the French and Canadian soldiers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A properly located corner building under a net lease to a responsible firm constitutes an ideal investment. We have such a one near the Grand Central Station that will now net 6 per cent plus on a cash investment of $550,000. When the present lease is renewed, the income will be increased $10,000 per annum. This proposition will stand the closest investigation.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York

HERMAN A. METZ MARRIES.

Mrs. Alice Norman Becomes Ex-Congressman's Bride at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—Herman A. Metz, former Congressman and Controller of New York City, was married here today to Mrs. Alice M. Norman, whom Mr. Metz described as an old sweetheart whom he had loved before her marriage to Lawson Norman of Philadelphia, which ended in a divorce. Mr. Metz also was divorced less than three months ago. The ceremony was performed at the manse of the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Gagnebin of Boston, friends of Mr. Metz and Mrs. Norman, acted as witnesses.

Dr. Johnston was not the minister whom Mr. Metz had expected to perform the ceremony. It was learned today that the former Congressman had once assisted a youth who was studying for the ministry and who later had a charge in this town. He had expected to have this young man officiate and discovered only after he had obtained his marriage license here last Thursday that his protégé had been transferred to another city.

Neither Mr. Metz nor Mrs. Norman cared to change their plans at the last minute, so Norris E. Peirson of the law firm of Cummings & Lockwood arranged with Dr. Johnston to perform the wedding ceremony, and today the wedding party motored here from New York. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Metz departed in a limousine motor for an automobile honeymoon through New England. On their return they will live at 38 West Seventy-fourth Street.

The present Mrs. Metz was Alice Van Ronk, daughter of Cornelius Van Ronk of New York, and recently she has made her home with a sister at 8 West Eighty-seventh Street. She is the mother of three small boys, of whom Mr. Metz has shown himself extremely fond. Before her marriage to Norman Miss Van Ronk and Mr. Metz were old friends, having known each other since the childhood of the new Mrs. Metz.

MRS. EDITH G. TYNG A BRIDE.

Wedded to William Adams Kissam in Chapel of St. Thomas's.

The marriage of William Adams Kissam of 35 West Seventy-second Street and Mrs. Edith Gale Tyng, widow of Sewell Tappan Tyng took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The chapel was decorated with pots of growing marguerites and quantities of white lilies and palms. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Tyng wore an afternoon gown of purple chiffon over satin of the same shade, trimmed with silver lace under the chiffon, topped by a large black hat with goura feathers, and carried pale pink roses. She had no attendants. Mr. Kissam's best man was his brother-in-law, Louis S. Kerr. None except relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the ceremony. There was no reception.

Among the relatives at the wedding were Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and her daughters, Mrs. William A. M. Burden and Miss Ruth Twombly; Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Samuel H. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng, Sewell T. Tyng, Miss Maria F. Tyng, and James A. Tyng.

Mr. Kissam is a member of many clubs, including the University, Metropolitan, and Rumson County, and was graduated from Williams College in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Kissam will live at 35 West Seventy-second Street.

A RECEPTION FOR MISS GAY.

Mrs. E. P. Terhune (Marion Harland) and Her Daughter Entertain.

Mrs. E. P. Terhune (Marion Harland) and her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Van de Water (Virginia Terhune Van de Water), gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Terhune, 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, for Miss Eleanor Gay, whose engagement to F. F. Van de Water, Jr., has just been announced. Those who assisted in receiving were Miss Gay, Mrs. W. H. Gay, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. W. D. Cornell, and Mrs. M. L. Bigler.

The guests included Dr. John D. Quackenbos and the Misses Quackenbos, Professor W. H. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter, Dr. Augustus M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell and Mrs. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. John Moodey, Mr. and Mrs. Jokichi Takamine, the Rev. Dr. George H. Van de Water and Mrs. Van de Water, Mrs. May Riley Smith, and Dr. Talcott Williams.

Schmittberger-Richter Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richter of Boonton, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Barbara Richter, to George Charles Schmittberger, son of Chief Inspector of Police Max F. Schmittberger of New York. The wedding is to take place next Autumn.

Miss Adele R. Rubenstein Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lewenthal of 515 Cathedral Parkway have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Adele R. Rubenstein, to Dr. Joseph Engel of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson Entertains.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson entertained last night at her town house, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street, with a dinner, followed by a musicale. The guests included many of the young married people, and Mme. Barrientos, the Spanish coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
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DENY EXPOSED LAMP WAS BURNING IN E-2

Crew of Submarine Presents 20 Points Why It Should Be Held Blameless.

INQUIRY BOARD AT HOSPITAL

Take Testimony of Electrician Permanently Injured in Explosion —Hearing Near the End.

The Naval Board of Inquiry, appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to investigate the submarine E-2 explosion of Jan. 15, as a result of which five men lost their lives and many others were seriously injured, began its final sessions at the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday. During the morning the board went to the Flushing Avenue Naval Hospital and took the testimony of Chief Electrician L. L. Miles of the E-2, who is still in a serious condition as a result of injuries suffered in the explosion. Miles, who is incapacitated for life, was propped up in bed and gave his testimony in whispers. The board also took the testimony of Gunner's Mate John Halsey, another of the seamen injured when the hydrogen in the E-2 exploded.

Miles testified that on the day of the explosion, when the Edison batteries were being discharged to zero, four of the cells in the batteries discharged ahead of the others, and presumably began recharging, and in so doing generated hydrogen gas. Miles said that Lieutenant Charles M. Cooke, the commander of the E-2, had asked for the installation of an apparatus that would have indicated when the cells were discharged, but that the Edison Company had disapproved the suggestion and the "voltage leads" were not supplied.

Saw the Cells "Bubbling."

Miles said that just before the explosion some of the cells were "bubbling," indicating that gas was being generated. He said that he did not notice any exposed light or flame in the submarine prior to the explosion. He also stated that both ventilating fans were operating, each fan delivering about 900 cubic feet of air, which was the original requirement stipulated by the Edison Storage Battery Company. Halsey corroborated in all essential details the testimony of Miles.

At the afternoon session Commander William H. McGrann, U. S. N., retired, counsel for the Edison Storage Battery Company, and Lieutenant Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. N., the engineering officer of the New York Navy Yard, who is counsel for Lieutenant Cooke, concluded the case for their respective clients.

Commander McGrann argued that the explosion was due to defective ventilation, and that the Edison Company could not be held at fault for this alleged condition, which he said was one for the officers of a submarine to properly take care of in the usual line of duty. The explosion, he further argued, did not show a defect in the Edison storage battery. The battery he declared to be efficient. He asked the members of the board to "deliberate thoroughly" before placing any responsibility for the explosion on the shoulders of Dr. Miller R. Hutchison, the personal representative of Mr. Edison.

Lieutenant Nimitz, summing up for Lieutenant Cooke and the crew of the E-2, asked the board to take into consideration twenty points, which he relies upon to exonerate from blame Lieutenant Cooke and his men of the E-2. Some of the points were as follows:

That the Edison Storage Battery Company suplied a storage battery which, in addition to being the first of its type in our submarine service, differed radically from types already existing in that service.

That the comanding officer of the E-2 conducted a series of tests on the Edison storage battery in obedience to orders from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, these tests being witnessed in part by the Edison Storage Battery Company, but in every case the tests being open to the Edison Storage Battery Company.

That the comanding officer, early during the installation, made efforts to obtain a hydrogen detecting device to warn himself of dangerous accumulations of hydrogen gas.

Couldn't Get Safety Device.

That the commanding officer endeavored to obtain the installation of a device which would enable him to get individual cell voltage readings, the object of this device being to detect at the earliest possible moment low-capacity cells or the existence of abnormal conditions in any particular cell.

That the commanding officer's request for the individual voltage-reading device was at first authorized by the Industrial Manager and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but was soon afterward held up by objections from the Edison Storage Battery Company.

That the discharge of the storage battery to zero voltage on the day of the accident was made at the express desire of the Edison Storage Battery Company.

That a day or so subsequent to the accident M. R. Hutchison, the naval representative of the Edison Storage Battery Company, in an interview which was published in the press, stated that he had in his possession an affidavit of an Edison employe to the effect that prior to the accident a gasoline torch was in use on the U. S. S. E-2. When examined in the court, however, Mr. Hutchison, naval representative of the Edison Storage Battery Company, admitted that this torch referred to in the affidavit was not lighted at the time it was seen by the Edison Company employe. Mr. Hutchison also admitted, during this examination by the court, that the time mentioned in the affidavit was several days prior to the accident. Surely Mr. Hutchison must have been aware of the unlighted condition of the torch at the time he secured the affidavit and at the time of the interview, for it is certain that he would not mention this affidavit in an interview unless he had read the affidavit to make sure of its contents. What, then, was his object in mentioning the affidavit to his interviewer without adding the highly important fact that the torch was not lighted? What is the natural inference?

Lieutenant J. O. Fisher, the Judge Advocate, representing the Navy Department, will sum up for the Government at the final session of the board this morning. The board will convene at 9:30 o'clock.

WED BY BRIDE'S BROTHER.

Miss Elizabeth W. Bird Marries Edwin S. Graham at Dobbs Ferry.

The wedding of Edwin Saffin Graham, a son of Mrs. George W. Graham and the late Mr. Graham of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Elizabeth Warland Bird, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Edward Bird of Dobbs Ferry and the late Mr. Bird of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co., took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in The Manse at Dobbs Ferry. The Rev. Philip Smead Bird, a brother of the bride and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dobbs Ferry, officiated.

Miss Marion Cornell of Montclair was the maid of honor, and the Misses Helen Harrison of Montclair and Dorothy Hand of Brooklyn were the bridesmaids. Little Miss Myra Elmo of Montclair was the flower girl.

Everett Bunzel of New York was Mr. Graham's best man, and David Remer and Edwin McManus of New York were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Graham will, after their honeymoon, live at 37 Carolina Road, Upper Montclair.

Mrs. Hugo Reisinger Is Hostess.

Mrs. Hugo Reisinger of 993 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner last evening at her residence, followed by music, and later by dancing, it being the first of a series of such entertainments. Miss Caslova played the violin and Miss Fontaine gave several of her interpretative dances. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Dr. Preston Satterwhite and Mrs. Satterwhite, Miss Leary, ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Josef Stransky, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Professor W. R. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Julius P. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Curt Reisinger, Benjamin Harrison McKee, and Walter Reisinger.

Clarence McKim.

Clarence McKim, for years in the brokerage business at 50 Broadway, Manhattan, died suddenly yesterday in Jamaica, L. I. Mr. McKim was born in Baltimore sixty-three years ago. His home was at 216 Central Avenue, Flushing. He was a brother of Colonel Robert McKim, U. S. A., who died three months ago. Mr. McKim left a widow, a daughter, Miss Janet McKim, and a sister, Mrs. S. Morris Pryor of New York.

Lefferts Strebeigh.

Lefferts Strebeigh, a lawyer here since 1876, died on Wednesday at his home, 43 East Sixty-first Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was graduated from Columbia University in 1873 and from the Columbia Law School, three years later. Mr. Strebeigh was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Bar Association, and the Church Club.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE RICHARD NICHOLS, who retired from the tea importing business here twenty-five years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 40 Washington Terrace, East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

Dr. JOHN G. RYERSON, a retired physician, died yesterday at his home in Boonton, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Wayne, and was educated at Rutgers College, New York University, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Miss RACHEL McFARLANE, daughter of the late George Alexander McFarlane, and a great-granddaughter of Lord Cranston of Ireland, died on Wednesday at her home, in Washington, D. C., in her seventy-first year.

HENRY V. ROBINSON, a retired shirt maker, died on Tuesday at his home, 383 College Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. JULIA HOFHEIMER of 1409 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, the wife of Max Hofheimer, an accountant, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon at Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street. She had arrived from Philadelphia a short time before. Mrs. Hofheimer was Miss Julia Ettinger of Philadelphia before marriage, and was in her fifty-eighth year.

Major JAMES E. NORMEPILE, commanding officer at Fort Ontario, Oswego, died suddenly there last night.

MORGAN AUGSBURY, father of Assemblyman W. S. Augsbury, and former Warden of Auburn State Prison, died at Antwerp, N. Y., yesterday, aged 88 years.

PETER M. BOTBYL, a life-long resident of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city at the age of 42 years. He was in the real estate business for many years and served as a Justice of the Peace for twelve years.

LUDWIG LEVITT, a contractor, living at 1,042 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly yesterday morning while on his way to his office at 2,038 Fifth Avenue.

ROBERT HOWLAND, a news dealer and confectioner of 407 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly from heart disease yesterday in his forty-first year.

Miss PHOEBE A. KENDALL of 54 Carleton Street, East Orange, N. J., dropped dead yesterday afternoon while entering the Brick Presbyterian Church there to attend a social gathering of the Women's Bible Class. She was 74 years old and died from heart disease.

Colonel JOHN HUMPHREY McCARTHY, 76 years old, banker, capitalist, and a railroad builder, died in Little Rock, Ark., yesterday of heart disease. Colonel McCarthy participated in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroads.

Miss JOSEPHINE ADELINE PARKER, a daughter of the late John Parker and for many years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Williams Avenue M. E. Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 62 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

Miss KATHRYN A. DOLEN, a buyer for a large department store in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 1,683 Delamere Place, Flatbush. She was born in this city thirty-six years ago.

GEORGE EDWARD HINMAN, 67 years old, for thirty-five years in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company and one of the fastest operators in the service, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 896 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH O'BRIEN, a daughter of the late Captain Thomas E. Ryan, Chief Officer of the old New York Superior Court, and wife of Stephen O'Brien of Bath Beach, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 1,655 New York Avenue, Flatbush. She was 63 years old.

PETER JOSEPH NELSON, Superintendent of the International Shoe Company plant in St. Louis, Mo., died in that city on Wednesday, and his body has been sent to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. George Hugel, 826 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Nelson was 59 years old, and formerly lived in Brooklyn, where he was Superintendent of the shoe factory of John Cramer & Sons.

EDGAR NOEL LANE, aged 77 years, a civil war veteran and retired hat manufacturer, died at his home, 1,619 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Lane was born in Monroe, Conn., and came from a family who were the first settlers in that town.

Mrs. IDA G. KENNEDY, wife of Thomas F. Kennedy, died on Wednesday at her home in Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I., aged 58 years.

Mrs. SARAH L. WHALING MACDONNELL, actively interested in the advancement of woman suffrage and an active member of the Church of Christ, Scientist, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 140 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fifth year. She is survived by her husband, Joseph A. Macdonnell, and a daughter, Mrs. J. Frederick Fradley.

MICHAEL A. HALLORAN, a patrolman, attached to the Bergen Street Police Station, died at his home, 402 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Captain NELSON BURNETT, 76 years old, who retired last March after almost forty years of service in the Government Life Saving Service, died on Wednesday at the home of his son in Southampton, L. I.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for forty years, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., from heart disease. He was formerly the senior member of the firm of Chapman, Seiter & Allen, which was dissolved by Mr. Chapman's retirement a few years ago.

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BELVIDERE BROOKS DIES SUDDENLY

Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Rose from Messenger Boy.

DEVELOPED THE BUSINESS

As General Manager He Had Charge of 28,000 Telegraph Offices and 50,000 Employes.

Belvidere Brooks, who began business as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company forty-five years ago, from which he had advanced through many positions with the company to General Manager in 1910, and Vice President since Jan. 1, 1913, died suddenly of heart disease at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in his home, 116 Riverside Drive, in his fifty-sixth year. Although Mr. Brooks had not been in his usual good health for several months, he had not been absent often from his office at 195 Broadway. He attended a board meeting of the officials there on Wednesday.

During the period of Mr. Brooks's general management of the company's 28,000 offices and some 50,000 employes he was identified with some of the recent and important changes and development of its affairs, including the affiliation arrangement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the grouping of the business under six general divisions, and the plan of the company decided upon last December for the pensioning of its employes.

He was a widower. His wife, who was Miss Alpha Gerald of Waco, Texas, died three years ago. They were married in 1883. He left four sons, Gerald, Belvidere, Jr., George B., and Joseph Brooks, who were with their father at his death, and a brother, Joseph W. Brooks, traffic superintendent of the Western Union at Dallas, Texas.

President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union said of Mr. Brooks yesterday:

"He had a great practical knowledge of the telegraph business, dating back forty years, during which he had served in every executive capacity. Aside from his able accomplishments and efficiency he was one of the most popular officials ever connected with the Western Union, possessing an exceedingly generous and whole-souled personality that enabled him to make many friends and which equipped him naturally to judge men and to handle them with fairness and justice."

When he was 12 years old Mr. Brooks went to work as a messenger at $8 a month, at an office at Wheelock, Texas, where he was born. A year later he had mastered the Morse code and became a telegraph operator, the youngest operator known to the business. After serving as manager at various offices he was appointed assistant superintendent at Denver, Col., and in 1902 he was transferred to New York as General Superintendent of the Eastern Division.

Mr. Brooks was an officer and Director in a number of subsidiary companies of the Western Union and other concerns in which he had private interests, among which are the American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey, American Telegraph and Cable Company, Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, International News Ticker Company, International Ocean Telegraph Company, New York Mutual Telegraph Company, New York Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, and the Telegraph and Telephone Life Insurance Association.

He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, Columbia Yacht Club, the Lawyers', Railroad, and Lotos Clubs.

STRICKEN AT RECEPTION.

Wife of Col. J. H. Kuhn, U. S. A., Dies in Secretary Garrison's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Caroline Parker Kuhn, wife of Colonel Joseph H. Kuhn, U. S. A., the military attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin and United States observer with the German forces, died suddenly last night at the home of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, where she had been assisting at a reception.

Mrs. Kuhn was apparently in the best of health until 5:30 o'clock, when, as she stood in the receiving line, she was stricken with apoplexy and fell unconscious into the arms of her hostess. Death followed in two hours. The body was taken to the commandant's quarters at the Washington Berracks, where Mrs. Kuhn has continued to reside pending the return of her husband, who is still nominally in command there.

Mrs. Kuhn was a native Washingtonian and the only daughter of the late Major Richard C. Parker, U. S. A., who for years maintained a home in Washington. Her marriage to Colonel, then Lieutenant, Kuhn took place in this city twenty-five years ago. Since then they had lived at many army posts from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Monroe. Colonel Kuhn several years ago was assigned to command the Washington Barracks, and from there his wife's funeral will take place on Saturday, with interment at the Arlington National Cemetery. Their only son, Parker Kuhn, of the first class at West Point, arrived here tonight.

Captain James Parker, U. S. A., Mrs. Kuhn's only brother and his wife are expected tomorrow from Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Parker is stationed.

DIES MAKING DEFENSE PLEA.

Gen. Weidersheim Collapses While Urging Preparedness at a Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—General Theodore E. Weidersheim of Wayne, Penn., dropped dead tonight while he was pleading for adequate preparedness to protect the nation he had served so well from invasion. General Weidersheim was speaking at a joint dinner of the Wayne Protective Association and the Wayne Public Safety Association. He was officiating as toastmaster and was in the midst of his address on preparedness when he collapsed and fell to the floor. He was just telling the diners that the nation should make strenuous efforts to increase the armed forces, and was about to introduce the first speaker when death cut short his words.

General Weidersheim, who was 75 years old, was Chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League. He served through the civil war, and was for many years a leader in affairs of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. James Brown Beaumont.

The Rev. Dr. James Brown Beaumont, a retired Presbyterian minister, died on Wednesday, in the Memorial Hospital in Morristown, N. J., after an operation, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Dresden, N. Y., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1858. Four years later, he was graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary and in 1862 was ordained. Dr. Beaumont held pastorates in Waverley, Washingtonville, N. Y., and Chatham, N. J., where he spent nine years and then retired, to live with his niece in Morristown. He was twice married.

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Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

King William IV.
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Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

THOMAS F. SHEA DIES.

Business Manager of the Empire Theatre for More Than 20 Years.

Thomas F. Shea, who was business manager of the Empire Theatre from the time it was opened, more than twenty years ago, till the death of Charles Frohman last Spring, died early yesterday morning at his home, 212 West Eighty-fifth Street, after an illness of a few days with pneumonia.

Mr. Shea was born sixty-one years ago in the old Seventh Ward. He became associated with the theatrical business as a boy at the Union Square Theatre, and gradually worked up to the position of manager. He was at the Union Square during the A. M. Palmer régime, and later, in 1877 and 1878, managed the tour of Robson and Crane. When the Empire was built he joined Mr. Frohman's staff, and for many years Mr. Shea was a familiar figure to patrons of the Empire. After leaving the Empire he was engaged by James K. Hackett to manage the Criterion.

Mr. Shea is survived by his wife.

Interment will be made Sunday at Fairlawn, near White Plains. Details for the funeral service have not yet been made. Mr. Shea was a member of the Treasurers' Club, the Friars, and the Royal Arcanum.

Rev. Dr. William W. Platt.

The Rev. Dr. William Woodbury Platt, New York District Superintendent for the American Baptist Publication Society, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. Dr. Pratt had held pastorates in Minneapolis, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Passaic, N. J., where he was pastor of the Baptist Church for fourteen years. In 1907 he was elected Secretary of the New York District for the Publication Society, later becoming Superintendent.

William P. Yorke Dead.

William P. Yorke, 66 years old, of 2,016 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, former Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, died in Bellevue Hospital this morning of cancer of the jaw.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GRAHAM—BIRD.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Philip Smead Bird, Edwin Saffen Graham of Montclair, N. J., to Elisabeth Warland Bird of Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, formerly of Montclair, N. J.

TOBIN—SULLIVAN.—At St. Mark's P. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, Leila Clinton Sullivan, daughter of the late James Sullivan, to Joseph M. Tobin of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Brooklyn.

CHAMBERS—JOHNSON.—Feb. 9, Florence W. Johnson to Joseph V. Chambers.

WILLIAMSON—DOUGHTY.—Feb. 9, Marjorie G. Doughty to George W. Williamson, Jr.

Died.

ASCHER.—On Feb. 10, 1916, after a lingering illness, Ernest Ascher, beloved husband of the late Josephine Stern, in his 51st year. Funeral private.

BEAUMONT.—On Feb. 9, 1916, Rev. James Brown Beaumont. Funeral services will be held at the South Street Presbyterian Church, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Penn Yan, N. Y.

BROOKS.—On Feb. 10, 1916, Belvidere Brooks, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, 116 Riverside Drive, on Saturday, Feb. 12.

BUSTANOBY.—Feb. 10, Andre, beloved husband of Lolita Bustanoby, aged 44 years 11 months. Funeral from his late residence, 2,170 Broadway, Sunday, 12 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 123 West 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, George A. Chapman. Services at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at three P. M.

COONLEY.—Edgar D., M. D., died Feb. 9, at his residence, Fort Richmond, in his 72d year. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 12, 2:30 P. M., at Grace Church, Port Richmond, S. I.

DEDERER.—Joseph R., Thursday, Feb. 10. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon at his son's residence, 422 South Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DERBY.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1916, Anna M. Derby, widow of the late James Clare Derby. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

DUYS.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 9, 1916, Adele Ogden, wife of Henry M. Duys, in her 28th year. Funeral services from St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAMMOND.—At West Newton, Mass., Feb. 3, Sarah C. Fessenden, widow of William Hammond. Funeral and interment private.

HANO.—On Feb. 9, at 3,089 Broadway, Ada B., beloved wife of Maurice L. Hano. Funeral private.

HIRSCH.—Charles, dearly beloved husband of Rosa Hirsch and father of Harry C. Hirsch, Emma Lenk, and Hattie Aaron. Funeral Friday, Feb. 11, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 113 West 90th St. Private.

KELL.—On Feb. 9, Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U. S. Army, retired. Remains lying in state at the FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Campbell Building, until Friday, 9 A. M. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

KENDALL.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 10, 1916, Phebe A. Kendall. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIPMAN.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 9, 1916, Morris Hiller Lipman, father of Walter, Daniel, Carl, and Leon Lipman. Interment private.

MACDONELL.—At her residence, 140 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, Sarah L., wife of Joseph A. Macdonell, in her 55th year. Burial Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 12, Rosehill Cemetery.

McKIM.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, Clarence, youngest son of the late Robert and Charlotte Vanderburgh McKim. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 216 Central Av., Flushing, L. I. Baltimore papers please copy.

McCLINTOCK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, William David McClintock, aged 52. Funeral service at home of sisters, 168 West 122d St., Friday, Feb. 11, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

MADDOX.—Of pneumonia, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., beloved son of Samuel T. and Helen C. Maddox. Funeral services at his late home, 87 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MADURO.—At his residence, 800 Riverside Drive, after a brief illness, 9:20 A. M. Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, Henry L. Maduro. Funeral 10 A. M. Friday, Feb. 11. London, Paris, Hamburg, Panama, and Salvador papers please copy.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, at the residence of her niece, Miss Josephine L. Baldwin, 201 North 6th St., Newark, N. J., Abby Eliza Baldwin, widow of Augustus F. R. Martin. Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Broad and Marshall Sts., Newark, Friday, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MEYERS.—Entered into rest, at her late residence, 2 West 94th St., Annie, (nee Harris,) mother of Dr. Edward E., George K. Meyers, and Mrs. A. Davis. Interment at Boston on Sunday, Feb. 13. Boston papers please copy.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1916, Anna M. Murray. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 47 West 130th St., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.

NEPPERT.—At Denver, Col., Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, of pneumonia, George Peter, beloved husband of Adelene (nee Schmidt.)

NICHOLS.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 10, 1916, George R. Nichols, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 40 Washington Terrace, Friday, Feb. 11, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at Boston, Mass.

ANDRE BUSTANOBY DEAD.

Restaurateur Succumbs After Operation for Abscesses on the Brain.

Andre Bustanoby, the restaurateur, died yesterday morning in his apartments at the Wellsmore, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, after an illness of ten weeks, from abscesses on the brain. On Wednesday night his condition was so serious that an operation was the only chance to save his life. The relief was only temporary.

Mr. Bustanoby was born in Pau, France, and was in his forty-fifth year. He came to this country twenty-one years ago, and was first identified with the Café Martin in University Place, later going to Delmonico's. With his brothers, Louis and Jacques, he established the Café des Beaux Arts in Fortieth Street and the Chateaux des Beaux Arts in Huntington, L. I.

Several years ago Mr. Bustanoby retired from these restaurants and opened restaurants in Thirty-ninth Street and at Broadway and Sixtieth Street, and since that time had been connected with these places. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and a daughter.

GEN. CATLIN'S FUNERAL.

Military Escort for Noted Officer Who Died in Brooklyn.

Funeral services for Major Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, retired, were held yesterday afternoon in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Grace Court, Brooklyn. General Catlin died on Jan. 19 at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, but the funeral was delayed to permit the attendance of his son, Captain George D. Catlin, who came on from Honolulu.

A detachment of four companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton was drawn up at salute as the cortége passed into the church and remained in line outside the building until the funeral was over. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles F. J. Wrigley, rector of the church, and the Rev. Sydney Winter of Owego, N. Y. The body of General Catlin will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Died.

O'CONNELL.—On Feb. 9th, at his residence, 57 W. 126th St., Jerome A., Jr., son of Jerome A. O'Connell and the late Mary J. R. O'Connell. Requiem mass on Saturday at 10 A. M. at All Saints Church, Madison Av. and 129th St.

REED.—At Roosevelt Hospital, Feb. 10, 1916, Arletta Crane, widow of William B. Reed. Services at her late residence, 162 West 121st St., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, 4 P. M. Interment at Carmel, N. Y., Monday, 11 A. M.

REID.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Thursday, February 10th, 1916, Robert William, husband of Martha H. Reid. Funeral service at Chapel of the Reformed Church of Harlem, 101 West 123d St., on Saturday afternoon at 4:30.

ROBBINS.—At Babylon, L. I., Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, Selinda E., wife of the late John Robbins, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral private.

ROBERTSON.—Wednesday, Feb. 9, Elizabeth Liddell, beloved wife of George Robertson, and sister of Margaret and Marion Liddell. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 155 East 40th Street.

RUSS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 9, Claus D. J. Russ, Captain of S. S. Pennsylvania, beloved husband of Valentine Russ.

RYERSON.—At Boonton, N. J., Feb. 10, 1916, John G. Ryerson, M. D., aged 83 years. Funeral at his late residence, 107 Williams St., Saturday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves D., L. & W. R. R. at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Boonton 3:08 P. M.

SCHWARZ.—Frieda, beloved wife of Leo Schwarz, dear mother of Aida, and beloved daughter of Babette Reutlinger. Funeral on Friday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 200 West 112th St. Please omit flowers.

SCHWARZ.—Seatholders and members of Temple Ansche Chesed, Sisterhood of the Temple and Chevra are requested to attend the funeral services of Frieda Schwarz, the wife of our member, Leo Schwarz, on Friday, Feb. 11, from 200 West 112th St., at 10 A. M.
DAVID AUERBACH, Vice President.
BENJAMIN W. JACOBSON, Honorary Secretary.

SHEEHAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, suddenly, John C. Sheehan, beloved husband of Minnie Mulhall Sheehan and brother of William F. Sheehan and Mary Sheehan. Solemn mass of requiem Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10:30 o'clock, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Motors will meet 9:18 train from Grand Central Station, at New Rochelle.

SHEEHAN.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of N. Y. are requested to attend the funeral services of John C. Sheehan, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

SMITH.—At Cos Cob, Conn., Feb. 9, 1916, Sarah A., wife of Benjamin P. Smith. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

STARR.—On Feb. 10, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., of pneumonia, Allen Egbert, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, in the 15th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, on Saturday, Feb. 12, on the arrival of the 10:15 train from New York.

STREBEIGH.—On Feb. 9, 1916, at his home, Lefferts Strebeigh, husband of Annie F. Strebeigh and son of the late Robert M. and Agnes M. Strebeigh, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 43 East 61st St., on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock.

STREBEIGH.—Lefferts, Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, office of the Secretary, No. 31 Nassau St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Lefferts Strebeigh, a member of this society, at his residence, No. 43 East 61st St., New York City, on Feb. 9, 1916. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.
DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

TALLMAN.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 10, 1916, Martha Frances, wife of S. S. Tallman, in her 61st year. Services will be held at her residence, 35 South Maple Av., Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Shrewsbury, N. J., on arrival of 12:57 train from Newark.

TYRRELL.—Sarah Elizabeth. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d. (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

ZELENKO.—Rose, beloved wife of Mr. Henry Zelenko and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Riegelhaupt, in her 25th year. Funeral from her parents' residence, 1,804 Belmont Av., Bronx, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M.

ADDISON.—Emily F., 66 West 100th St., Feb. 8, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
ADLER.—Henry, Feb. 9. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., today.
ANDERSON.—Hans C., Feb. 9. Funeral 392 2d Av., today, 2 P. M.
BEARY.—Andrew, Feb. 9. Funeral 251 West 49th St., today, 9:30 A. M.
BURKE.—Catherine, 15 East 7th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CONNORS.—Patrick, 331 East 39th St., Feb. 8. Funeral today.
CORNWELL.—Captain Peter, Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 9, aged 52.
CURTIS.—William F., 189 St. Nicholas Av., Feb. 9, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow.
DARVLEY.—May, 2,698 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DONNELLY.—Catherine L., 175 East 90th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FRANK.—Philip, 332 East 90th St., Feb. 9, aged 85. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
GEORGET.—Ella, 2,323 Bassford Av., Bronx, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
GOLDEN.—John, 3,081 Decatur Av., Bronx, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GRIFFON.—Kate, 400 West 41st St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HARTENSTEIN.—Fred, 159 West 140th St., Feb. 8, aged 68. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
HAVERN.—Samuel J., 611 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 7.
HOWARD.—Johanna, 331 Hudson St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KEENAN.—John, 315 East 37th St., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
KELLER.—Simon, 497 East 138th St., Feb. 8.
KENNELLY.—Mary, 268 East 143d St., Feb. 9, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
KILLION.—James M., 63 East 117th St., Feb. 9.
McCONNELLOGUE.—Harry H., 1,467 3d Av., Feb. 9. Funeral notice later.

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Died.

McDOWELL.—David F., Great Kills, S. I., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MARTHENS.—Mildred, 46 West 100th St., Feb. 9.
MEAGHER.—Thomas F., 231 Alexander Av., Bronx, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.
MURRAY.—Bridget A., 3,058 Bailey Av., Kingsbridge, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow.
PEAT.—Samuel G., 463 Cyrus Place, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
PHELAN.—Teresa B., 193 East 76th St., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
RETON.—Clarence G., 500 West 173d St., Feb. 8. Funeral private.
SACHT.—William H., 758 8th Av., Feb. 9, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
TREAT.—Katherine, 342 West 124th St., Feb. 9. Funeral private.
TREICHLINGER.—Katherina, 233 East 84th St., Feb. 9, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
VOGEL.—Katharine, Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 7, aged 68. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
WATERBURY.—Jennie, 664 Lenox Av., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
ZIEGERMEIER.—Adolph, 438 West 58th St., Feb. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BATEMAN.—Mary, 1,199 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 8, aged 40. Funeral today, 3:30 P. M.
BAUMGARTNER.—Abraham, 1,685 Gates Ave., Feb. 8, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow.
BURG.—Nellie E., 214 South 9th St., Feb. 9, aged 49. Funeral service today.
CAUFIELD.—Mary F., 223 Van Brunt St., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
CHASE.—Lina L., 1,443 Bedford Av., Feb. 8.
COOK.—Ellen, 1,741 Atlantic Av., Feb. 9. Funeral Feb. 14.
CROWE.—Kathleen, 171 Jerome St., Feb. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DICKERSON.—John M., 800 President St., Feb. 9. Funeral service today.
DOLEN.—Kathryn A., 1,683 Delamere Place, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
GUNN.—Mary E., 158 Butler St., Feb. 9. Funeral Feb. 13, 2 P. M.
HEUER.—Albert, 94 Chestnut St., Feb. 9, aged 42. Funeral service to-day.
HINMAN.—George E., 896 Jefferson Av., Feb. 8.
HOLBOHM.—Mary A., 68 McDougal St., Feb. 8, aged 38.
KARRASS.—Robert O., 2,321 Madison St., Feb. 8.
KOBB.—Frank, 1,922 Cornelia St., Feb. 9, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KREBS.—Blanche, 408 Throop Av., Feb. 9, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow.
LANE.—Edgar N., 1,619 Brooklyn Av., Feb. 8, aged 77.
MacAULEY.—Anna, 86 Lefferts Place, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McAVOY.—John, 87 4th Av., Feb. 9, aged 68.
McNALLY.—Bernard J., 623 53d St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McSWEENEY.—Clairette, 341 44th St., Feb. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
O'DEA.—John J., 837 Johnson St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OEHRIG.—Henry, 247 Decatur St., Feb. 8, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
PARKER.—Josephine, 62 Williams Av., Feb. 8. Funeral service today.
READYOFF.—Charles W., 295 Flatbush Av., Feb. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
RODDY.—Susan, 432 West 52d St., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
ROTH.—Louisa M., Voorhies Av. and East 35th St., Feb. 8, aged 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SEYMOUR.—Mary, 180 Warwick St., Feb. 9, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SMITH.—Barbara, 166 Skillman St., Feb. 8, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

COSGROVE.—Sarah T., 171 Summer Av., Newark, Feb. 9, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.
CULLEN.—Thomas F., 238 So. 19th St., Newark, Feb. 8. Funeral today.
CURTIS.—William H., 408 Halladay St., Jersey City, Feb. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
DITTMAR.—Max, Hoboken, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DOWD.—James R., 683 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.
HAGEN.—George, 20 Rose Av., Jersey City, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HANRAHAN.—Agnes, 50 Scheerer Av., Newark, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
JOCKEL.—George, 96 Hudson St., Jersey City, Feb. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KILPATRICK.—Samuel, 55 Kearney Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
KIMMINS.—Thomas P., 48 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
KOPIDO.—Katherine, Jersey City, Feb. 10, aged 79. Funeral notice later.
LANDGRAF.—Catharine G., Newark, Feb. 8, aged 18 months.
OBERT.—Catherine, 17 Alyea St., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RICHARDSON.—Andrew, Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.
SCHNELL.—Wiegand, 7 Ashland St., Newark, Feb. 10, aged 45. Funeral Feb. 13.
SEITLER.—Frank, 9 Magnolia St., Newark, Feb. 8, aged 65. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
SINNOTT.—Mary E., 130 New York Av., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
STEAD.—William C., 100 Central Av., Jersey City, Feb. 8, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STERNFELD.—Catherine E., 115 Arlington St., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral notice later.
SULLIVAN.—Rosemary, 67 Passaic St., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
VELDHUIZEN.—Henry, 392 Central Av., Newark, Feb. 9, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

BRILL.—Jacob, Woodhaven, Feb. 7, aged 44.
DAHMER.—Frank, Jamaica, Feb. 7, aged 8 months.
DE LUCA.—Mildred, 167 Vernon Av., Long Island City, Feb. 8.
DOLLAR.—Charles P., Ridgewood, Feb. 7, aged 33.
DOWD.—Julia, College Point, Feb. 9. Funeral notice later.
FLYNN.—William F., Astoria, Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
FOSTER.—Anna E., Richmond Hill, Feb. 8, aged 42.
GRICE.—Joseph, Glendale, Feb. 8, aged 61.
HEITZLER.—Yetto, Ozone Park, Feb. 8, aged 75.
HICKS.—Dorothy, Jamaica, Feb. 7, aged 8 months.
HOFFMANN.—Louis, Maspeth, Feb. 9, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HOLMES.—Mildred V., Flushing, Feb. 7, aged 10 months.
KENNEDY.—Ida G., Far Rockaway, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MOTT.—Thomas H., Rockaway Point, Feb. 7, aged 60.
NIMINSKI.—Coral, Maspeth, Feb. 7, aged 20.
PETROLLA.—Carmela, Corona, Feb. 7, aged 55.
SCHUMACHER.—Francis E., Morris Park, Feb. 8.
SHANDLEY.—Edward J., Woodhaven, Feb. 8, aged 45.
STOUT.—Druzzila, 19 Borden Av., Long Island City, Feb. 8, aged 72.
TIED.—Anna G., Auburndale, Feb. 8, aged 58.
TILLNER.—Henry, 277 Theodore St., Long Island City, Feb. 7, aged 55.
THOMPSON.—Edward W., Winfield, Feb. 8, aged 4 months.
URBAN.—Ernest W., 84 Hunter Av., Long Island City, Feb. 9, aged 64. Funeral today.
WURTZ.—Katharine, 67 Fulton Av., Astoria, Feb. 9, aged 73. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
ZOLONDZ.—Paul, 125 Washington Av., Long Island City, Feb. 8, aged 32.

In Memoriam.

KENDRICK.—Julia Lawton, my beloved mother. Died Feb. 11, 1912. She hath wandered into a far and unknown country, but her memory is sweeter than alabaster more precious than earth's rarest jewels.
JAMES LAWTON KENDRICK.

RYAN.—In ever loving memory of our beloved mother, Bridget Ryan, who died Feb. 11, 1915, solemn requiem mass at St. Saviour's Church, Eighth Avenue and Sixth Street, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

CORT.—Mary, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.
QUIGLEY.—Elizabeth, mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
SHANAHAN.—Mary, mass St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WILLIAMS.—Susan, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

MARINE PREFERRED FIGHTS FORECLOSURE

Wallace Hopes to Get $20,000,000 in Back Dividends or to Buy In the Property.

IGNORES COMMON SHARES

Both Classes of Stock Oppose Bondholders, but Will Not Make Their Contest Together.

A realignment of the forces in the pending legal fight over the reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company indicates that the preferred stock holders will take the initiative in opposing the foreclosure of the Marine Company's principal bond issue. They will seek to have the property restored to the basis that existed before a default on the bonds was declared. This is the stand which the common stock holders have taken, but the preferred stock holders' committee will not league with the common stock holders' committee in making the fight.

The case comes up for hearing next Monday. It was said yesterday by a representative of the Wallace Committee for the preferred stock that the case should come to trial about March 1. Every attempt would be made, he said, to get a speedy court determination of the legality or illegality of the receivership.

The Wallace Committee, it was learned, is planning to oppose the receivership in the name of Chauncey G. Parker of Newark, the New Jersey Receiver for the International Mercantile Marine Company. Mr. Parker is the receiver for the corporation as distinct from the operating receiver, and he will be called upon to put in a defense to the original application for a receiver made by the bondholders. The Platten Committee, for the common stock holders, will also request Mr. Parker to make a defense. It is probable, however, that the information submitted by the two committees will differ in many respects. It will remain for the receiver to determine the nature of the defense.

The preferred stock holders profess to be optimistic over the turn of affairs since the breaking off of relations with the common stock holders. There is no chance of a reconciliation, they say, and they no longer desire a reconciliation. It is planned, in the event of a restoration of the property to its original status, immediately to authorize the payment of $20,000,000 on the back dividend on the preferred stock.

A payment of $20,000,000 in back dividends would be equivalent to paying off approximately 40 per cent. of the 80 per cent. of accrued dividends. It is proposed either to pay this off in cash out of the Treasury, or in 6 per cent. interest-bearing script. In the event of paying in script the $20,000,000 would be used to pay off an equal amount of the bonded debt of the company.

"Whether we lose or win," said a representative of the Wallace Committee yesterday, the preferred stock holders are bound to profit. If the company is restored it will mean that we will get our full 80 per cent. in back dividends. There can be no compromise on this point after the company is restored. The sacrifices which the preferred stock holders were willing to make in the negotiations with the Platten Committee will no longer be necessary. I see no reason why $20,000,000 should not be paid out in dividends immediately.

"If the court should hold that the receivership was warranted, a foreclosure would follow, and the preferred stock holders would bid in the property. This would also be advantageous, for the company is worth a great deal more than the amount of the bonds outstanding."

KINGS ELECTRIC PROSPERS.

Light and Power Co. Shows Gain of $691,714 in a Year.

The Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, in the report issued yesterday for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1915, showed operating revenue of $7,038,180, an increase of $691,714, compared with the previous year. Gross income, after deductions for operations, taxes, and depreciation, amounted to $2,431,284, a gain of $121,995. The surplus for the year amounted to $417,283, compared with $313,788 the previous year.

The balance sheet showed that the plant and property account had increased in value $1,303,269, amounting to $31,248,829. Total assets of the company amounts to $36,582,826, an increase of $1,563,648 over the previous year.

DENIES AIDING HITCHCOCK.

Whitman Angered by Reports of New Hughes Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Governor Whitman today entered a vigorous denial of reports connecting him with activities of Frank H. Hitchcock, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in rounding up prospective delegates to the Republican National Convention favorable to the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court. According to the reports which seemed to anger Mr. Whitman a great deal, Mr. Hitchcock was tied up with Public Service Commissioner William Hayward in a movement in which Justice Hughes was used as the stalking horse for a Whitman boom.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Hitchcock and of course have a high regard for him, as do all his friends," said the Governor. "I know nothing whatever about his political activities, and am in no way connected with any movement looking toward the nomination for the Presidency of any of the persons whose names have been mentioned in that connection.

"I have stated repeatedly that I believe Justice Hughes would be by far the strongest candidate, and that he is, in my opinion, the choice of the vast majority of the Republican voters of the country. I still believe that this is true."

According to a report which recently reached Albany, the activities of Mr. Hitchcock were inspired not by Governor Whitman but by leading Republicans, one of whom was said to be ex-President Taft, who hope that Justice Hughes may be prevailed upon to lead the Presidential fight, and in any event are determined to checkmate any move to corral Southern delegates for Colonel Roosevelt and to stop any drift in his direction on the part of Progressive Republicans who may be actuated by fear of a standpat victory in the Republican National Convention.

PRICES AT HIGH LEVEL.

Dun's Index of Wholesale Quotations Largest Since Early '70s.

During the last five months the upturn in the leading articles of consumption has continued unchecked, and on Feb. 1 Dun's Index Number of wholesale quotations touched $142,260—the highest level reached since the early '70s. These figures compare with $137,666 at the opening of the previous month, $125,662 on Feb. 1, 1915, and $121,641 two years ago. The enhanced purchasing power of the masses is reflected in sustained buying of the staple necessities, and disproportion between supply and demand has had a strengthening effect on numerous commodities, while speculative influences have accelerated the rise in some quarters.

Once again the most striking change of the month occurred in breadstuffs, the total of this group rising from $27,218 to $28,781, owing mainly to the increased strength of wheat and oats. Breadstuffs, however, are still considerably below the high level attained on May 1, 1915. With most meats and provisions again tending upward—beef, sheep, hogs, pork, bacon, and lard all costing more—this devision showed a further substantial advance, while other foodstuffs were moderately higher, as a result of the rise in sugar, coffee, and malt.

BUY NORTHWESTERN BONDS

$5,000,000 Worth Issued by Railroad Taken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company $5,000,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds due 1987. The proceeds are to be used in part for refunding purposes, it is understood, and partly for betterment work.

These bonds are a part of the authorized issue of $165,000,000 general mortgage bonds. Under this issue there are outstanding $30,827,000 3½s, $30,554,000 4s, and $10,000,000 5s. With the new issue of 5s, therefore, the total amount of bonds outstanding will be $76,381,000, leaving $88,619,000 of the issue untouched. The 5 per cent. rate is the highest interest rate permitted under the mortgage. No price has been announced, but it is expected that the new bonds will be offered at a premium.

It was announced yesterday that the issue of $30,000,000 Chicago Union Station first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds offered yesterday morning by a syndicate of New York and Chicago bankers had all been sold. It was said that the issue had been several times oversubscribed.

COTTON IS FIRMER; CLOSE AT TOP PRICES

Clearance of 52,000 Bales for Export Influences the Market.

NET GAIN OF 5 TO 6 POINTS

Savannah Reports Increase in Number of Ships Ready to Load for Foreign Delivery.

Cotton yesterday showed a good deal of firmness, and even the bears were inclined to admit that the influences were favorable to higher prices. Liverpool came sharply higher than due, although part of the gain was lost before the close of that market. Ocean freight rates were reported to be somewhat easier, and a larger supply of tonnage is said to be indicated in the near future. The strongest influence in promoting firmness toward the close, however, was the clearance of 52,000 bales for export. This is, with one exception, the largest day's export in more than two months.

As a result of these influences the market held generally steady after considerable irregularity, and closed aronud the top prices of the session with a net gain of 5 to 6 points.

Savannah wired the following: "The number of vessels on the sailing list at Savannah is smaller than at this time last month, but it is understood that shippers are becoming easier and that a number of ships will load at Savannah this month, whose names have not been announced." Savannah also reported that spot quotations had been advanced one-eighth and that the market had been swept clean of offers.

On the other hand, a Texas spot firm writes that another advance of ⅛c would find every bale of cotton in Texas for sale.

There is not much apprehension over the flood situation in the Mississippi Valley. The overflows are unusually early, and, as these freshets are beneficial to soil, talk of damage has been more than offset by the ultimate benefit which the soil will receive.

The New York cotton market will be closed tomorrow on account of Lincoln's Birthday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Galveston 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance, 12.15 for milling. Sales, 1,211 bales. Futures closed very steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	...12.05	11.96	12.04@12.05	11.98@11.99
May	...12.25	12.15	12.24@12.25	12.19 flat
July	...12.40	12.31	12.39@12.40	12.33@12.34
Oct.	...12.45	12.34	12.43@12.44	12.35@12.36
Dec.	...12.57	12.47	12.55@12.56	12.48 flat

Total port receipts, 32,146 bales; last week, 19,442 bales; last year, 60,316 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	3,142	5,207	13,468
Galveston	12,480	5,278	25,654
Mobile	290	1,015	806
Charleston	149	353	1,137
Savannah	4,315	2,195	9,401
Wilmington	176	119	1,709
Norfolk	3,238	2,433	4,179

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	231	1,077	1,880
Memphis	1,020	3,046	4,951
St. Louis	83	2,288	3,492
Houston	7,000	4,924	16,161

Exports, 52,407 bales; total thus far this season, 3,043,138 bales; total last season, 4,458,607 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250	Galveston	12.10	335,800	578,168
1,385	New Orleans	11.62	420,908	446,569
—	Mobile	11.38	10,553	49,853
1,123	Savannah	11¾	224,880	303,223
—	Charleston	11⅝	85,540	141,188
—	Wilmington	11½	43,543	56,926
182	Norfolk	11.75	125,685	88,863
—	Augusta	11.75	176,826	140,357
1,650	Memphis	12.00	234,866	227,741
9	St. Louis	12¼	17,080	38,369
3,825	Houston	12.10	201,698	211,113

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points decline at 8.05d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 13,000 bales. American, 12,000 bales. Market closed steady.

DENOUNCE HAMMER'S BOOK.

Lying Attack on Kaiser, German Correspondents in Norway Say.

The strong impression being made upon the Norwegian reading public by the latest anti-German book written by S. C. Hammer, a Norwegian journalist, and published by the Aschehoug Forlag of Christiania, has caused the German correspondents in that country to send long reports to their home papers characterizing the work as nothing but a sensational and lying attack upon the Kaiser and the German nation. After referring to the author as an anti-German through and through, the story appearing in the Cologne Gazette quotes from Mr. Hammer's book as follows:

"The Kaiser's leading characteristic was apparent after he had reigned twenty months—it never became any clearer—and the years added nothing to it. His natural atmosphere is that of sensation. In this he lives and breathes, thanks to his changeable temperament, his unquenchable thirst for activity, and his happy self-conceit. Despite this, it seems that, up to the very outbreak of the world war, he was firmly convinced that he had carried out a peace mission of the highest order by means of his travels. The genuineness of this feeling is just as indisputable as is the lack of a grasp of the realities of things which pervades his entire policy and which was bound to lead to a catastrophe sooner or later.

"History, with the events of a twenty-six-year reign before it, is justified in saying that the Kaiser was trying to put into practice the good intentions that he had emphasized time and again in the midst of such a confusion of opposing ideas and self-contradictions, in the midst of such uncertainty and groping around in theory and practice, accompanied by the constantly varied refrain of 'My course is the right one,' that the attempt was certain to end in a catastrophe some day. We agree with those who say—even in England—that Wilhelm II. never consciously wished this war, but it is just as sure that he had been unknowingly preparing it from the time of his first challenge on the eighteenth anniversary of Mars la Tour.

"Right here is where the German people is also guilty, and from the same immediate cause, because it did not take an opportune stand against these imperial declamations, because it let him play with war and thoughts of war for twenty-six years, in the midst of a torrent of peace protestations that gradually confused the notions of phantasy and reality and of theory and practice."

The German correspondent assures his readers that, although the book is selling well, it is by no means approved by all the Norwegian critics, and he cites the opinions of Fredrik Paasche in the Tidens Tegn and of I. S. Worm-Müller in the Dagbladet to prove his statement. These writers take issue with many of Mr. Hammer's assertions and are inclined to regard his work as overdrawn.

Union League Chooses J. J. Siclanir.

At the monthly meeting of the Union League Club, held last evening, John J. Sinclair was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the club, to succeed Colonel A. G. Paine, who died recently. Resolutions in honor of the memory of the late General G. M. Dodge were adopted. After the meeting Gilbert H. McClurg gave an illustrated lecture upon "Panoramic Colorado," and Herman Wasserman gave a piano recital.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Fifty-three corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $3,256,400. They include:

Jones & Naumburg, Inc., hatters, furriers, implements, machinery, $1,900,000; C. C. Headley, J. Goldberg, W. P. Coe, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Walter Plimmer Film Corpn., Brooklyn, motion pictures, photographic printing, publishing, $100,000; W. G. Ryan, F. Karlson, W. G. Plimmer, 83 73d St., Brooklyn.

The William Spencer & Son Corpn., stevedore, cooperage, warehousing, grain elevating, transferring, $250,000; R. W. White, F. W. and W. T. Spencer, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Samson Bronze Works, Inc., metals, machinery, merchandise, $125,000; J. Limoney, S. Sragow, S. I. Adelson, 161 West 130th St.

The White Hall Securities Co., Inc., Government, municipal, industrial bonds, securities, $100,000; R. S. Wolcott, W. F. Kloeckler, Jr., G. Dickinson, 45 Beaver St.

Achille Starage & Co., Inc., foods, fresh, canned, preserved, $100,000; C. C. and G. Starage, Jr., J. W. F. Bischoff, 1,391 Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven.

The Molin Corpn., Buffalo, realty, $100,000; B. S. Linnetty, E. L. Stutt, W. H. Means, Buffalo.

Planographic Equipment Co., Inc., printing machines, devices, utilities, printers, bookbinders, engravers, $75,000; J. N. Cole, W. B. Pitkin, E. E. Agger, Tenafly, N. J.

Wallace Copper Corpn., quarrying, mining, metallurgical operations, $100,000; J. J. McGuire, W. H. Richardson, H. L. Mandeville, 27 William St.

Sterling & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, agents, promoters, underwrite stocks, managerial, $50,000; H. M. Durning, G. A. Critchlow, N. O. Lester, 605 West 115th St.

Ayling & Clarke Corpn., Syracuse; confections, fruits, non-alcoholic beverages, food products, $30,000; B. G. Ayling, J. J. and F. F. Clarke, 503 Comstock Av., Syracuse.

Kaufman Mfg. Co., Inc., gold platinum mountings, ornaments, jewelry, $25,000; I. Garson, J. L. and H. G. Kaufman, 49 East 100th St.

Riverdale Country School Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty development, $25,000; F. S. and F. A. Hackett, H. N. White, 253d Street and Fieldston Road.

Gerould Millinery Co., Inc., tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, $40,000; I. S. Jonas, A. Fishman, E. M. Gerould, 485 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

Gerould Co., Inc., $20,000; same objects and directors as above.

The Ward Randall Co., Inc., Bronx, autos, motor vehicles, engines, $10,000; M. H. and L. F. Randall, A. B. Ward, P. O. box 384, North Brookfield, Mass.

Jamaica Plate Glass Co., Inc., Queens, glass, re-silver glass, paints, varnishes, $10,000; A. Glass, H. J. Greene, C. Meisenhelder, 283 George St., Brooklyn.

Gold Seal Waist Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; N. Halpern, M. Forman, M. Epstein, 171 West 71st St.

Saunders & Caldwell, Inc., contractors, construction, managerial, $10,000; C. P. Deysher, W. H. Caldwell, A. D. Saunders, 134 East 46th St.

Hugo Nagel, Inc., Brooklyn, market, provisions, $15,000; P. Wegener, R. J. Kahn, H. Nagel, 416 East 58th St.

Atlantic Ware Houses, Inc., Bronx, realty, storage, warehousing, $10,000; H. T. Hall, F. M. Van Wagonen, C. H. O'Connor, 537 West 149th St.

National Bronze Corpn., silicon, aluminium, metallic compounds, $10,000; J. B. Gibbs, M. L. Gordon, W. Marks, Clifton, N. J.

Mazzei Skirt Co., Inc., women's apparel, $10,000; I. C. and H. J. Mazzei, J. F. Sayers, 410 West 115th St.

American Hat Leather Co., Inc., sweat belts, merchandise, $5,000; A. Coron, B. Rosenzweig, D. Goldberg, 22 East 3d St.

The Cohn Co., Inc., clothing, $10,000; J. H. Thompson, B. S. and L. H. Cohn, 920 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

Sugar Improvement Corpn., Woodbury, sugar cultivation, products, live stock, hotels, stores, construction, oil, gas, mining, $10,000; T. R. Hilton, W. E. Wicks, J. L. Lesson, 90 Morningside Drive, Manhattan.

Jardin Realty Corpn., capital no par value, to do business with $2,500; T. C. P. Martin, T. F. Silkman, G. W. Cook, P. O. Box 658, City of Mexico, Mexico.

L. M. Cook Co., Inc., Brooklyn, loose-leaf binding appliances, machines, $10,000; L. M. and P. H. Cook, G. H. Rhoades, 616 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Dover Development Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, financial, business agents, inventions, chemicals, $5,000; C. R. Freeman, A. G. Norris, J. A. McVickar, 836 Park Av.

Cregan Richard Co., Albany, realty, insurance brokerage, $5,000; R. R. Richard, D. H. and J. J. Cregan, 239 Delaware Av., Albany.

A. Bernstein, Inc., fur manufacturing, $5,000; B. Blatt, P. Reiner, A. Bernstein, 230 East 14th St.

Germantown Cold Storage and Refrigerating Co., Inc., Germantown, $6,250; P. Rockefeller, A. Hover, S. L. Miller, 60 Broadway.

The Central Avenue Garage and Transfer Corp'n, Lancaster, motors, engines, autos, garages, $5,000; C. T. Rohl, New York, and G. A. Jelley, Lancaster.

Edwin C. Kaelber, Inc., Rochester, florist, landscape gardening, $5,000; C. F. W., E. C. and F. Z. Kaelber, Rochester.

Monroe Advertising Co., advertising, $5,000; E. Klein, J. X. Netter, S. R. Schwartz, 56 West 112th St.

Anglin & Walsh Co. Inc., seeds, bulbs, plants, nursery stock, $5,000; W. Flagler, H. Adolph, J. R. Walsh, 335 Broadway.

F. & A. Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty construction, $5,000; J. Stein, F. A. and F. J. Baker, Frost Av., Richmond Hill.

William J. Kennedy, Inc., trucking, $5,000; R. H. and J. Forbes, J. D. Godfrey, Huntington.

Authorizations—Federal Shipping Co., Inc., Dover, Del., ship, custom house brokerage, forwarding, exporting, $25,000; representative, J. R. Munez, 111 Broadway, Manhattan.

Dodge & Seymour, Limited, Hoboken, N. J., exporting, importing, machinery, hardware, autos, $150,000; representative, H. T. Dodge, 193 West St., Manhattan.

Capital increases—Alling Rubber Co., Albany, $75,000 to $150,000; World Button Works, Inc., New York, $1,500 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions — The Stevenson Pharmacy, Inc., Manhattan; Panataquit Co. Inc., Bay Shore; the Interstate Telephone, New York; Baldwinsville Telephone Co., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Charters filed:

Hollow Steel Handle Tool Co., Asbury Park, to manufacture steel tools and handles, $150,000; William A. Berry, Arthur Stenbach, David Eastman, Asbury Park.

Point Pleasant Printing and Publishing Co., Point Pleasant, printing and publishing, $20,000; Joseph Moran, Elbert B. Rose, Ellwood C. Jones, Point Pleasant.

American Exposition Co., Camden, amusements, $100,000; William W. Maltos, Philadelphia; Joseph Coccovajl, Camden; S. W. Long, Wilmington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 10.—Charters filed here:

Mutual Export and Import Corporation of America, New York, $300,000, to deal in all kinds of investments; S. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlan, all of New York.

Latin-American Mercantile Company, $500,000, to acquire real estate and to transact a general estate brokerage business; S. S. Adams, Jr., H. Kennedy, M. B. F. Hawkins, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Increase in capital stock of Porto Rico Gas Company, New York, from $100,000 to $350,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY, Defendant, In Equity, Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court in this cause, on December 17, 1915, I, Abraham S. Gilbert, Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the premises and property described in the said decree at the times and places hereinafter in this notice mentioned. The following is a brief description of the property to be sold. A more particular description thereof is contained in the said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

PARCEL 1.

Those five tracts of land situated in Holyoke, County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts One to Five inclusive, which, together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Deane Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. Said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 1. Deed of Deane Steam Pump Company dated April 18, 1890, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Liber 588, folio 31.

Tract 2. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated December 8, 1901, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 640, page 110.

Tract 3. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated November 28, 1904, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 690, page 143.

Tract 4. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated January 25, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 704, folio 592.

Tract 5. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated February 20, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 701, page 196.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Deane Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 2.

Those two tracts of land situated in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Six and Seven and all right, title and interest of the International Steam Pump Company in and to that parcel of land more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tract Eight, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon plant of International Steam Pump Company; said tracts six and seven were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 6. Deed of Thomas S. Taylor, Sheriff, dated October 21, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Register of Deeds in Deed Book 881, page 309, and also by deed of Mary Forste, widow, dated October 4, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Records in Deed Book 884, page 89.

Tract 7. Deed of Ferdinand Ritter et ux., dated December 3, 1902, and recorded in Deed Book 883, page 253, Hamilton County Deeds.

Tract 8. Consists of the premises leased to The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company by William Apking, Sr., and Eva Apking by lease dated September 6, 1893, and recorded in Lease Book 116, page 408, of the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, which lease was thereafter assigned to International Steam Pump Company, subject, however, to a certain agreement between William Apking and The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company bearing date the 6th day of September, 1893, and recorded in Deed Book 824, page 615, of said Hamilton County, Ohio.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company.

PARCEL 3.

Those thirteen tracts of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Nine to Twenty-one inclusive, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Snow Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. The said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 9. Deed of Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Liber 778 of Deeds, page 504.

Tract 10, (Parcel a). Deed of James W. Stearns et ux, dated April 4, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 964 of Deeds, page 413, except so much thereof as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company by an indenture executed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated January 16, 1914, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County on March 5, 1914, in Book 841 of Deeds, page 13.

(Parcel b). Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 11, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 935 of Deeds, page 132.

Tract 11. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 3, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 448.

Tract 12. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 934 of Deeds, page 168.

Tract 13. Deed of the City of Buffalo, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 932 of Deeds, page 266.

Tract 14. Deed of John P. Major et ux. dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 969 of Deeds, page 417.

Tract 15. Deed of John P. Major, et ux, dated January 31, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 934 of Deeds, page 159.

Tract 16. Deed of Joseph A. Bils, et ux, dated September 14, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1004 of Deeds, page 72.

Tract 17. Deed of James A. Roberts by Frank K. Roberts, his attorney in fact, and Henry W. Box, as joint tenants, dated October 29, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 460.

Tract 18. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux. dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie in Book 969 of Deeds, page 415.

Tract 19. Deed of Gerhard Lang Brewery, a corporation, dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 799 of Deeds, page 464.

Tract 20. Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 937 of Deeds, page 179.

Tract 21. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1044 of Deeds, page 368.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Snow Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 4.

All those three tracts of land situated in the City of Cudahy, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, two of said tracts being described in the said decree under designation of Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three, and the third of said tracts being described in said decree as acquired by International Steam Pump Company subsequently to the execution of said First Mortgage, which three tracts comprise the Power and Mining Machinery and International Gas Engine plants of International Steam Pump Company. Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three were conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deed of Power and Mining Machinery Company dated August 25, 1909, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Volume 588 of Deeds, pages 372-374 and the property subsequently acquired is more particularly described in the Supplemental Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company to The Standard Trust Company dated April 25, 1911, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County, in Volume 640 of Mortgages, pages 277-280; said Tract Twenty-three and the tract subsequently acquired being subject to the right to open Holthoff Place, extended in front of the said premises, and the obligation in case of such opening, to pay a part of the cost of making the same, set forth in deed recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Vol. 593 of Deeds, page 240, and deed to Power and Mining Machinery Company under date of December 31st, 1909.

Also $50,000 par value of preferred stock and $50,000 par value of common stock of Power and Mining Machinery Company.

Together with, in the case of each and every of said tracts or parcels of real estate, all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto or to any thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the International Steam Pump Company of, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the buildings, plants, factories, machine shops, dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs located upon, or in or about any of the said parcels of real estate, and all patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes owned by the Company appertaining to the business of the Company as carried on upon said premises.

There shall also be included in the sale of each of the above parcels Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, all machinery, tools, articles of a permanent nature or appliances acquired by the Receiver in this cause, which during the receivership shall have been attached to or used in connection with the operation of the manufacturing plant included in each parcel and which shall pass as appurtenant to the real estate and manufacturing plant to which it is attached or in connection with the operation of which it is used.

PARCEL 5.

$5,497,700 par value common stock of Henry R. Worthington, and $1,907,000 principal amount of the Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Notes dated September 1, 1909, due September 1, 1929, Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated February 19, 1913, due September 1, 1929, for $178,000, and Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated March 31, 1911, due September 1, 1929, for $255,000, of Henry R. Worthington.

PARCEL 6.

$970,000 par value common stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, and Five Per Cent. Notes or other obligations, when issued, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, maturing in not more than twenty years from date, evidencing the entire indebtedness as of June 30th, 1909, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works to the International Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 7.

$767,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company, and $26,500 First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company.

PARCEL 8.

$500,000 par value capital stock of Fred M. Prescott Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 9.

All dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs not located upon or in or about real estate or plants described in parcels 1 to 4, inclusive, owned by International Steam Pump Company, at the date of its First Mortgage, September 1, 1909, or thereafter acquired by it, except such as have been disposed of or released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof; also all patents, applications for patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes, in the United States of America owned at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage by the International Steam Pump Company which in any way appertain or belong to or have been provided for use in connection with the business of the Company, as carried on upon any of the premises hereinabove described or elsewhere in the United States of America, except such as appertain to the business of the Company as carried on upon the premises included in parcels 1 to 4 hereinbefore described, together with the good will of said business as a going concern.

$281,000 par value capital stock of Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company, all the assets of which have heretofore been sold.

All cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said First Mortgage, which cash on September 1, 1915, amounted to $145,561.31, and all interest which may accrue thereon, and all other cash which may hereafter be acquired by said Trust Company as such Trustee through interest or dividends on pledged securities or otherwise.

All property of every sort and description situated in the United States of America and not hereinbefore described (other than cash, accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the Company's manufactured product and merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process of manufacture), owned by International Steam Pump Company at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage or thereafter acquired by it by means of any of the First Lien Bonds or their proceeds, (except such of said property as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof); not including, however, any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness or share of stock of, or other instrument evidencing any interest in, any corporation or association organized under the laws of any foreign country, nor any interest in the business of any individual, firm, corporation or association located in any foreign country.

All property of every sort and description acquired by International Steam Pump Company in exchange or substitution for any property released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof.

The net income in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership, except such as may be included in any of the foregoing parcels.

PARCEL 10.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 1, together with all property of the above character, so used or located, acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 11.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 2, together with all property of the above character so used or located acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 12.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 3, together with all property of the above character acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 13.

$98,500 par value capital stock of International Gas Engine Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $1,500 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 14.

$247,000 par value capital stock of Jeansville Iron Works Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $3,000 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 15.

Cash (other than that with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the first Mortgage), accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of said International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture of International Steam Pump Company and not included in parcels 10, 11 and 12.

$24,444 par value preferred capital stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works.

$22,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company.

All other property of every sort and description of International Steam Pump Company not included in parcels 1 to 14, inclusive, above.

All property of the character specified in parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, and all other property acquired by the Receiver in this cause and held by him at the date of sale, except such as is included in parcels 1 to 4 and parcels 10 to 12, inclusive, and except such as is or represents net income received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership in this cause.

The said decree requires the Receiver herein appointed to file with the Clerk of this Court at least five and not more than ten days before February 25th, 1916, (a) a schedule of the apparatus, machinery, and equipment referred to above in Parcel 9, and (b) a statement of the cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said First Mortgage, and (c) an approximate statement, as nearly correct as he is able to make the same, of the net income of the mortgaged premises and also of the amount of unmortgaged property in his hands of the character above described under Parcel 15, showing also the amount of moneys in his hands, the moneys owing to him, and all his liabilities (fixed and contingent).

The said premises and property will be sold at the following times and places:

Parcels Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House, New York County, New York, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-fifth, (25th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 1 and 10 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-ninth, (29th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 2 and 11 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, at twelve o'clock noon on March fourth, (4th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 3 and 12 will be sold at the front door (Franklin Street entrance) of the County Court House, known as the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on March second, (2d), 1916.

Parcel No. 4 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the City and County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, at twelve o'clock noon on March seventh (7th), 1916.

In accordance with said decree, I will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not first deposit with me as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of acceptance, the amount of money or of First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company or duly allowed claims against said Company hereinafter specified, and I shall accept no bid of less than the minimum amount hereinafter specified for the respective parcels. The required deposits and the minimum amounts in respect to each of said parcels are as follows:

For Parcel 1 the deposit shall be $37,400 in money or $58,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $374,000.

For Parcel 2 the deposit shall be $22,700 in money or $35,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $227,000.

For Parcel 3 the deposit shall be $25,400 in money or $39,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $254,000.

For Parcel 4 the deposit shall be $69,400 in money or $107,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $694,000.

For Parcel 5 the deposit shall be $194,400 in money or $299,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,944,000.

For Parcel 6 the deposit shall be $68,000 in money or $105,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $680,000.

For Parcel 7 the deposit shall be $2,000 in money or $3,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $20,000.

For Parcel 8 the deposit shall be $11,500 in money or $18,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $115,000.

For Parcel 9 the deposit shall be $54,400 in money or $84,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $544,000.

For Parcel 10 the deposit shall be $19,600 in money or $30,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $196,000.

For Parcel 11 the deposit shall be $10,700 in money or $16,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $107,000.

For Parcel 12 the deposit shall be $13,600 in money or $21,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $136,000.

For Parcel 13 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 14 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 15 the deposit shall be $100,000 in money or $154,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000,000.

The deposit made by any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned upon the final rejection of his bid.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, and within sixty days after the confirmation thereof by the Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, the purchaser shall make payment thereof by paying in cash to the Special Master the amounts required to be paid in cash by the terms of the said decree, and the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money or, in respect to Parcels Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, in First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company and coupons which matured September 1, 1914, appertaining thereto, or, in respect to Parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, by such First Lien Bonds and coupons or by any claims against said Company which have been allowed by Abraham S. Gilbert as Special Master, acting under the decree of this Court, and which shall have been confirmed by this Court; which said bonds, coupons and claims shall be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of said sale if paid in money to the holder thereof for his just share and proportion of such net proceeds. Should the purchaser or purchasers fail to make any such payments, then the sum or bonds or claims paid or deposited by said bidder shall be forfeited, and the Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct. Any payment or deposit required to be made in cash may be made by certified check or checks, or certificate or certificates of deposit upon or issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any solvent national bank or trust company which shall have a paid-up capital of not less than $1,000,000. In case the purchaser shall complete payment of the entire bid to the Special Master and comply with the other provisions of said decree, he shall be entitled to receive a deed or deeds of conveyance, instrument or instruments of transfer, or bill or bills of sale of the property purchased, from the Special Master and from such other parties to said cause as in said decree provided, and to receive possession thereof from the parties holding possession of the same.

The purchaser shall take the property purchased charged with the payment of the taxes and other obligations specified in Article XIV of said decree and with the obligation to make provision for the performance of contracts of the Receiver as specified in Article XVIII of said decree.

The said decree authorizes and directs the Receiver herein to continue the business of International Steam Pump Company with the same powers heretofore conferred upon him in this respect by the decrees of this Court, until the actual transfer and delivery to the purchaser of the property sold under this decree, and the property shall be transferred and delivered to the purchaser in the condition in which it shall be at the time of such transfer and delivery.

The purchaser shall have the right, and may be required, to enter his appearance in this Court in this cause, and shall agree to abide by and fulfill all the terms of said decree and all orders or decrees hereafter made in accordance with the reservations thereof.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions upon which such sales will be made, reference is hereby made to said decree of said Court.

Dated January 19th, 1916.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT,
Special Master.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Solicitors for Complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York.

LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Solicitors for C. Philip Coleman, Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—So. District, N. Y.—No. 22,827.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNIE LANDAU, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Annie Landau are hereby given notice that on February 2d, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 24, 1916, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HOME DELIGHT.

Instruction and entertainment from turning over the beautifully printed pages of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. War pictures forming a record of the European conflict. 10 cents everywhere—$5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

You're never at a loss for entertainment when there is a Victrola in your home.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

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Victrola XVIII, electric, $350
Mahogany

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,790.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON TOEPFER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Solomon Toepfer are hereby given notice that on February 8th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 23, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, February 10, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22685.

Notice is given that JACOB GOLDMAN, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1916, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

Dated, New York, February 10, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,930.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL ABRAMOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Samuel Abramowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 8th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 23rd, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 10th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—So. District, N. Y.—No. 22,834.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM MARTIN FRANK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Martin Frank are hereby given notice that on February 3d, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 24th, 1916, at 1.30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN PURCHASING ASSOCIATION, Bankrupt.—No. 22,543.

To the creditors of American Purchasing Association of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1915, the said American Purchasing Association was duly adjudicated bankrupt and a first meeting of creditors held December 23, 1915, and Henry B. Singer was elected Trustee herein; that the said Henry B. Singer has filed his resignation as Trustee in Bankruptcy with the Referee herein, together with his report and account. You are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1916, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, pass upon the resignation of said Trustee and his accounts as filed herein, appoint a new Trustee, file claims and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 22,842.—In Bankruptcy.—MACY AND COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Macy and Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on February 5th, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 24th, 1916, at one P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,378.—In Bankruptcy.—HARVEY N. ROWE, doing business as H. N. ROWE & CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said HARVEY N. ROWE, doing business as H. N. Rowe & Co., are hereby given notice that on November 9th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, February 24th, 1916, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,148.

Notice is given that HARRY ROTHLEDER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 20,194.

Notice is given that HARRY M. LAVERS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 22,380.

Notice is given that HARRY D. BURGESS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,839.—In Bankruptcy.—CRICKS PUBLISHING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Cricks Publishing Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 4th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 23rd, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 10th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22646.

Notice is given that SAMUEL FISCHER and CHARLES FISCHER, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of SAMUEL FISCHER & SON, Alleged Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 10, 1916, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

Dated, New York, February 10, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Pacific Gas & Electric

General & Ref. 5s

Gross Income	$18,944,179.91
Operating Exp.	10,585,592.61
Net Income	8,358,587.30
Bond Interest	3,982,418.93
Balance	4,376,168.37

Price 94 and interest

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what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing investments by Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State, also the

1916 Official List

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Investment Demand Very Large —A Contrast Between Bonds and Stocks.

It is necessary to turn from what is going on in the stock market to what is occurring in the bond market to gain a true idea of the extent to which capital is available for investment and of the willingness and even eagerness of investors to place their funds in prime securities. Yesterday's business furnished an apt illustration of this phase of the financial situation. The $30,000,000 of Chicago Union Station 4½ per cent. bonds offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were taken up immediately, the demand for the bonds, it is said, being great enough to cover the issue several times over.

This is indicative of the present condition of the bond market which is showing itself able to absorb not only the new offerings of prime securities, but also the very large amount of bonds which Europe has been disposing of here. These have found their way into the hands of individual investors, into the treasuries of financial institutions and into banking establishments whose funds have been in excess of the amount conveniently employable in the collateral loan market. Certain industrial companies have likewise been going to the bond market to seek temporary employment for the excess of capital which has come to them through the very large earnings which are the tangible reflection of the prosperity which the country's trade has been enjoying.

The influences which stand in the way of any large increase in the speculative position in stocks at the present time seem as potent as they have been at any time of late, but this condition exists side by side with what is in all reality an extraordinary demand for out-and-out investments. The potential supply of banking credit made available through the change in our banking system and through the very great inflow of gold is much greater than it has yet been possible to employ for commercial uses, and it could not immediately be employed save through a rapid and altogether undesirable inflation of market prices. It is to be counted as one of the highly fortunate facts of the day that bankers are showing more than usual conservatism in the matter of loans on collateral and that conditions are being imposed upon lenders which offer a safeguard against the inflation which almost inevitably would occur were a less stringent policy followed. There may be some disadvantages in this situation, but they are very small indeed compared to the evils which would attach to an opposite policy.

As matters stand today the market for stocks is being held up by the unusually favorable condition of business at large, and being held down by the technical position of the market whose weakness lies in its very strength in the sense that it is because unusual margins have been required and are required, that the present buying power is so much restricted. The dealings on the Stock Exchange in recent days have reflected the opposing influences of these two forces and many observers expect the same conflict to manifest itself for some time. Yesterday's business showed substantial enlargement over that of the previous day, the activity of Wednesday's final hour having been carried forward into yesterday's operations. The net results were irregular, although a very considerable number of stocks showed substantial gains.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	3	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	4	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	[illegible]
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	4	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3	6 months	3¼@3
60 to 90 days			3¼@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	— .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76	4.76⅝	— .00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.88⅜	5.88¼	5.88⅜	+ .01¼
Cables	5.87½	5.88⅛	5.87⅝	+ .01¼
Berlin—				
Demand	75.00	75.00	75.00	—1.75
Cables	75.02½	75.12½	75.12½	—1.75

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅞	4.76⅝
5.1826	Paris	5.88⅜	5.87⅝
95.28	Berlin	75.00	75.12½
20.30	Austria	12.75	12.80
26.70	Scandinavia	28.80	28.85
19.20	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22	5.21
40.19	Holland	42.00	42.12½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.70½	6.70½
51.46	Russia	....	31.25
	China—		
...	Hongkong	46.70	46.80
...	Shanghai	65.75	65.87½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $441,013,000; balance, $30,052,902; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $519,797.

The local banks have lost $3,520,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.06¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 27d, unchanged; New York, 56⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	717,008
Same day last year	349,285
Year to date	21,480,008
Same period last year	7,408,019
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.06 + .04
Same day last year	62.57 + .69

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23⅛	23½	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
31¾	32	3,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
82	82¼	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81⅞	82⅜	81⅜	82⅛	+ ⅞
70	71	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	71	71	71	71	+ ½
70⅝	71	14,900	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	71⅜	70¼	70⅝	+1⅛
62⅞	63	22,400	Am. Can	63	64	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
110	112	200	Am. Can pf.	111	111	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
73¼	73¾	7,300	Am. Car & F'dry	74	74¼	73⅛	73⅝	+ ⅜
170	172	3,900	Am. Coal Products	166⅝	173½	166⅝	171½	+5⅝
55	56	400	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+1⅛
50	51	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	51½	51½	51	51	—1
29	29¼	1,500	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	29½	28⅝	29½	+1
109½	109⅞	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
15	15½	100	Wabash	15	15	15	15	...
44¾	45	1,200	Wabash pf. A	45½	45¾	44⅜	44¾	— ⅜
25½	25⅝	700	Wabash pf. B	25⅝	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
120	130	50	Wells Fargo Exp.	125	125	125	125	...
89¼	90	1,100	Western Union Tel.	90	90¼	89	89¼	+ ¼
68½	68¾	16,200	Westingh. E. & M.	68⅝	68⅝	68	68⅝	— ⅛
218	225	100	Willys-Overland	225½	225½	225½	225½	+2½
104¼	105¼	100	Willys-Ov. pf.	106	106	106	106	+1
122	122½	800	Wool. (F. W.) Co. pf.	124	124	122	122	— ⅜

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£2,925,000
Circulation decreased	1,334,000
Bullion increased	1,591,398
Other securities increased	8,091,000
Other deposits increased	1,904,000
Public deposits increased	4,895,000
Notes reserve increased	2,741,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.48 per cent.; last week it was 23.54 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 10 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany is as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency.

Gold reserve 2,454,000,000 marks, increased 1,400,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,280,000,000 marks, decreased 88,500,000 marks; circulation and banking notes, 6,450,000,000 marks, decreased 61,000,000 marks; private deposits, 1,625,000,000 marks, decreased 153,000,000 marks; gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes increased to 38.1 per cent., from 37.7 per cent. Money borrowed by loan banks on collateral decreased 141,000,000 marks to 1,817,000,000 marks.

LOST PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Do not delay when you find that property has been lost. Communicate immediately with The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Day of the Coppers.

With the price of Copper threatening to go to 30 cents, and with large sales reported at 27 and 28 cents for particular deliveries, Wall Street has at last begun to take an interest in the copper issues again. A large proportion of sales in yesterday's active session was contributed by the copper stocks, and the air was filled with dividend rumors. Some of the most active issues yesterday, with their closing prices and gains, were Anaconda, 89¾, up ⅜; Chile, 24½, up ⅛; Chino, 57½, up 1¼; Granby, 99⅝; up 1⅝; Inspiration, 46⅝, up ¼; Miami, 37½, up ⅛; Tennessee, 60⅝, up 1½; Utah 83½, up 2, and Shattuck Arizona, 35½, up 1¼. Sales in these stocks totaled 195,000 shares, or about 27 per cent. of the total trading on the New York Exchange. The air was filled with copper talk.

⁂

Boston Issue's Bow.

Shattuck Arizona has been in operation for ten years, and the stock has long been traded in on the Boston board, but it has just been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The first sale was made Wednesday at 33½ and the close at 34⅛. Yesterday it sold up to 36¼ and closed at 35½, with more than 15,000 shares changing hands. St. Paul capitalists are largely interested in the property, which was described in the listing papers as being one-half mile south of the Copper Queen mine, owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co., and north of the famous Calumet and Arizona. Perhaps its rich neighborhood was responsible for a report that the dividend was to be increased. The company paid 20 per cent. in 1910, 10 in 1911, nothing in 1912, 15 per cent. in 1913, 15 per cent. in 1914, and 25 per cent. in 1915.

⁂

Inspiration and Anaconda.

Most of the newer copper companies make a handsome profit when the metal is selling at 12½ to 15 cents and, as the price goes up, they mine lower grade ore. Some authorities now fear that the price will go so high that some industries using the metal will be embarrassed. At present prices it is a poor mine that does not pay big returns. The Inspiration Copper Company, which has only been producing for about six months, is now turning out 9,000 pounds of copper a day, and statements were printed yesterday promising an initial dividend at the Directors' meeting to be held Feb. 24. An influential member of the board denied this report. It was also reported that the Anaconda dividend was likely to be increased at the next meeting. Some of the biggest operators are said to have got under the copper stocks for the rise that they think present prices for the metal should bring about.

⁂

Railroad Brotherhoods' Case.

Wall Street scanned the official statement of the four big railroad employes' associations regarding the railroad wage dispute published yesterday with care and interest. The statement was well received in many brokerage offices. It was asserted that the statement contained sensible and sound argument, and that it could be inferred that the railroad employes had no vengeance to satisfy. The railroad employes, through their Executives, said that they were for peace, but not for peace at any price. The employes said that while they were not pledged to accept arbitration, they were not opposed to arbitration. They also said that it was unfair to say that the railroad employes were "determined to strike first and talk afterward." The loophole opened for possible arbitration of present difficulties was accepted as the most optimistic element in the statement. Railroad stocks were more active, and more of the recent loss was recovered in the day's trading.

⁂

Villa Money Cheap.

A number of mountebanks invaded Wall, Broad, and New Streets yesterday with choice selections of General Villa's short-lived currency. The rate of exchange was uniform, indicating an absence of competition among the money distributers. "Six dollars' worth of Mexican money for 5 cents," they shouted. The bills were of 5-pesos and 1-peso denominations, and bore the stamp of the Province of Chihuahua. One of the distributers explained that large sacks of the currency had been shipped to New York from El Paso. "Villa used to handle this money," he said, "but it isn't any good now, except for souvenirs."

⁂

Move to Renew $100 Par Value.

Owing in part to the dissatisfaction of stockholders with the $10 par value of the shares, a special meeting of the United Cigar Stores Company will be held March 8 to vote on a proposal to return the stock to a par of $100. The lower par value put a check on business in Cigar Stores' shares when they were taken from the Curb to the Stock Exchange. Selling between 9 and a fraction above 10, a slight alteration caused considerable difference in brokerage commissions for this reason: The broker collects 12½ cents for buying or selling a share at $10 or above and 6¼ cents a share under $10. The par value was changed more than a year ago, but only about half the old stock was turned in to be exchanged for $10 shares. It is expected that slight objection, if any, will be made to the proposal.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.30	77.94	78.21	+ .10
25 industrials	99.73	98.59	99.12	— .02
50 stocks	89.06	88.26	88.66	+ .04

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 10	89.00	88.26	88.66	+ .04
Feb. 9	88.94	88.00	88.62	+ .51
Feb. 8	88.37	87.18	88.11	— .17
Feb. 7	88.03	87.71	88.28	+ .60
Feb. 5	87.91	86.01	87.68	+ .69
Feb. 4	88.30	87.00	87.27	— .13
Feb. 3	88.56	87.57	88.11	+ .47

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—					
1916*	89.06	10	85.49	1	88.66
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.93	25	70.39
1913	77.20	3	71.01	25	72.50
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	76.24

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	88.66
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.00
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.29
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	Feb. 1	68.09
1912	80.82	Sep. 30	70.24	Feb. 1	78.29
1911	81.41	June 20	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$6,987,020	$119,002,408
Ord. int. rev. receipts	9,022,707	231,448,400
Income tax	897,423	17,400,060
Miscellaneous	1,281,080	28,168,102
Total receipts	$18,190,222	$396,098,000
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	$230,788	$33,248,048
Excess of total recpts. over total disburse.	745,000	....
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	....	40,210,870
Expenditures	18,429,078	440,330,038

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	4,014,000
Silver in hand increased	1,200,000
Notes in circulation increased	110,325,000
Treasury deposits decreased	31,103,000
General deposits increased	23,010,000
Bills discounted decreased	29,941,000
Advances decreased	1,806,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 10	$3,802,500
Same day last year	2,141,000
Year to date	153,560,000
Same period last year	76,246,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.62 + .03
Same day last year	83.06 + .11

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Panama 3s, coup
1,000..........103
Anglo-French 5s
25,000..........94¾
6,000..........94⅞
500..........95
58,000..........94⅝
42,000..........94¾
41,000..........94⅝
1,000..........94⅞
2,000..........94⅝
193,000..........94¾
1,000..........95
Chinese Ry 5s
2,000..........75
City of Tokio 5s

Chi Gt Western 4s
4,000..........72⅝
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
1,000..........93¼
16,000..........93
gen 4½s
1,000..........103
5,000..........102½
15,000..........102½
1,000..........102⅝
conv 4½s
2,000..........101⅜
Chi & N W gen 5s
1,000..........116
3,000s30f..........115⅝

Inter Paper 6s
1,000..........102
Iowa Cent ref 4s
5,000..........57½
14,000..........58
K C, Ft S & M 6s
5,000..........110⅛
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000..........76⅛
Kan C So 3s
3,000..........70½
Kan City Ter 4s
4,000..........88⅝
Ky Cent 4s
4,000..........88⅛
Lack Steel 5s,

N Y, W & B 4½s
5,000..........80½
Norf & W con 4s
2,000s30f..........93⅝
North Pacific 4s
15,000..........94
6,000..........94⅛
5,000..........93⅞
3s
500..........66⅛
6,000..........67
3,000..........66⅞
Ore Sh Line gtd ref 4s
3,000..........93¼
1st con 5s

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

A H & L	10	10⅛	Erie 2d pf	38	40	Do 1st pf	84	91	T C R T	90	99
Am M pf	93¼	93½	F M & S	27	33	N Y Dock pf	58	68	Do pf	125½	..
A S pf	88	87½	Gen Ch	290	300	N Y, L & West	112½	103	Und Type	94	99
Am Snuff	130	140	Do pf	114	116	N Y S Rys	30	31	Do pf	110	113
Do pf	108	110	G'drich (B F) Co pf	112½	114	Norf So	20	26	Un Cig M pf	108	110
Am B Ref pf	110½	113	Hack Wat	25	33	Norf & W pf	82½	86½	Un Dry G	20½	..
A T & C	66	70	Helme (G W) Co	190	195	North Am	69⅝	70⅛	Do pf	67	70
Am T pf	105¼	109	Do pf	114	119	N O T & E	67½	70	U Ry In	11	13
Am Wr Pa pf	11	14	Homestake	130	135	N W Tel	92½	..	U S Exp	45	48
Assets R	3	7	Ill Cent	103⅝	104¼	Pabst B pf	82½	85	U S I A pf	105	108
A M 1st pf	89	96	Inger-R	200	..	Pac Coast	45	70	Va I C & Coke	55	60
Atl C L	111⅝	111⅞	Do pf	102	..	Do 1st pf	75	100	Vt R & P	37	60
Bald L pf	108½	109	I H N J pf ex d	114½	117½	Do 2d pf	67	90	West Md	27½	27¾
Booth Fish	..	33	Int H Cor	70	72½	Pac T & T	30¼	32	Do pf	39½	44
Do pf	..	79	Do pf ex div	106¼	108	Do pf	94	97	W P & M 1st pf	70	70
Beth S pf	133	139	Int N pf	100	112	Peoria & E	10½	14	Warm-Bro	230½	240
B Un G	126½	131	Iowa Cent	..	5	Pettib-Mul	40	53	Do pf	113	119
Brown Sh	51	53	Do pf	..	15	Do 1st pf	90	93	W & L E	2	3½
Do pf	95	97	K C, F S & Mem pf	62	65	P C C & St L pf	88	95	Do 1st pf	12	16
Bruns T	10	12	K C So pf	60⅝	61	P, Ft W & C	157½	..	Do 2d pf	3½	4
B R & P	95	98	Kayser (J) Co	80	86	Pr St'l Car pf	100½	104	Wis Cent	37	38
Do pf	111	..	Do 1st pf	110	..				W'w'th (F W) pf	123½	124½
Burns Bros pf	100	110	K & D M	3	3½						
Canada So	65⅝	64	Do pf	..	30						
Case (J I) pf	84	87½	Kresge (S S) Co pf	110	..						
C R R of N J	279	310	Laclede G	100⅝	107						
C & S A Tel	105	..	Lig't & M	207	200						
Chi & Alt	8	11	Do pf	120	..						
Do pf	13	22½	Long Isl'd	21½	24						
C & N W	126½	130	L-W Bis 1st pf	91	94						
Do pf	175	180	Do 2d pf	..	90						
Chi St P, M & Om	116	120	Loril'd Co	193	195						
Do pf	132½	141	Do pf	117½	..						
C C C & St L pf	72	73	Man Beach	1½	3½						
Cleve & P ex div	79½	..	Man Shirt	82	90						
Do spec ex div	49½	..	Do pf	108	109						

Winchester Arms Company Profit.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company earned in the year ended Feb. 5, 1916, a profit of $4,652,004 on a gross business of $20,000,085. This was equivalent to 465 per cent. on the capital of $1,000,000. The company's turnover was divided into $11,500,000 sales in domestic channels and war business amounting to $8,500,000. Of the net income $200,000 was paid out in dividends and $3,541,000 was carried to the surplus account, reserves for various purposes accounting for the rest.

$40,000

City of Buffalo

NEW YORK

WATER 4s

July 1925-1931

3.85 Basis

A. B. Leach & Co.

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DUE JULY 1944

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Net earnings over TEN TIMES interest requirements.

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N. Y. CENTRAL GAINED 827 P. C. IN DECEMBER

Net Earnings Were $3,066,647, Against $329,055 in the Same Month in 1914.

YEAR'S GROSS $167,234,613

Entire System Earned a Gross of $308,515,876—Big Four's Income Doubled.

The complete results of an extraordinary year for the New York Central system were brought to public attention yesterday when earnings for December were announced. The New York Central Railroad itself, including the Lake Shore, the New York Central & Hudson River, and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern, reported for the month a surplus after expenses and fixed charges of $3,066,647, against $329,055 in December, 1914. This represented the amazing gain of income applicable for dividends of approximately 827 per cent. Gross earnings for this part of the system amounted to $15,854,818 in December, a gain over the corresponding period the year before of $3,836,217.

The New York Central Railroad by itself earned in the full year ended with December $167,234,613 in gross, an increase of $15,572,819, and the year's surplus after interest had been provided was $26,929,480, an upturn of $16,660,876. Expressed in percentage, the gain scored in surplus was slightly in excess of 161 per cent. The income of the Boston & Albany, geographically a part of the main group of lines, was not included in the statement. If it had been added the gross would have been $17,095,865 greater for the year, while the surplus would have received $781,994 more.

The entire system earned in the year a gross revenue of $308,515,876, a gain of $27,277,215, or more than 9 per cent. over the preceding twelve months. Net income after taxes was $87,546,363, an increase of $34,027,222, or 64 per cent. In December alone the entire system had a gross income of $29,074,160, against $21,029,385, and the month's net of $9,500,782 was more than 100 per cent. larger than in December, 1914.

All the constituent companies showed for the year a large increase in operating profits as compared with 1914. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis had net income after taxes of $9,311,870, against $4,875,398, the Michigan Central's net amounted to $9,285,601, in contrast with $6,681,795, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie reported net of $8,617,787, compared with $4,614,440 the year before.

ATLAS DOUBLES EARNINGS.

Powder Company Shows $9,289,492 Gross for Last Year.

The vast expansion of business among makers of explosives because of the war is clearly set forth in the annual report of the Atlas Powder Company, showing earnings in 1915 nearly double those of the preceding year. The company reports gross income of $9,289,492, against $5,133,308 in 1914. Net earnings amounted to $1,671,762, compared with $474,150, an increase for the year of more than 300 per cent.

Dividend disbursements amounted to $650,565, leaving a surplus of $1,447,344. The balance after preferred dividends was equivalent to 35.80 per cent. on the common stock, against 9.80 per cent. the year preceding. Working capital at the end of the year amounted to $2,736,868 after deducting all current liabilities, and investments in subsidiaries aggregated $3,578,371.

President W. J. Webester says in the annual statement that a substantial part of the business done was in the way of chemical products, which ordinarily are not an important factor in the Atlas output.

"During the last six months of the year," he adds, "it was necessary to operate all high explosive plants at capacity, and we have been confronted with the necessity of starting additional construction work in order to establish a larger margin of reserve capacity. Additional plant equipment has been necessary to care for the extraordinary business in chemical products now under firm contract through 1916. Owing to the requirements for equipment and to finance additional construction work and to provide additional working capital, the Board of Directors will take the necessary steps in the near future for a further increase of the capital stock."

The report shows 1,934 stockholders at the close of the year, of whom 316 are employes. This was a gain of more than 100 per cent. for the year. Note is made in the annual statement that during the year there were no explosions or fatalities at any of the Atlas plants.

DEFICIT BECOMES SURPLUS.

Nevada Copper Company Net Earnings for 1915 $6,399,645.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company's net earnings last year amounted to $6,399,645, against $2,209,831 in the preceding twelve months. The report yesterday showed that the excellent demand and high price for copper in the final quarter of 1915 had enabled the company to earn more in the period than in the entire year of 1914. The quarter's income was $2,739,196, as compared with $2,209,831 in the whole of 1914.

The balance after dividends were paid amounted to $3,400,460 for 1915, in contrast with a deficit of $39,378 the year before. After reserve had been made against ore extinguishment a final surplus remained of $2,558,031, compared with a final deficit of $779,017 in 1914.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Feature of Trading is Dealings in Rubber Shares at High Prices.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. American exchange was a shade easier at 4.76½.

The feature of the dealings on the Stock Exchange was the activity in rubber shares at rising prices due to the favorable statistical position and the advance in the commodity. Copper stocks were also active and strong on a further spurt in the metal.

Consols and the war loan were dull, but Japanese and Colonial bonds were in demand. The latter was attractive on account of the removal of the minimum, giving a better yield at the lower level. The French loan and several American bonds were fairly active and American rails received better support at a fractional advance, and closed firm.

QUOTATIONS IN BERLIN.

New York Exchange is Listed on Boerse at 5.365.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, (Via Sayville.)—The following are the official quotations of foreign exchange posted on the Boerse here, according to the Overseas News Agency:

New York, 5.365 to 5.385; Holland, 228¼ to 228⅞; Denmark, 151¼ to 151¾; Sweden, 151¼ to 151¾; Norway, 151¼ to 152¾; Switzerland, 102⅝ to 102⅞; Austria-Hungary, 71.575 to 71.675; Rumania, 84.5 to 85; Bulgaria, 76⅝ to 77⅝.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was generally firm in tone most of the day, the closing was somewhat reactionary in many stocks. As a result, final prices reflected irregular net changes for the day. Among the strongest stocks were the coppers. Further reports regarding the heavy demand for the metal at top prices stimulated buying in this group. Commission houses took care of a well distributed volume of business in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Allis-Chalmers.	32¼	32¼	32	32¼
1,120	Am. Beet Sug.	71⅝	71⅝	70½	70½
4,390	Am. Can	63	64	62⅞	62⅞
860	Am. Car & Fy.	74¼	74⅜	73⅜	73¾
50	Am. Ice Sec...	29	29½	29	29¼
60	Am. Linseed...	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
270	Am. Loco.	69	69	67⅞	68⅛
3,270	Am. Smelting.	104	104¼	102⅞	103⅛
30	Am. Tel. & T.	127½	127½	127½	127½
10,820	Anaconda Cop.	89¾	90⅛	89¼	89⅝
100	At., T. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
790	Baldwin Loco.	115⅝	115⅝	114½	115⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio..	89⅛	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝
30	Butte & Sup..	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
130	Calif. Pet.	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝	32
220	Central Leath.	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio..	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
80	C., M. & St. P.	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
710	C., R. I. & P..	19½	20⅛	19½	19⅞
90	Chile Copper...	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
960	Chino Copper..	56½	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝
370	Col. Fuel & I..	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅝
30	Cont. Can	82½	82½	82½	82½
520	Corn Products.	23	23⅜	22⅞	23
5,730	Crucible Steel.	82¼	83⅛	81⅝	82½
270	Dist. Sec.	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝
1,180	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38½
200	Goodrich Co. ..	74⅛	74⅛	73⅝	74
110	Gt. Nor. Ore..	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1,170	Insp. Copper..	46⅞	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞
60	Interboro Con..	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
20	Int. Harvester.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
240	Int. M. M. pf..	77½	77½	76	76⅝
90	Maxwell Mot..	71⅝	72	71¼	71¼
5,600	Mex. Pet.	108⅞	109⅝	106⅝	109⅝
250	Miami Copper..	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37¼
10	Nat. Enam. ...	29	29	29	29
110	Nat. Lead	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼
250	N. Y. Central.	106½	107⅛	106½	107⅛
250	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68⅜
50	Ont. Mining ..	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Pacific Mail ..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20	Pennsylvania..	57	57	57	57
10	People's Gas..	101½	101½	101½	101½
70	Ry. Steel Sp..	42½	42½	42⅜	42⅜
340	Ray Consol. ..	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝
690	Reading	78⅝	79	78⅛	79
420	Rep. I. & S..	54⅛	54⅝	54	54
250	Southern Pac..	100⅜	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
20	Southern Ry..	21½	21½	21½	21½
690	Studebaker ...	154⅛	156⅞	154	154⅝
1,680	Tenn. Copper..	60⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝
40	Third Avenue..	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1,140	Union Pac. ...	135⅝	135⅝	134½	135⅛
140	United Fruit..	147	148½	147	147⅞
270	U. S. Rubber.	53	53⅛	53	53
16,920	U. S. Steel...	85¼	85⅝	84¾	85
770	Utah Copper...	81⅞	83⅝	81⅞	83
50	Wab. pf., B..	29	29	29	29
30	West. U. Tel.	89	89¼	89	89¼
820	Westing. El...	68⅞	69	68¼	68⅞
65,240					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
800	Dr. Joseph ..	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Elkton	.39	.39	.39	.39
300	G'field Con ..	.86	.86	.86	.86
500	Jack Pot	.06	.06	.06	.06
800	Jumbo	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20
500	Midway	.15	.15	.15	.15
300	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	Portland	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½
1,500	Pharmacist...	.02	.02	.02	.02
500	Rochester ...	.57½	.57½	.57½	.57½
700	Sandstorm K..	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Tono. Ext. ..	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
200	Tono. Mining.	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
300	Union Con. ..	.52	.52	.52	.52
7,900					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..	5	Oct. 15,'20	94⅝	95	6.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101½	101⅞	3.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅝	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101½	101¾	5.45
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.95
French Rep...	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101	4.50
Switz. Govt..	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.83
Switz. Govt..	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power...	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.15
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	101	4.05
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	3.40
Ark. V. L.&P.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.20
Balt. & O....	4½	June, 1918	101½	101⅞	2.20
B. R. T......	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.50
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	101	4.80
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Pow.....	6	May 1,'17	99⅝	100½	5⅝
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅞	103¾	4.45
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	102	4.05
Gr. Rap. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.40
Gr. Rap. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.60
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅝	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel...	5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.40
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.45
M. W. Util..	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	6.50
M. Gen. El...	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mor. & Wr...	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.90
N. E. Nav....	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.95
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. States...	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.....	4½	June 15,'21	101½	101¾	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅝	4.90
Rem. Arms, Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L..	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	101	101¼	4.35
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99¼	6.26
†Unit. Fruit.	5	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	5.10
W. Va.T.& E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
Win. El. Ry..	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅝	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining ...	670	690	685	645
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line...	108	111	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg....	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line...	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe L..	62	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line....	235	245	235	245
Galena Signal Oil....	148	152	148	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line....	186	188	184	186
Indiana Pipe Line....	105	107	105	107
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13	13¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
Northern Pipe Line..	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	240	245	248	252
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	62	64	62	64
Prairie Oil & Gas....	420	425	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line....	232	235	231	233
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line...	218	222	215	220
South. Penn. Oil.....	373	378	370	375
Southwestern Penn..	115	120	115	120
Std. Oil of Kan......	440	450	440	450
Std. Oil of N. J......	530	535	525	530
Std. Oil of N. Y......	217	220	210	215
Std. Oil of Ohio......	550	560	550	555
Std. Oil of Cal......	370	375	368	372
Std. Oil of Ind......	508	512	505	510
Std. Oil of Ky......	355	360	355	360
Std. Oil of Neb......	350	370	350	370
Swan & Finch........	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	217	221	217	221
Washington Oil	48	53	48	53

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar......	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young..........	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M..	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F....	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds.......	465	480	465	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Interstate Electric Corporation reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, gross earnings of $520,118 and net income amounting to $208,594.

Hallgarten & Co. announced yesterday that all the stock of the Hartman Corporation, recently acquired by the firm, had been sold.

The S. S. Kresge Company reports sales in January amounting to $1,443,686, a gain of $318,840 over the same month last year.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. have sold the $750,000 8 per cent. preferred stock of the Springfield Body Corporation recently offered by them, according to an announcement yesterday.

The Sapulpa Oil and Refining Company yesterday raised the monthly dividend from 1 to 1½ per cent.

J. Frank Howell has prepared a special letter dealing with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Coggeshall & Hicks have issued their February "Financial Graphic," containing statistics on foreign trade, gold, and the balance of United States with various countries, &c.

'ENEMY' SECURITIES VOID TILL AFTER WAR

Stocks and Bonds of Allied Lands and Interests, Held in Germany, Sell Cheap Here.

NOT A RECOGNIZED DELIVERY

Japanese 4½s and Canadian Pacific Shares, with Teuton Stamps, Quoted Under Market.

Stocks and bonds issued in enemy countries which were held in Germany and not sold before the declaration of war have been coming upon the New York market at prices considerably under those for the same issues without the German transfer stamps. The difference against the German stamped securities is due to the fact that they are not a good delivery, and will not be until the war ends.

Japanese 4½ per cent. bonds, first series, sold yesterday, for delivery within thirty days, at 84¼. The same bonds, second series, sold last at 82. A sale of the second series, but German stamped, was made yesterday at 74½, or 7½ points below the price which would have been received but for the German stamps. As Japan is at war with Germany, bonds showing evidence of having been owned by Germans after the outbreak of hostilities are not recognized as an obligation of the Japanese Government, although it is expected that at the end of the war the bonds will be restored to the same standing as those held elsewhere.

A similar situation exists as regards a large amount of Canadian Pacific stock coming out of Germany. This stock has German stamps, and cannot be transferred. Both the British and Dominion Governments have ruled that to transfer such stock, making the proceeds available to the German owners, is a violation of the rule against trading with an enemy. No quotation has been made on German stamped Canadian Pacific shares, but it has been learned that a very considerable quantity has been sold privately at prices well below the market.

The Canadian Pacific maintains a transfer office in New York and in the early weeks of the war German stamped certificates were presented there for transfer to the purchasers. The company was unable to make the transfers, under the law, and no further dividends will be paid. However, the company is setting aside these dividends as contingent liability, and they are to be paid when peace is declared.

A very large lot of securities, in which Canadian Pacific shares figured principally, was dumped upon the New York market in the closing days of July, 1914, when the war clouds were gathering. As these securities were sold before the declaration of war the British and Canadian authorities have ruled that they could not be held to have been sold by the enemy. No Canadian Pacific stock with the German stamps sold after Aug. 1, 1914, can be transferred, and the sellers who do not make a special transaction, having to borrow other stock for their deliveries, are in effect short of the amount of German stamped shares sold.

Wall Street was interested in the report that Canadian Pacific stock, which was largely held in Germany, has been coming here through neutral countries, and the sale of such stock in this country is supposed to have helped the German exchange rate.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.22
Best & Belcher...	.02	Occidental Con. ..	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.19
Confidence	.20	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va...	.09	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry...	.01	Sierra Nevada	.25
Jacket Con.	.05	Union Con.	.53
TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction.	.06
Belmont	4.25	D'field B. B.	.03
Halifax	.47	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.95	Florence	.48
McNamara	.03	G'field Con.	.86
Midway	.16	G'field Kewanas.	.17
Mizpah Exten.	.18	G'field Merger...	.17
Montana	.25	Jumbo Exten....	1.17½
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Exten. ...	4.45	Spearhead	.10
Tonopah Nevada..	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.72	Man. Big Four..	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills....	.17
Atlanta	.19	Nevada Packard.	.32
Booth	.30	Rochester Mines	.56
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain.	.53

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10¾	10⅞	Gold Sov..	5	5½
Elkton ...	33⅜	34	Isabella ...	22½	22¾
El Paso....	89	92	McKinney.	44	47
Findlay ...	4½	4⅝	Portland ..	175	180
Golden C.	212	215	Vindicator.	238	245
Gold Dol..	3	5	Rav. B. H.	2½	3
Jackpot ...	6½	9			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.......	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., R. & Pitts..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Canadian Pacific...	1916-'28	4½	4.45	4.20
Caro., Cl. & Ohio..	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.40
Ches. & Ohio......	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.20
Chi. & East. Ill...	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.25
Chicago & N. W...	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.95
C., St. L. & N. O..	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L..	1916-'29	5	4.45	4.25
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½	4.20	4.00
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.38	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
Louisv. & Nash...	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas..	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Missouri Pacific ..	1916-'22	5	5.85	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines.....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.15	3.95
St. L., I. M. & S..	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
St. L. & S. F......	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard A. L.....	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.20

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator.	395	395	395	395
125	Am. Ship......	39	39	38	39
5	Chi. Ry., Ser.1	79	79	79	79
260	Com. Edison..	144⅝	144⅝	144	144
75	Diamond M....	106	106	105½	105½
25	H. S. & M. pf.	116	116	116	116
25	Ill. Brick	79	79¼	79	79¼
127	K.C.R. & L.cts.	22	22	22	22
650	Lindsay Light.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Lind. Lt. pf...	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	Mon. Ward pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
220	Carbon	179⅝	181	179⅝	181
60	M. Ward pf...	122	122	122	122
343	Peop. Gas	102	104	101½	104
100	Public Service.	113½	113½	113½	113½
1	Pub. Serv. pf..	102	102	102	102
132	S. Roebuck ...	180	181¼	180	181⅛
10	S. Roeb. pf....	126½	126½	126½	126½
30	Stewart W. ...	88⅝	88⅝	87⅞	87⅞
200	Swift	126	126	126	126
65	Gen. Roof. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Phone 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	Chi. City R. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	C. Ry. In. 4½s.	35	35	35	35
10,000	Morris 4½s ...	92	92¼	92	92¼
18,000	P. & G. ref.5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
175	Ahmeek	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½
50	Alaska Gold...	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
18,601	Alaska G. rts.	12c	12c	10c	10c
100	Algomah	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
585	Allouez	73⅝	74	73	74
410	Am. Zinc	71	71¼	70¼	70½
614	Anaconda	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝	90
789	Ariz. Com. ...	9¼	9½	9	9⅝
260	Butte & Bal..	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
2,282	Butte & Sup..	85	85	84	84½
915	Cal. & Ariz....	74½	75	74	74½
66	Cal. & Hec....	570	575	570	571
160	Centennial ...	18	18	18	18
140	Chino	56	57	56	57
2,945	Cop. Range....	66¼	66¼	65¼	65½
260	Daly West	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
25	East Butte ..	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
645	Franklin	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½
2,665	Granby	97	98⅝	96⅝	97½
100	Hancock	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17½
200	Helvetia	40c	40c	35c	35c
200	Indiana	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
35	Inspiration ...	46⅞	47	46½	47
25	Island Creek..	46	46½	46	46½
16	Isl'd Creek pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
357	Isle Royale...	30¼	30¼	29½	29⅝
410	Kerr Lake ...	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
715	Lake	19¼	19½	19	19
100	La Salle	5	5	5	5
150	Mason Valley.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
500	Mass. Con. ...	13½	13½	13¼	13½
485	Mayflower ...	5	5	4½	4½
50	Miami	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½
60	Michigan	2	2	2	2
660	Mohawk	93	95	93	94
400	New Arc	10	10	9¾	9¾
250	New Idria	20¼	20½	20	20
10	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,900	Nor. Butte....	30¼	30½	29⅝	30
50	Ojibway	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Old Colony....	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
1,330	Old Dominion.	70	72	69⅝	71½
540	Osceola	95	96	95	95
50	Pond Creek ..	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
870	Quincy	94	96½	94	95¼
21	Ray Con.	25½	25½	25¼	25½
750	Santa Fe	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
2,515	Shannon	11	11¼	9⅞	11
300	South Lake ..	7½	8	7½	8
100	South Utah...	35c	35c	35c	35c
395	St. Mary's....	67	68	67	68
79	Sup. & Bos....	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
120	Superior	23¼	23½	23	23
50	Tamarack	53½	54	52	52
295	Trinity	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10¼
1,000	Tuolumne	17c	17c	17c	17c
4,215	U. S. Smelt..	61⅝	62	60	62
650	U. S. Sm. pf..	50½	50½	50	50¼
335	Utah Apex ...	4	4⅛	4	4
3,465	Utah Con.....	14	15⅝	14	14½
310	Utah Copper..	82¼	83⅝	82¼	83
1,740	Victoria	3½	4	3½	4
925	Winona	4⅝	5	4⅝	4¾
40	Wolverine	67	67½	66	66
1,165	Wyandotte ...	2½	2½	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

219	Bos. & Alb.....	195	197	195	197
39	Boston Elev. ..	83¼	83¼	83	83
11	Boston & Low.	137	137	137	137
349	Boston & Me..	42	44	42	42½
200	Can. Pacific..	173	173½	173	173½
5	Fitchburg pf..	83	83	83	83
10	Mass. Elec. ...	17½	17½	17½	17½
31	Mass. Elec. pf.	38	38	37½	37½
90	New Haven ...	68¼	68⅜	68	68
25	Nor. & W. pf..	160	160	160	160
50	Old Colony	155	155	155	155
60	West End	66	66	65⅝	65⅝
40	West End pf..	83	83	82½	82½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch..	70	70	70	70
10	Am. A. Ch. pf.	98	98	98	98
30	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
19	Amoskeag pf..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
20	Am. Sugar ...	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝
10	Am. Sugar pf..	117	117	116⅝	116⅝
363	Am. T. & T...	127½	127⅝	127½	127½
100	A. G. & W. I..	29½	29½	29	29
50	A.G. & W.I.pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½
105	E. Boston Ld..	11	11	11	11
45	Mass. Gas	84½	85	84½	85
80	Mass. Gas pf..	88	88	87	88
20	McElwain pf..	101	101	101	101
83	N. E. Tel......	136	136	136	136
445	Nipe Bay	130	133½	130	132½
10	Reece Button..	16	16	16	16
27	Swift	126	126½	126	126½
221	Torrington	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2,461	Un. Fruit	142¼	148¾	142¼	148¼
17,315	Un. Fruit rts..	6⅝	8¼	6¼	8¼
842	United Shoe ...	56	56	55¼	55½
25	Un. Shoe pf...	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼
1,085	U. S. Steel....	85¼	85½	84⅝	84⅝
640	Ventura Oil ...	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
5	Western Union	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
200	Wollaston Ld..	1	1⅛	1	1¼

BONDS.

$15,000	A. T. & T. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
16,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	78	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞
2,000	C.B.& Q.Jt. 4s	99	99	98⅞	98⅞
3,000	Cent. Vt. 4s..	82½	82½	82½	82½
5,000	C.J. & S.Y.4s.	84	84	84	84
2,000	Mass. G 4½s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	N.E.C.Yarn 5s	80	80	80	80
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	West. Tel. 5s.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,836	Arundel S. & G.	38½	42	38½	41
25	Bank of Com..	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
3	Bank of Balt.	158	158	158	158
30	Balt. Tin Pl..	100	100	98	98
800	Balt. Tube....	108	110	105½	105½
228	Balt. Tube pf.	92½	92½	92	92⅝
57	Balt. Dry Dock	35	35	35	35
30	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
5,186	Cosden	22	22¼	21½	21½
135	Davids'n Chem.	69	69	68	68½
13	Fidelity & Dep.	137	137	137	137
1,870	Houston Oil...	19½	21⅝	19½	21¼
380	Houston O. pf.	64	65	64	65
20	Maryl'd Cas'ty.	94	95	94	95
25	Mfrs. Finance.	41½	41½	41½	41½
20	Mt. V. C. M. pf.	52	52	52	52
40	M. & M. Bank.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
105	Penn. W. & P.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
4,881	Sapulpa	15¼	16⅝	14⅝	15
165	Sapulpa Prod.	16	16	16	16
79	Sapulpa P. pf.	17	17	16	16
205	Un. Ry. & Elec.	27½	27½	27½	27½
5,568	Waylands Oil.	5⅛	5½	5	5¼
5	Western Bank.	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$8,000	Ar. S. & G. 6s.	101½	102	101½	102
12,000	B. & O. ref. 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	City of Balt. 3½s, 1980....	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,500	City of Balt. 4s, 1961, s. l.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Con. Coal. r. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
6,000	Con. Coal r. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
14,000	Cosden 6s.....	125	125	125	125
1,000	Dav. Chem. 6s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000	Elkh. Corp. 6s.	98	98	98	98
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. income	1½	1½	1½	1½
26,000	H. Oil div. ctf.	81½	82	81½	82
2,000	Kirby L'ber 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
4,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Norf. & P. T.5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
7,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.......	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
20,000	Un. Rys. & El. income 4s...	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞
1,200	Un. Rys. & El. funding 5s...	86½	87	86½	87

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Alliance Ins...	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
18	Am. Gas N. J.	122	122¼	122	122¼
25	Buf. & Sus. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
27	Brill	35½	35½	35	35
8	Cambria Iron.	44½	44½	44	44
5,004	Cambria Steel.	80⅜	80½	80⅜	80⅜
1,435	El. St. Bat...	65½	66½	65½	65½
15	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72	72	72
100	Har. Bros.....	95	95	95	95
13,852	L. Sup. Corp..	10	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛
20	Lehigh Nav...	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
10	L. Val. R. R..	77⅛	77⅛	77	77
240	L. Val. Tran.	20¼	20¼	20	20
225	L. Val. Tr. pf.	42½	42½	42	42
220	Lit Bros......	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼
554	Penn. R. R...	56⅞	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
69	Penn. Salt Mf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
282	Penn. Stl. pf..	85	85	85	85
45	Phila Co......	43	43	43	43
666	Phila. Elec....	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1,695	Phil. R. T. t.c.	20	20⅛	19⅞	20
150	Reading	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞
183	Un. Gas Imp..	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½
200	Westinghouse..	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
205	War. I. & S..	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼
14	W. J. & S. S.	50½	50½	50½	50½
310	York Rys.....	8½	9	8½	9

BONDS.

$4,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	93	93	92¾	92¾
400	City 4s........	102½	102½	102½	102½
100	City 4s, 1943..	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,600	El. & P. T. 4s.	82	82⅝	81¾	81¾
3,000	Eq. Ill. G. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
10,000	Key. T. 1st 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
9,200	L. Sup. inc. 5s.	25⅝	28	25⅝	27½
1,000	Leh. Val. 4s..	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10,000	L. Val. gen.4s.	93	93	93	93
3,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	Penn. gen.4½s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
90,000	Penn. con.4½s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
25,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s.....	104	104	104	104
4,500	Phila. con. 5s.	92	92½	91¾	92½
7,000	Phila. 1st 5s..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3,400	Phila. El. 4s..	83½	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Phila. El. 5s..	105	105	105	105
2,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
10,000	Read. J. C. 4s.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼
4,500	St. G. & E. 6s.	100	100	99¾	100
10,000	Un. Rys. In.5s.	72	72	72	72
1,000	Welsbach 5s..	97	97	97	97
7,000	Yk.Rys. 1st 5s.	95	95	95	95

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,315	Am. W. Gl. M.	48½	49¼	47½	47½
95	Am.W.G.M.pf.	141	141	140	140
20	Cons. Ice pf...	34½	34½	34½	34½
570	Columbia Gas.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼
100	Ind. Brewing..	3	3	3	3
230	Ind. Brew. pf.	17	17¼	17	17
670	Natl. Fireprfg.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼
150	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
410	Pitts. Brewing	5¼	5¼	5	5
50	Pitts. Br. pf..	18	18	18	18
100	Pitts. Coal ...	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
80	Pitts. Pl. Gl..	116	116	116	116
4,063	Pure Oil	20½	20½	20⅜	20½
10	Pitts. Oil & G.	7½	7½	7½	7½
5,200	San Toy	19	20	19	19
120	Union Switch.	120	120	120	120
75	U. S. Glass....	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝
35	West. Air Br..	136	136½	136	136
70	West. Electric	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. Coal 5s.	98	98	98	98

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.70	1½	McK.-D. ..	.45	.50
B. St. Gas.	.22	.23	Mex. Mets.	.42	.44
Bing. Min..	8	8½	M. of Am..	2⅝	3¼
Bohem. M..	2	2⅝	New Baltic	4	4½
Boston Ely	.55	.62	N. Cornelia	12	12⅛
Butte & L.	.35	.39	Nev. Doug.	.85	.90
Begole	.75	1⅛	Ohio Cop..	.20	.25
B. & N. Y.	3	3⅝	Oneco	.80	1
Bost. & M.	.44	.46	Onondaga .	1¾	1⅞
Calaveras .	3⅝	3¾	Riker Heg.	5½	5⅝
Chief Con..	1⅛	1⅛	S'west M.	.80	1⅛
Con. Cop...	1⅝	1⅝	Stew't M..	.50	.57
Con. Ariz..	1⅛	1⅝	Tono. Min.	6⅞	7⅛
First N. C.	7	7¼	Tono. Bel..	4½	4⅝
G'field con.	.80	.90	Truro	..	.13
Houghton .	2½	2⅝	U. V. Ext.	10	10½
Iron Bloss..	1⅛	1⅛	Utah Mets.	9¼	9⅝
La Rose...	.60	.68	Yukon G..	2½	2⅝
Majestic ..	1⅛	1¼			

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Is There Still Manipulation?
By William C. Van Antwerp
CORN PRODUCTS
By A. Newton Plummer
Anaconda—Copper Leader
By Barnard Powers
Practical and Profitable Analyses of
Louisville & Nashville
American Tobacco
Yukon Gold
Brooklyn Rapid Transit
Standard Oil of N. J.
The Bargain Indicator on Railroads
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Write for complete prospectus and booklet T-211, entitled "Tungsten, Its Properties and Uses."
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UTAH FUEL COMPANY SINKING FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article XII. of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, February 17th, 1916, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $11,935.36. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals, which must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker, or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated January 25th, 1916.

Schenectady Railway Company

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due September 1, 1941.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provision of Article Second of the indenture dated September 1, 1901, securing the above bonds, the Schenectady Railway Company has called for payment on March 1, 1916, at 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest, all of the outstanding bonds secured by said indenture, and on March 1, 1916, interest will cease on all such bonds. Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the bonds with the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons attached at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, successor Trustee under the mortgage. Bonds and coupons must be accompanied by appropriate certificate of ownership in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Laws.

Schenectady Railway Company,
By Horace E. Andrews,
President.
J. H. Aitken,
Secretary.
New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

Exclusive bond and stock salesman, large following, desires city connection. J 2 Times.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SINKING FUND
CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

The LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Forty-seven thousand eight hundred sixteen and 4-100 Dollars ($47,816.04) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 3, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY will offer to the holders of its preferred stock and voting trust certificates and option warrants for its common stock as registered on the books of the company, or of the Voting Trustees, as the case may be, at the close of business on February 21, 1916, the privilege to subscribe for an issue of Gold Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 6% per annum, with the right to receive, upon full payment of subscriptions, option warrants giving the registered holder thereof the right to purchase common stock of the company at par at any time before March 1, 1931, and after March 1, 1918, the right to pay therefor with bonds of this issue.

Inasmuch as this privilege of subscription will be offered only to registered holders at the close of business February 21, 1916, unrecorded transfers should be registered before the close of business on that date.

February 10, 1916.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED and leading manufacturer of greases and lubricants is looking for a high-grade, thoroughly equipped lubricating oil and grease man who understands minutely the export and jobbing business and could handle this department; communications considered strictly confidential. Y 201 Times Annex.

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25 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Int. Steam Pump Stock
50 Northern Ohio Trac. Stock
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons., Coll. Com. Stk.
100 Rem'gt'n Com. 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash. Steel & Ordnance Stock
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Bush Terminal Pfd. Stock
25 Bankers Trust Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Stock
50 So. California Edison Com. Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
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15 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 1320 Hanover

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Changes—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 376,803 shares of stock and $455,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 117,448; oil, 8,845, and mining, 250,510. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aetna Exp....	65	65	62	62
3,000	‡Aetna E., w.i.	20½	20¾	20¼	20½
4,000	‡Aetna E., rts.	4	4½	2½	2½
1,000	Ajax R., Inc.	70	70½	70	70
1,800	‡Am. D. Syn...	12½	13	12½	12⅝
600	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	30	30	29½	30
500	At. G. & W. I. S. S. pf......	46	46	45⅝	46
1,100	B. T. Co., com.	110	110	105	108
125	B. T. Co. pf...	94	94	92	92
1,200	Can. N. G. C..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
15	‡Carb. St. 1 pf.	69	69	69	69
10	‡Carb. St. 2 pf.	58	58	58	58
8,000	‡Car., L. & P..	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅜
875	Carwen Steel..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
300	‡Chan. Motors.	91⅛	91⅞	91⅜	91¾
873	‡Ch. M. C. Co.	132	133	130	132
400	‡Crock. Wheel.	107	107	106½	107
10,900	‡Cuba C. Sug..	53⅛	54	53¼	53½
43	Cuba C. S. pf..	97¾	97¾	97½	97½
500	C.A.,c.,v.t.ctfs.	53	53	51	53
100	David. Ch.....	68	68	68	68
450	Driggs-Sea. ..	145	145	143¼	143¼
700	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
585	Emer. Phono..	12	12¼	11⅝	12¼
100	F.D. & C.,w.i.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
100	Guant. Sug....	75	75	75	75
62	‡Hall Signal....	38	38	38	38
910	H. & B. C. Co.	51⅜	51½	50⅝	50¾
250	Hartman Corp.	74	75	74	75
10	‡Hendee Mfg...	28	28	28	28
15	‡Hop. & A. A.	67	67	67	67
265	‡I. A. F. S. C.	19	20	19	20
2,000	‡I. Nickel, n..	52½	53	52	52½
250	Kath. Bro. pf.	22	22	22	22
600	‡K. S. T. w. i.	69	*70⅜	69	69
100	K. S. T. n 1 pf.	96	96	96	96
550	‡Lake T. Boat.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
1,000	Man. Transit..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,000	Mar. of Am..	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
100	M. A. v. t. ctf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1,000	‡Maxim Muni..	8	8	8	8
14,600	‡Midvale Steel	69¼	69⅝	68½	69
30,300	Mid. St. rights	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
3,000	‡Nevins Elec..	7/16	½	7/16	7/16
350	N. Y. Trans..	15	15	14	14
100	O. Eisenlohr B. pf.	99½	99½	95½	99½
500	P. T. & M. Cor	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½
500	R. & H. Corp.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
590	Redtop E., Inc	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1,500	‡Stand. Mot...	10	10½	9¾	10
800	Stand. Ship...	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
2,000	‡St. J. Lead..	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
2,000	S. B. v. t. ctf.	39⅜	39⅜	38½	38½
1,000	‡Texas Co. rts	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
1,800	‡Tob. Prod....	35	35	34½	35
5,160	T. F. v. t. ctf	5⅛	5½	5	5
500	U. P. Sharing	1½	1 9/16	1½	1 9/16
610	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞
2,700	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf ...	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
2,900	‡Va. Railway.	22⅝	24	22⅝	24
100	‡W.-P. T., w.i.	19	19	19	19
1,000	White Mot. Co	51	51½	50⅝	51¼
10,000	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Atlanti Ref....	718	660	718	+68
85	Illinois P. L...	188	186	188	+2
8,000	Ohio Oil	260	239	241	−7
45	Prairie O. & G.	425	422	425	+10
85	Prairie P. L....	236	232	235	+3
25	Southern P. L.	219	217	217	..
40	So. Penn Oil....	378	375	375	+10
180	St'd Oil of Cal.	375	370	374	+4
50	St'd Oil of Ind.	515	509	510	+2
120	St'd Oil of N.J.	535	528	528	+3
190	St'd Oil of N.Y.	221	214	215	+3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

6,250	‡B'nett O. & G.	3	2¾	2⅞	..
6,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	..
450	Empire Petrol..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
22,700	‡Federal Oil ..	11/16	⅝	11/16	..
5,800	‡Houston Oil..	21⅝	19	21½	+2¼
5,500	‡Inter. Petrol..	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+¼
1,700	Midwest Ref...	61	58	60	+2
41,900	‡Sap'pa O.& R.	16¼	14⅝	15	+⅜
50	Ventura	9½	9½	9½	+⅜
1,000	‡Victoria Oil...	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
5,800	W'land O. & G	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Al. Yu. tr. cts.	45	45	39	39
5,000	†‡Am. Com. ..	9½	9½	9½	9½
2,500	†‡Atlanta	20	20	19½	19½
1,200	B. Ledge D. Co.	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
3,100	B.C.&Z.v.t.cts.	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
800	Butte & N. Y..	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
250	‡Calaveras Cp.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,700	‡Caledonia	94	94	93	94
500	‡Canada Cop...	1⅞	1 15/16	1⅞	1⅞
3,200	Cerro de P. C.	41⅜	42	41⅜	41¾
5,400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
5,000	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	Con. Nev.-U...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	†Dominion Gold (a prospect) ..	25	25	25	25
15,000	†‡Emma Cop..	60	60	58	60
6,400	†‡F. R. M. Co.	18	18	18	18
6,300	First Nat. Cop.	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜
4,100	Goldfield Cons.	85	87	85	87
1,500	†‡Goldf. Merg.	18	18	17½	17½
2,500	Howe Sound...	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅞
200	xHecla Mining.	3 13/16	3 13/16	3 13/16	3 13/16
1,000	†‡Int. Mines ..	15	15	15	15
1,250	†‡Iron Blos...	1 11/16	1 11/16	1⅝	1¾
4,200	†‡Jim Butler..	94	95	94	95
3,000	Jumbo Ext. ...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
60,000	Kennecott Cop.	54¼	54⅝	53⅞	54¼
300	†‡Kewanas	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,100	Magma Copper	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼
1,250	†‡Marsh Min..	36	37	36	37
10,000	†McIntyre	1	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
300	†‡McK.-Dar.	47	47	47	47
850	Mojave Tung...	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
400	†‡Mont. Con...	½	½	½	½
9,000	†‡Mother Lode.	21½	23	21½	22½
800	‡N. Zinc & L..	2⅜	2⅜	2 1/16	2⅜
100	†Nevada Hills.	20	20	20	20
200	New Utah B...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	Nipissing M. C.	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,200	‡N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	9/16	9/16
500	†‡Oatman Gold (a prospect)..	65	65	65	65
8,000	†‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	14	14	14	14
1,500	†‡Oro	4⅛	4½	4½	4⅛
3,000	‡Ray Herc. M.	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	†‡Rex Con. M.	25	26	25	26
2,200	†Roch. Mines.	58	58	58	58
750	†San Toy......	19	20	19	20
4,500	‡Santa Fe M..	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3½
1,200	†Sc.Gr.Gold M.	72	72	72	72
400	Sev. Tr. Coal..	44	44	44	44
18,000	†‡Silver Tip (a prospect) ...	18	18	17	18
600	Stan. Sil.-Ld..	1 11/16	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
12,700	†‡Success Min.	78	82	78	82
3,500	†Sup. Min. (a prospect) ...	34	34	34	34
1,200	Tonopah Ext..	4½	4 9/16	4½	4 9/16
500	†Ton. J. But...	95	95	95	95
17,000	†‡U.S. Con. M.	10	11	10	10
5,660	United Verdi..	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
5,000	Yukon Gold M.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½
800	Y. Alas. tr.cfs.	45	45	39	39

BONDS.

$6,000	‡B.& O.nw.5s.	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
28,000	C.deP. Cp. 6s.	121	121	121	121
5,000	‡C.M.&S.P.4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
150,000	Ch.Un.St. 4½s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
53,000	‡Erie con. 4s, w. i.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3,000	‡Erie rts.....	9/16	⅝	9/16	⅝
210,000	Mid. Stl. con. 5s, w. i.....	98½	99½	98½	99½

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend

⁂

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15	16	15	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive ...	18	22	18	22
Pyrene Mfg	19	20	19	20
MINING.				
Oatman Crescent	38	46	40	46
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass	255	265	255	265
Atlas Powder.........	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf......	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss, (E. W.).........	345	360	340	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf......	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	175	197	180	200
Canadian Explosives..	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms..........	810	840	810	840
Du Pont Powd., new.	375	385	362	372
Du Pont Powder pf...	107	110	107	110
Hercules Powder	380	390	378	388
Hercules Powder pf....	114	120	114	120
International Arms ..	18	20	16	20
Niles-Bement-Pond...	165	170	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf...	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.......	473	485	465	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,550	2,450	2,550

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Asked.
Tin	41.25	....	41.25	....
Lead	6.15	6.25	6.12½	....
Spelter	20.25	....	19.75	....
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium	*56.00	58.00	*54.00	56.00
Iron.No.2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 26¼@26½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	104	10	0	100	10	0
Copper, futures	103	0	0	99	0	0
Tin, spot	179	10	0	179	15	0
Tin, futures	179	10	0	179	10	0
Spelter	92	0	0	91	0	0
Lead	32	0	0	31	15	0

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL and affiliated lines for December:

New York Central.
(Excluding Boston & Albany.)

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$15,854,818	$12,018,601	$3,836,217
Net aft.tax's	5,016,677	2,391,631	2,625,046
Sur. aft. chg.	3,066,647	329,055	2,737,592
12 mos. gr...	167,234,618	151,661,799	15,572,819
Net aft. tax..	49,987,170	30,731,414	19,255,756
Sur. aft. chg.	26,929,480	10,268,604	16,660,876

Boston & Albany.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,664,323	1,284,979	1,393,355
Net aft. taxes.	515,482	211,871	269,870
Surp. aft. chg.	147,970	*142,545	....
12 mos. gross..	17,695,865	16,491,441	17,719,564
Net aft. tax...	4,966,055	3,431,017	3,757,209
Surp. aft. chg.	781,994	*910,356	....
Michigan Central.			
Gross	3,531,230	2,656,591	3,059,258
Net aft. tax..	999,465	522,354	610,903
Surp. aft. chg.	424,820	*74,718	....
12 mos. gross..	36,540,665	33,464,968	36,676,970
Net aft. tax..	9,285,601	6,681,795	7,281,058
Surp. aft chg.	2,926,957	414,419	....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.			
Gross	1,231,210	960,114	1,065,367
Net aft. tax..	401,163	213,537	238,149
Surp. aft. chg.	136,227	*33,285	....
12 mos. gr....	12,536,380	11,294,971	12,393,872
Net aft. tax..	2,744,788	1,496,036	2,215,245
Surp. aft. chg.	810,575	*283,164	....
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. (Peoria & Eastern Included.)			
Gross	3,767,949	2,901,172	3,116,553
Net aft. tax..	1,298,491	628,146	463,133
Surp. aft. chg.	616,496	*49,546	....
12 mos. gross..	38,364,087	35,365,691	37,613,498
Net aft. taxes.	9,311,870	4,875,398	3,393,261
Surp. aft. tax.	3,320,929	*1,973,688	....
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.			
Gross	1,821,670	934,762	1,180,370
Net after tax..	943,425	124,159	278,787
Sur. aft. chgs.	785,911	396,998	......
12 mos. gross..	18,196,068	15,597,365	19,644,111
Net after tax..	8,617,787	4,614,440	8,098,310
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,568,779	4,083,419	......
Cincinnati Northern.			
Gross	155,146	114,736	137,729
Net after tax..	49,172	23,169	21,625
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,801	11,166	......
12 mos. gross..	1,628,640	1,471,472	1,436,700
Net after tax..	352,212	186,045	*50,297
Sur. aft. chgs.	190,675	28,671	......
Lake Erie & Western.			
Gross	613,644	396,047	461,555
Net after tax..	211,376	11,339	28,439
Sur. aft. chgs.	151,289	*73,879	......
12 mos. gross.	6,239,647	5,602,771	5,934,643
Net after tax..	1,445,241	867,403	825,384
Sur. aft. chgs.	516,550	227,873	......
Toledo & Ohio Central.			
Gross	434,171	362,385	505,705
Net after tax..	65,580	17,027	41,812
Sur. aft. chgs.	69,128	29,162	......
12 mos. gross..	4,722,352	4,930,626	6,031,429
Net after tax..	835,641	635,695	1,071,084
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,113	*306,615	......

*Deficit.

Kanawha & Michigan reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, surplus after charges of $805,077; increase, $156,317.

Total All Lines.

Gross	29,074,160	21,629,385	24,122,745
Net aft. tax	9,500,782	4,143,226	3,474,276
12 mos. gr.	308,515,876	281,238,661	305,387,089
Net aft. tax	87,546,363	53,519,141	59,478,907

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Profits from op.	$5,381,903	$940,741	$3,734,232
Apprec. of inv.	210,522	*1,932,142	74,545
Total profits...	5,592,425	†991,402	3,808,777
Dividends	1,000,000	250,000	......
Surplus	4,492,425	†1,241,402	3,808,777
Prev. surplus..	20,755,510	21,996,912	18,188,135
Profit and loss surplus	25,847,935	20,755,510	21,996,912

*Depreciation. †Deficit.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	6,928,115	6,244,385	5,655,200
Net aft. taxes.	3,636,830	3,211,282	2,796,738
Depreciation ..	1,278,246	974,497	788,898
Balance	2,358,584	2,236,785	2,007,840
Other income..	72,700	72,504	72,080
Total income..	2,431,285	2,309,289	2,079,920
Bond discount.	20,269	20,269	20,269
Fixed charges.	843,515	844,186	856,826
Surplus	1,567,501	1,444,834	1,202,825
Dividends	1,072,270	1,057,228	970,428
Surplus	495,231	387,606	232,397
*Payment	78,468	66,596	56,654
Surplus	416,763	321,010	175,743
†Prev. surplus.	2,180,677	1,859,147	1,690,625
P. & L. surp..	2,597,440	2,180,157	1,866,368

*Payment to Brooklyn Edison investment fund in accordance with employes' profit-sharing plan. †After miscellaneous adjustments.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross sales....	27,792,935	16,281,689	29,879,275
Net earnings...	5,977,470	1,581,378	6,605,762
Inter., rents & royalties	2,044,719	2,167,186	2,187,671
Surplus	3,932,750	†585,808	4,418,091
Dep. & renew..	1,523,642	1,066,637	1,662,208
Surplus	2,409,108	†1,652,445	2,755,883
Spec. profits...	....	....	267,200
Surplus	2,409,108	†1,652,445	3,023,083
Dividends	....	350	347,526
Surplus	2,409,108	†1,652,795	2,675,557
Prev. surp.....	5,777,457	7,514,876	4,839,319
Fire loss.......	....	84,625	....
P. & loss sur..	8,183,565	5,777,457	4,839,319

†After deducting expenses, repairs, &c.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	Dec. 31.	Sept. 30.	Increase.
Net earnings..	†2,739,196	1,590,621	$1,148,575
Dividends	999,728	749,796	249,932
Balance	1,739,468	840,825	643
Plant deprec...	142,724	143,879	*1,155
Ore exting.....	82,228	84,593	*2,365
Surplus	1,514,515	612,352	902,163

†From mine, investments, &c.
*Decrease.

PACIFIC COAST for December—

Gross	589,064	432,589	156,475
Net	80,555	18,713	61,842
6 mos. gross...	3,847,832	3,447,013	400,819
Net	684,700	439,975	244,725

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	17,037,894	16,800,538	16,825,534
Expenses	10,131,438	10,011,034	10,407,956
Net	6,906,456	6,789,505	6,417,589
Interest	2,385,350	2,390,600	2,236,793
Balance	4,521,106	4,398,905	4,180,785
Depreciation ..	1,292,140	1,106,437	1,293,721
Surplus	3,228,966	3,292,468	2,887,064
Dividends	3,075,994	2,964,774	2,537,500
Surplus	152,972	327,694	349,564

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	$1,782,268	$1,836,744	$54,476
Exp. & taxes..	686,868	713,737	26,869
Net earnings..	1,095,400	1,123,007	27,607
Interest chgs..	518,739	474,462	*44,277
Surplus	576,661	648,545	71,884

*Increase.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	454,979	386,943	68,036
Net aft. tax...	257,781	199,167	58,614
6 mos. gross..	2,602,624	2,235,071	267,558
Net aft. tax...	1,430,099	1,127,995	302,104
12 mos. gross..	4,895,761	4,597,214	298,547
Net aft. tax...	2,608,392	2,236,700	371,692

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power.........	22½	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	75	78
American Gas Co................	120	123
*American Gas & Electric........	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf......	50	51
American Light & Traction.......	376	381
American Light & Traction pf....	113	115
American Power & Light..........	67	70
American Power & Light pf.......	86½	87
American Public Utilities.........	44	46
American Public Utilities pf......	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf..........	55	58
Associated Gas & Electric pf.....	70	80
Atlantic P. & L. pf............	92	95
Carolina Power & Light..........	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.......	97	100
Cities Service	112	115
Cities Service pf...............	75	77
Colorado Power..................	24½	26
Colorado Power pf...............	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.........	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf......	85	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929............	102	104
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)......	92	95
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.......	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.........	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.........	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.......	77	82
Federal Light & Traction.........	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf......	40	45
Gas & Electric Securities.........	120	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf......	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946........	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	15	18
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf..	59	64
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '31.	84	88
Northern States Power...........	45¾	46½
Northern States Power pf........	90½	92
Ozark Power & Water.............	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric...........	63	63½
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf....	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf...	89	92⅛
Republic Ry. & Light Co..........	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf......	67	70
Southern California Edison.......	89	91
Southern California Edison pf....	103	105
South. P. & L. pf................	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.........	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf......	31¼	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power...	10	11
Tenn. Ry. Light & Power pf......	44½	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf...	50	55
United Light & Railways.........	44	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf......	72	74
Western Power..................	17	17½
Western Power pf................	58¼	59

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
3s —Sept.,	1916	101¼	101⅞	101¼	102
3s —Sept.,	1917	103¾	104	103¾	104
4½s—June,	1965	107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4½s—Mar.,	1963	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4½s—Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107½	107⅛	107½
4½s—May,	1957	107⅛	107½	107⅛	107½
4½s—Nov.,	1917	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4½s—May,	1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4¼s—Mar.,	1964	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s—Mar.,	1962	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4¼s—Sept.,	1960	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4¼s—Mar.,	1930-60	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4s —May,	1959	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Nov.,	1958	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s —May,	1957	98⅝	98⅞	98¾	99
4s —Nov.,	1956	97⅞	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s —Nov.,	1955	97⅞	98⅛	98	98⅜
4s —Nov.,	1936	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov.,	1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov.,	1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
3½s—May,	1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89

P. J. MALONEY EXONERATED.

Broker Escapes Penalty for Dealing with Bucketshop.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday exonerated Peter J. Maloney, a member of the board, from blame after it had found him technically guilty of transacting business for a bucketshop. In recent months two other members whose firms were proved to have bought and sold stocks for illicit concerns were suspended for a year. Mr. Maloney is a member of the firm of Finley Barrell & Co.

The testimony before the Governors uncovered the fact that Mr. Maloney discovered some time ago that the manager of a Western branch office had accepted an account from a bucketer. As this infringed upon one of the strictest rules of the Exchange, Mr. Maloney hastened to inform the Exchange authorities of his discovery and the employe in the branch office was remove. Because of the promptness of the member's action the Governors decided the usual penalty should not be inflicted.

LACKAWANNA STEEL'S YEAR.

Company Figuring on Merger Negotiations Shows $11,511,296 Gain.

Gross earnings of the Lackawanna Steel Company, the concern which recently figured in merger negotiations with the Cambria Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Companies, amounted to $27,792,935 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, a gain of $11,511,296 over the preceding year. Net income of $5,977,470 displayed a gain of $3,396,092. The surplus of $2,409,108 available for dividends was equivalent to nearly 7 per cent. on the outstanding stock.

The company set aside for depreciation and renewals a total of $1,523,642, which was $457,000 more than in 1914. No dividends were paid and the year's surplus was added to the permanent surplus account.

MIDVALE STEEL ISSUE.

$25,000,000 in Stock Underwritten by Strong Syndicate.

The $25,000,000 new stock of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, to be offered to stockholders shortly, has been underwritten by a strong banking syndicate, which will be managed by A. Barton Hepburn, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Charles H. Sabin. The offering to present shareholders will be in proportion of one share of stock at $60 to each three shares of old stock held.

It was learned yesterday that the National City Bank acted jointly with the Guaranty Trust Company and Lee, Higginson & Co. in buying the Midvale's $50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. Bonds to the total of $210,000, on a when issued basis, changed hands on the Curb yesterday at prices ranging from 98½ to 99½.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release, therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
55 Wall Street, New York.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Friday, the eighteenth day of February, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the reports of the officers and directors of the Company with reference to the business of the Company.
2. To ratify the rescission of the sale of the steamships Peru, City of Para, Newport, Aztec, San Juan, San Jose, and Pennsylvania to W. R. Grace & Company and associates.
3. To consider and take action upon such other matters relating to the business and affairs of the Company as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE J. BALDWIN, President.
AMES HIGGINS, Secretary.
Dated February 8, 1916.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.,
White Plains, N. Y.
STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 169 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y., on the 14th day of February, 1916, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

J. CRAWFORD STEVENS, Secretary.
White Plains, N. Y., January 28, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **Saturday, April 1, 1916,** to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 1, 1916.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 10, 1916.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 38

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February 29, 1916. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
February 10, 1916.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

120 Broadway, New York, February 1, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916, and re-open March 20, 1916, at 10 A. M.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
By C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

The American Sugar Refining Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 97.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 98.
Jersey City, N. J., February 8, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable April 3d, 1916, to the stockholders of record on March 1st, 1916, to wit:

On the Preferred Stock, a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 97th consecutive dividend thereon. On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 98th consecutive dividend thereon.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.
Common Stock Dividend.

A dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock has been declared this day, payable March 1, 1916, to common stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Feb. 7, 1916.

The May Department Stores Co.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City, Feb. 3, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of One-half (½%) Per Cent. upon the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1916.
DAVID MAY, President.

Reo Motor Car STOCK

73⅓% Per Annum
is the average dividend record of this Company **during the past 10 years**

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Benjamin Franklin, says:
"Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it."

THE Federal Income Tax Law requires that all persons who received a net income of $3,000 or more during the calendar year 1915 must file an *annual return* on or before March 1, 1916.

This Company's Trust Department will be glad to render assistance in compiling and arranging figures for this return.

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Gulf States Steel
Hudson & Manhattan Common
Hudson Companies Pfd.
Cities Service
General Ry. Signal Com. & Pfd.
Canadian Car & Foundry 1st 6s, 1939
Woodward Iron 1st 5s, 1952
Binghamton Gas Works 1st 5s, 1938
Grand Rapids Gas Lt. 1st 5s, 1939
Empire District Elec. 1st 5s, 1949

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MOTOR STOCKS

One of the sensations in our industrial progress is the wonderful development of the automobile business. According to the authority who contributes an interesting article in the current issue of The Financial World on the trend of the motor industry, it ranks second in magnitude in the volume of business transacted. In this article the past is dealt with less than what the future probably has in store for the industry and its marked characteristics. No holder of motor stocks should ignore reading this illuminating article.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD
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Allows Interest on Deposits.

Income Tax

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York assists customers and others in solving perplexing questions concerning the Income Tax Law requirements. Acts as agent for those who desire to be relieved of the trouble and annoyance of making out certificates and compiling annual returns.

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Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of D. LEVINSON & CO., consisting of David Levinson and Abraham Eichel, of 327 Grand St., Manhattan, was dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM B. CHOROSH, Attorney,
51 Chambers St., N. Y.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1915) $203,000,000

REORGANIZATION OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds:

The first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915, as amended and modified by instrument dated January 4, 1916, having been paid in respect of a majority of the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and a number of Second Mortgage Bonds, and a written agreement having been executed and delivered for the sale to the Reorganization Committee of the notes of the Terminal Company secured and accompanied by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and shares of stock of Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, the Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that it has **DECLARED THE SAID PLAN AND AGREEMENT AS AMENDED AND MODIFIED TO BE OPERATIVE.**

The times for the payment of the second and third instalments of $100 each in respect of each $1,000 deposited First Mortgage Bond expire respectively **FEBRUARY 1, 1916,** and **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

Holders of certificates of deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds heretofore deposited must make payment of the second instalment of $100 in respect of each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond on or before **FEBRUARY 15, 1916,** and of the third instalment of $100 in respect of each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond on or before **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

In order to permit holders of certificates of deposit who are now in default in their payments under the Plan and Agreement as amended and modified, and holders of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, to participate in the benefits of the Plan, such holders may make payments or deposits until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 15, 1916, but only in each case upon the payment of the additional sum of $5 in respect of each bond of $1,000.**

In case more than the amount required under the Plan is provided by depositors, the Committee reserves the right to return any portion of the payments hereafter made under the Plan and Agreement as amended and modified (other than the $5 penalty imposed) by holders of certificates of deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds now in default and by future depositors of Second Mortgage Bonds, and correspondingly reduce the new securities deliverable upon the consummation of the Plan in respect of Second Mortgage Bonds represented by such certificates of deposit.

All payments must be made in current New York funds to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment of all instalments for appropriate notation thereon.

Dated, New York, January 28, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Due 2004

The Receiver having announced that he expects to default in the payment of the interest on these bonds due March 1st, 1916, bondholders, in order to protect their interests, are requested to deposit their bonds with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the city of New York, under a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Coupon bonds should have attached the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and registered bonds should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of bonds deposited, and application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

January 31st, 1916.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman,
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Charles A. Peabody,
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
William A. Day,
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
E. S. Marston,
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
A. A. Jackson,
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Colgate Hoyt,
Colgate Hoyt & Co.
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Counsel.
WILLIAM C. COX, Secretary,
140 Broadway,
New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the outstanding First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus Electric Company, dated November 1st, 1897, secured by a mortgage bearing same date to Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, having been called for redemption under the terms of said bonds and the mortgage securing the same, upon presentation of said bonds to the Trustee at its office in the City of New York, every such bond will be paid at par together with a premium of ten per centum thereof and all interest accrued thereon on the Sixth day of March, 1916, and after said date no interest will accrue or be payable upon or in respect of any of said bonds so called for redemption, nor shall any coupon thereof representing any subsequently accrued interest be of any force or effect.

THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By THE COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
By S. G. McMeen, President.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until and including February 15th, 1916, for the sale to it, for account of the Sinking Fund created by the First Refunding Mortgage of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, dated July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three and 81-100 dollars ($7,563.81).

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Sec'y.
Dated February 2, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., at 12 o'clock, February 24, 1916, for furnishing gasoline launches, 28 to 65 feet long, for use of wire drag parties on the New England Coast. Specifications and forms of proposals may be had by applying to the above office.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Keyport Harbor and Shrewsbury River, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. February 24, 1916, and then opened. Bids for one or both of these works will be considered. Information on application.

DISCREET CHAUFFEURS.

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, (Silk.)—Contractors wanted; show own styles. 115 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

CONTRACTORS wanted on Palm Beach suits. Y 249 Times Annex.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knoop, 438 B'way.

DRESSES.—Open to buy cotton and net dresses from $2.50 to $6. Apply by mail, M 64 Times.

SERGES.—A quantity of serge 7301 and 7002 wanted; will pay cash. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4376.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at new models in Spring suits of all descriptions; also coats. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

SUITS and COATS.—Call with samples. 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

WAISTS, UNDERWEAR AND SKIRTS.—Manufacturers having strong lines for jobbers only; call with samples all day. Associated Buyers' Service Co., 1,181 Broadway.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our $3.50 shepherd check suit, brocaded lining, and our all wool poplin suits, $7.25; also white chinchilla coats, $3.75 up. P. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

CORDUROYS FOR SALE.—All latest pastel shades for Spring; regular prices. Farragut 9090. 16 West 25th, 4th floor.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades; all qualities, for immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4th Av.

CORDUROYS for immediate delivery; Boyd's, all shades. Telephone 3293 Farragut.

DRESSES.—3,000 taffeta, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses in stock, from $6.75 to $10.50. Simon Costume and Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for delivery street and afternoon dresses at popular prices. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Philadelphia silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery; $7.50 up. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,006.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses to close out. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

REMNANTS.—About two hundred bales of misprint remnants and rags, say, about one hundred bales of each, for divided deliveries, during the year, to be sold to the highest bidder; sample bales for inspection with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILK DRESSES, this season's style, close out. Modern Costume, 28 East 22d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—3,000 gr. gross, black or white, all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. 3606 Greeley.

SUITS from $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular-priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Closing out; 35 silk-lined; very cheap. Slater, 114 West 26th.

TAFFETAS, Crepe de Chine, and Meteor Dresses in stock for immediate delivery; prices $6.75 to $10. Sydney Moses, 116 West 29th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

REPRESENTATION wanted for city and office trade, lines of underwear, hosiery, brassieres, and kindred lines; have own office; references. C 24 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday ..3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Credit Bureaus Consolidate.

The credit bureaus of the Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association have been consolidated. The members of both organizations will now obtain credit reports based upon the ledger experiences of manufacturers in the shirt as well as the clothing trades. This arrangement is the outcome of several conferences between Leon Mann, Managing Director of the clothiers' association, and Mark E. Goldberg, counsel for the shirt manufacturers. Samuel Weider, who has been identified during the last twelve years with the credit departments of prominent clothing houses, will be in charge of the bureau.

Ribbon Prices Will Advance.

A ribbon man connected with a prominent house in the trade said yesterday that the present high prices will look low compared with those which will be asked in another thirty days' time. "We hear very little complaint over the high prices," said he, "the buyer's chief anxiety being to get merchandise on order, and, once on order, to have assurances that it will be delivered on time. Silk made a record here the other day and, with the famine prices asked for dyestuffs together with the wage increases that have been made to the mill operatives, it is the most logical thing in the world for ribbon quotations to keep on rising."

Heavier Sample Cases Carried.

Salesmen for the dress goods houses are carrying heavier sample cases these days. When the representative of the woolen house calls on the garment manufacturer, he is able to show a sample of pretty near everything the mill is making or has in stock. The reason for carrying more than the usual amount of sample pieces is that many odds and ends are being cleaned up. Fast dye goods that have been carried over in stock are more highly prized than an up-to-the-minute fabric. Bedford cords, that failed to get the demand during the last heavyweight season that some mills provided for, are selling today at a premium. Even half pieces are being taken by the garment trade.

A Business Stabilizer.

Clothing manufacturers who were approached on the subject yesterday said that, if an arrangement is affected between the retail and manufacturers associations on the matter of deliveries and revisions, the industry as a whole will make a big step forward. This matter, according to the action taken at the wholesalers' convention, will be thrashed out by the joint committee of the retailers and wholesalers. The delivery question is one in which the manufacturers are at fault and the revision of orders is something foisted by the retailers on the manufacturers. If results are obtained in these two directions, the retailer may feel assured of getting his merchandise on time, and the manufacturer will be guarded against loss by a time limit set for the revision of orders.

Gray Goods a Little More Active.

The gry goods market, while really not active, showed a better movement of staple goods yesterday than in the earlier days of the week. Further spot business on 39-inch 56-44s was reported at 4⅛ cents, while similar sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were put through at 4 5-16 cents. In the high-count staple goods, business was done on 39-inch 80 squares for this month's delivery at 6½ cents. Converters again were in the market for drills, and in sheetings both converting and bag constructions were sold. There was no sign of diminution of the demand for fancies and fine yarn goods. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4 7-16c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4 5-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Hosiery Demand Is Improving.

Out-of-town retailers are becoming more diligent now in their search for hosiery of one kind or another in this market, much to the satisfaction of the wholesalers. Novelties in real and fibre silk hose are receiving the most attention in the adult lines, the call for cotton goods being reported lighter than for some time. Cotton hose for children, however, are reported active enough. One of the popular things in women's goods to which considerable attention is being given is called "athletic hose." The virtue of these hose lies in the fact that they contain a very elastic reinforcing that runs down the front of the stocking from the garter top to a point well below the knee. While apparently designed for tennis and other athletic wear, these hose can be worn for any occasion where an extra strain is put on the knee.

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Up.

The Yokohama raw silk market scored another sharp advance during the last week. On high-grade silks it amounted to 60 yen ($30) a picul, while on tram stock the advance was half that amount. The best silks, which are scarce, are still very much in demand. Sales for the week amounted to 3,000 bales, while stocks were reduced to 12,000 bales. The Canton market continues active, and prices show an advance of $50 (Mexican) per picul since the beginning of the month. There is a very good demand from Europe for these silks. Shanghai is reported active, and holders are asking higher prices. Some business in new season's steam filatures for shipment in July, August, and September is being booked at very high figures. Advices received from Milan report the Italian market greatly excited and prices very high. Locally business is good, with quotations rising steadily.

Underwear Continues Active.

Though local jobbers claim that the retail demand for lightweight underwear is opening more slowly than was expected in view of the unsettled condition of the knit goods industry, there is apparently no lack of activity in the primary market. That is, buyers are keen enough after goods when they can be found, which is not often. Recent price advances on wool underwear have had the effect of stimulating the call for these goods for Fall delivery, and jobbers who are endeavoring to place great business on balbriggan goods of the better grades are finding that they have to pay more for them than earlier in the season. The export demand is growing steadily, and has long since become a factor which domestic buyers must recognize when mulling over their needs for the future. The growing scarcity of labor in some of the manufacturing centres is an added factor in the uncertainty regarding deliveries.

Shoe Materials Up 100 Per Cent.

Materials for shoes have doubled in price in the last two years, according to Ben Jacobson, manager of the Morse & Rogers Retailers' Profit Service. In a bulletin issued yesterday he says in part: "Soon after the outbreak of the war a meeting of trade leaders was held for the purpose of considering the effect war would have on the price of leather and shoes. As a very large proportion of the calfskins tanned in this country were imported in a raw state from the war zone, and in anticipation that the supply would be cut off, the shoe manufacturers were advised to push kidskins. Shoes made of colored kid have since become very fashionable. Today there is a scarcity of kid leather only surpassed by that of calfskins, because neutral countries have now turned to the United States for their supply. As a result of these shortages higher prices for practically all classes of shoe are said to be inevitable. Many lines have already been advanced at wholesale.

Risky for the Mills.

The statement is heard quite frequently among piece goods buyers connected with the women's wear and clothing trade that the high prices asked by the mills are giving them enormous profits. The claim is made that not all of the advances are warranted by actual conditions, such as the high cost of wool, dyestuffs, and labor. On the other hand, those who are familiar with the mill owners' side of the case deny that the profits now being made are generally excessive. Many cases are cited to show that the chances taken by the mills have resulted in money losses which the high prices do not cover. To keep in operation it was necessary for the mills to accept orders for which the wool and dyestuffs had to be bought in the open market. Between the time of getting the order and buying the materials to fill it the price of the materials may have jumped so that profits would go by the board. These uncertain conditions have made business a risky matter for the mills.

WATCHING THE REFUGEES.

Some Said to Have Brought Gems Here and Evaded Duties.

Complaints having been made to the Treasury Department that many alleged Belgian refugees are coming to this country, and to this port particularly, with stocks of diamonds and other precious stones, the department has organized a squad of special agents to keep watch on new arrivals. According to the information given the department, many of the so-called "refugees" are either Belgian or French gem merchants who, taking advantage of present conditions in Europe, immigrated here, bringing their stocks with them.

Several cases recently have been brought to the attention of the port authorities in which persons of this kind failed to declare valuable gems when arriving here or, in instances where regular importations were made, placed fraudulent values on the goods. Foreigners opening stores or offices in this city, or offering gems for sale in the Maiden Lane district, are being scrutinized closely by the newly formed squad.

It was said yesterday at the Custom House that reputable merchants had suffered considerably through the undervaluation practices of the foreigners and had asked the Treasury Department for protection to their legitimate business. The special agents' diamond squad was then formed.

DISCUSS POWER PIANOS.

Manufacturers Meet to Take Up Closer Co-operation.

A number of manufacturers of electrical pianos, representatives of electrical companies, and of makers of electrical musical machinery were present yesterday morning and afternoon at a meeting of the National Electrical Pianomakers' Organization Committee, called by President Harry Chapin Plummer of the committee to discuss closer co-operation between manufacturers of electrically driven musical instruments and power companies.

Joseph F. Becker, Chairman of the Commercial Section of the National Electric Light Association, described an electrical device controlling the amount of current used in running electrical pianos and phonographs so that the music does not suffer from variations in voltage. At present electrical pianos which do their best work in cities where a voltage which suits them is carried by power systems fail to show to advantage in other places where a current of a different strength is furnished by power companies. Methods of advertising "Electrical Piano Week," which is from March 13 to March 18, inclusive, were also discussed.

JOHNSON PREACHES THRIFT.

Dean of N. Y. U. Says Prosperity Founded on Blood Cannot Last.

Speaking at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday in the Hotel McAlpin on "The Business Outlook After the War," Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce of New York University, declared that the United States was passing through the most critical period of its history from the business man's point of view.

"We are drinking the champagne of prosperity," he said. "There must be a revision of our commercial and industrial systems or it cannot continue. The business men must preach thrift, economy and conservatism and stay the tide of hysterical joy that is sweeping the country. Prosperity which grows from ground riven with blood cannot last."

Dean Johnson believed that the people were unduly alarmed over the defense of the country, that a merchant marine was not essential to the success of our commerce, and that a protective tariff was an excellent thing.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lavender Leaves and Hollow Ware Among Things Considered.

While not affirming the Collector's classification, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday overruled protests filed by McKesson & Robbins regarding the rate of duty to be taken on lavender leaves. The Appraiser returned the commodity as a natural aromatic substance used in the manufacture of, but not marketable as, perfumes or cosmetics. The Collector accordingly took duty at 20 per cent. The importers claimed free entry as "natural drugs," or as an alternative duty at 10 per cent. as a "flower drug." A witness employed by the firm testified that the flowers were used in manufacturing medicinal preparations, as well as in sachets in the condition imported. As this testimony was not supported, Judge McClelland overruled the claims without deciding whether the Collector's return was correct.

Protests as to the enameled hollow ware paragraph of the present law continue to come before the board for settlement. While rulings have been made on many lines of goods, the board yesterday had before it claims by the Interstate Enamel Company and Alexander Murphy & Co. relating to spoons, ladles, and skimmers. In the latest cases Judge Fischer held that the Collector erred in returning the articles as aluminium or enameled hollow ware, and directed entry at 20 per cent. as claimed by the protestants.

Manchester spinners and importers here are finding no respite in the campaign instituted by the Treasury Department for higher values on cotton yarns. Reappraisement proceedings before the board are on the increase. Judge Fischer took action on a case involving cotton yarn from John Bethel & Sons, Manchester. The goods were described as 38's single polished black, grey length wound on bobbins, entered at 2 shillings half penny, advanced to 2 shillings 2½ pence per pound; 30's, ditto, entered at 1 shilling 11 pence, advanced to 2 shillings 1 penny per pound, and the same yarn in 24's entered at 1 shilling 9½ pence, advanced to 2 shillings 1 penny per pound. Yarn from T. M. Hope & Son, also of Manchester, invoiced as 36's white polished yarn, entered as having an English market value at the date of shipment of 23½, was advanced to 25⅛ pence per pound. The shipment was further advanced by an addition for bobbins.

A controversy over the market values of Nottingham laces from Arthur Lakin & Co. was settled by Judge Cooper in favor of the values put on the merchandise by the New York importers at the time of making entry. Ecru 4,012 laces were entered at 2 shillings 3 pence per gross and ivory ecru at 2 shillings 2 pence per gross. The local customs officials were reversed in levying duty on higher levels.

New York jobbers were sustained by Judge Brown in the entered prices put on soy sauce from Cheang Yan Chick of Canton. At the trial Assistant Attorney General Hanson argued that, following an earlier reappraisement, the advances made by the local officials should be sustained. The General Appraiser held, however, that the soy sauce involved in the present case was a diferent article from the commodity figuring in the case cited. He decided that the evidence clearly sustained the entered prices, the Custom House authorities being reversed.

BIGGER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Those This Year So Far Are Surpassing Expectations.

Custom House receipts continue to be a fair barometer of the port's business, in the opinion of Special Deputy Collector Stuart. While some weeks vary somewhat, due it is thought to the smaller or larger number of vessels arriving here, the record as a whole thus far this year has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the officials. Last week's receipts for both direct importations and goods withdrawn from warehouse were unusually good. In fact, it was said the total, amounting to $3,428,467, closely approximated some of the best weeks preceding the outbreak of the European war.

Duty collections aggregating $500,000 or upward daily, are regarded as normal. Last week, receipts on two days ran far ahead of the normal mark, one day showing collections of $801,837, and the other $797,287. The best single day so far this week was Tuesday, when the revenue obtained from merchandise brought into the port, or taken from warehouse, totaled $791,616. Monday's record was $671,135. Wednesday and yesterday the collections got down to around $410,000, but this it was thought was due to fewer steamship arrivals rather than to an indication that imports were slackening.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the prediction was made that it would only be a question of a short time before all merchandise held in bonded warehouses would be withdrawn and put into consumption; but, while supplies so held are slowly dwindling, comparatively fair quantities of goods are continually being entered for warehouse.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association of New York will be held on the top floor of the Morse & Rogers Building, Hudson and Duane Streets, on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M. Important trade topics will be discussed, and the meeting will be addressed by Dr. A. J. Hart of Cammeyer's. The committee in charge of the meeting is made up of Arthur Joseph, Jack Gluckman, and Ben Jacobson.

After thirty-two years of active service, Edward J. Muller has retired from the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company of this city. Albert J. Ford has been made Treasurer and General Manager.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JULIUS KOHN.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Julius Kohn doing business as the Manhattan Umbrella and Parcel Company at 43 East Nineteenth Street, by Murray Kanner, $708; Edward Golden, $140, and Alexander Simmons, $367; Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, $500; Joseph P. Schmitt, $500, and The Thread Agency, $65. He made an assignment on Feb. 5. Liabilities are said to be about $19,000 and assets over $10,000. Judge Hand appointed Charles H. Broas receiver, bond $6,000, in place of Egon Frank, the assignee, who is a brother-in-law of Kohn.

SWISS CHALET SPECIALISTS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Swiss Chalet Specialists, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, by Herman F. Schelling, a creditor, for $943. It was incorporated in February, 1913, with capital stock of $50,000, to build country houses, modeled after chalets of Switzerland.

SAMUEL HASKELL, salesman, 52 Morningside Avenue, formerly Treasurer of the Fair and Carnival Trading Company of 142 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,718 and no assets, except twenty shares of stock of the above company of no value.

FRANK CLAUDAT'S SON, a partnership composed of Edward F. Claudat and Arthur A. Lonne, manufacturers of fine castings, 311 West Fortieth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,991 and assets of $1,540 in accounts.

J. W. CLARKE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William J. Clarke and Henry F. Riechel doing business as J. W. Clarke & Co., furniture, 1,972 Third Avenue, by David Lonshein $122, Eugene Simson $82, Nathan Yulman $283, and David Kaplan $49. Liabilities are stated to be $7,600 and assets $1,200.

ALPERT H. WHYBROW, painter and decorator, 1,824 Washington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,343 and no assets.

INTEROCEAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF AMERICA, Inc., 44 Whitehall Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $87,496 and nominal assets $1,016,454, of which $979,600 are claims against the British Government for the steamship Lisman and others, holding up cargoes, and demurrage charges.

FULLER'S EXPRESS COMPANY, 129 Charlton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $70,226 and assets $42,630. Among the creditors are Levy Brothers, Brooklyn, $20,000, and Wormser & Co., $10,000, both secured.

MAX WEINTRAUB 5 AND 10 CENT STORES, 945 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, and Yonkers, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,818 and assets $4,400.

ROBERT COCHENTHALER, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, who has stores at Battle Creek, Mich., and Anderson, Ind., for women's apparel, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,156 and assets consisting of notes $2,800, accounts $108, and stock and fixtures, value unknown.

CRESCENT DRESS COMPANY, Inc., 40 West Twenty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,450 and actual assets $908.

SAMUEL REIFLER.—Judge Hand has appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver for Samuel Reifler, doing business as the Poughkeepsie Gas & Electric Fixture Company, and he may continue business for thirty days. Liabilities are $4,000, and assets $1,500.

J. H. BAHRENBURG BROS. & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry J. Gordon of Weehawken ancillary receiver for the property in this city of J. H. Bahrenburg & Co., New Jersey corporation, produce and fruits, 103-105 Murray Street, this city, and 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Bond, $6,000. Assets here are $2,000.

S. MAIDANSKY & CO., INC., mail order business, 184 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Bernhard Ginzburg.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Frederick C. Wilkie, Jr., wholesale grocer of Troy and Sandy Creek, today filed petition in bankruptcy, with assets of $5,020 and liabilities of $7,258.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Frank Oliver of Niagara Falls filed a petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities are $103,547.76 and assets $50. Most of the creditors are in Buffalo. His liabilities in the main are debts contracted as indorser of notes made by F. W. Oliver & Co., bankrupt.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 10.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed by J. M. Phares, grocer; liabilities $14,476, assets $14,071, exemptions $4,355.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Avidon, Abraham—Stewart Distributing Co.	$237.72
Altersohn, Abraham—T. J. McElhinney	693.21
Beattie, J. Emerson—S. A. Colthirst	113.31
Baum, Jerome C.—J. J. Grady et al.	117.64
Blumenberg, Siegfried—M. S. Scheinman	165.26
Boehm, George N.—H. L. Cowles	121.53
Bell, William J.—E. R. Van Sickle	105.49
Badgley, Robert Y.—Stern Bros.	108.86
Canebrake Mercantile Co.—J. Freezer et al.	181.05
Centennial Transportation Co. and George T. Moon—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.	501.03
Conen Co., Inc.—Rice & Hochster	314.85
Cunningham, James V.—Mead Gas Heater Co.	154.25
Same—Same	144.04
Coffey, James C.—Saks & Co.	119.65
Crosby, T. Gresham—Saks & Co.	194.21
Dougherty, Thomas F.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	819.70
Devenson, Harry S.—W. Donahue	757.75
Dilon Patrick—S. K. Johnson	141.68
Fiorillo, Andree L.—J. D. Chimbles	356.00
Elite Jewelry Co., Inc.—S. T. Hepner	126.72
Fellows, Minnie—City of New York	114.44
Flynn, Owen—Same, costs	144.35
F. W. Wright, Inc.—F. Nuncie	862.76
Fleischman, Joseph—S. Borchardt	184.21
Grassi Contracting Co., Inc.—V. S. Lippe	485.72
Gaus, Lewis—H. Adler	149.53
Garafalo, Louisa or Louise—C. Hall	879.33
Herrman, Herbert H.—H. R. Jameson	2,491.58
Hagerman, Ray, and Louis Levy—Presto Heater Co.	224.91
Hartstein, Edw. A.; Arnold Wolf, Harry Faber, and Regina Wolf—H. Pezderack	368.05
Herbert, Wm. C.—J. B. Johnstone, Ltd.	342.61
Hacker, Oscar—C. B. Lawson	340.39
Jones, Wilfred J.—Mt. Vernon Holding Co.	263.15
Jackel, John A.—H. L. Redfield	275.40
Keystone Novelty Mfg. Co.—B. Greenblat	200.00
Konl, Olga, or Steinbach—Gasoline Distributing Co., Inc.	130.61
Kassel, Daniel C.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	119.69
Kowitz, Ludwig, by guardian—City of New York	114.99
Lorelli, Salvatore—Bernard Abel Co., Inc.	147.91
Lord Electric Co.—City of N. Y., costs	137.89
La Touche, Marion L.—M. T. Keugh	758.68
La Rocca, Marie, and Rose Calatti—Banberger-Stern Co.	321.45
Leopold, Arthur E.—M. Weinhaus	500.00
Lee Bros. Storage and Van Co.—G. W. A. Saich	350.00
Same—M. Saich	1,538.70
Miller, Albert—A. Thayer et al.	1,208.66
Market Auto Garage Co. and Patrick Garofalo—M. Ormando	1,633.57
Malkan, David I.—Belding Hall Co.	169.58
Moran, Charles—A. Buhrmeister	179.41
McWhinney, Thomas A.—J. A. Hayden	525.19
Martin, Josephine B.—City of N. Y.	107.85
Meyer, Arcadius, and Thomas W. Robinson—Liberty Nassau Building Co.	338.56
Murray, Nelson—S. W. Childs & Co., Inc.	105.59
McGaughrin, John J.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co.	110.67
Myers, Louis—Newell & Neal	856.64
Minton, Maurice M.—Crane & Stendicke	630.41
Milne, John—U. S. Rubber Co.	147.77
Muller, Daniel J.—M. R. Fox	166.95
Miller, Degnia—K. F. Depew et al.	286.12
Miller, Regina—S. S. Lang & Bros., Inc.	125.76
Morgan, James W.—D. W. Hewitt, costs	105.72
Mannensovitch, Wm. I.—N. Bregstone	395.10
Morganstern, Clarence W.—Consolidated Electric Lamp Co.	148.87
Newburgh Construction Development Co. Winthrop Asphalt Shingle Co.	333.59
Neidenberg, Morris, and Samuel Astir—H. Krulewitch	121.01
Pollonzola, Joseph, by gdn.—G. C. Taylor, costs	110.31
Palace Casino Co.—City of N. Y.	261.00
Paris, Nathan—E. Maxson	264.76
Rich, Rachel, Bert A. Rich, and De Witt Fox—M. Packard et al.	222.66
Regnault, Henri—People, &c.	200.00
Richardson, Lee Y.—W. H. Clayton	134.61
R. Hoe & Co.—S. A. Lewis	239.60
Rinehart, John B. G.—Frohlich & Co.	215.03
Roman Bath Co.—City of N. Y.	108.50
Stritter, Adam, and Henry Martin—F. Ecaubert	315.96
Sachs, Paul—J. W. Endel et al.	107.40
Selz, George—D. Weil	261.41
Smith, H. Sanborn—B. F. Watkins	810.32
Sessions, Leigh J.—G. S. Boyd	1,100.48
Stamm, Peter C.—A. Ferguson	1,579.55
S. T. Walkup and Brother, Inc.—A. L. Walkup	1,906.74
Standard Home Construction Co.—Westchester and Bronx Title Mortgage Guarantee Co.	139.84
Trautman, Ivan F.—H. Weiss	806.22
Tolkow, Morris—F. Seavott	184.82
Van Buren, De Witt and Elizabeth K.—F. B. D. Reynolds	4,088.97
Thon, James—R. Graves et al.	1,951.64
O'Neil, Stephen, and Peter Seringer—T. Hanrahan	1,936.89
Weinberg, Julius and Flora—Continental Paper Co.	418.90
Weinstein, Solomon—J. Levine	119.65
Winterburn, Charles—K. Winterburn	363.49
Wien, Joseph—S. Kramer	754.80
Weichmann, Frank—T. Fleck	183.57
Webb, Charles—J. F. Conners, costs	107.88
Whiting Motor Co.—I. Liprintzky	150.00
Acme Water Storage and Construction Co.—City of New York	247.00
Burrows Metal Mfg. Co.—Same	132.63
Cherry Auto Cab Co.—Same	109.57
Dominion Construction Co.—Same	590.12

In Bronx County.

Byrnes, James A.—A. Golden et al.	$34.41
Giorgini, Arthur—Hannis Distilling Co.	52.07
Giannone, Raphello—E. W. Murphy et al.	82.48
Hahn, Joseph, and Maurice Stierer—American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society	4,351.55
Hassinger, August—Bogert Flour Co.	26.99
Imperial Curtain Co.—I. Harris	108.02
Johne, Charles J.—Hannis Distilling Co.	81.20
Kavanagh, James H.—M. C. Rafter et al.	42.46
Leishman, Lillian—Empire City Subway Co., Inc.	57.41
Levy, Barnet—L. Taubin	26.72
McLoughlin, Thomas H.—G. C. Large	226.97
Rothman, Morris—J. Neumark	18.22
Roemer, Louis and Carrie—Hannis Distilling Co.	111.91
Slater, Arthur—A. V. Slater	39.80
Schmidt, William E. M.—Standard Distilling and Distributing Co.	88.42
Vogel, Adolf—W. I. Young et al.	163.10

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Shinun, Abraham S.—M. Roth, June 12, 1913	$306.54
Bahrenburg, Frederick W.—K. F. J. Bahrenburg, Dec. 31, 1914	276.61
Dryden, Charles J.—J. Engel, June 2, 1914	298.20
Estates Contracting Co.—E. Bellow, Oct. 20, 1915	1,098.18
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—K. McSweeney, Dec. 7, 1915	250.00
Same—E. Feerick, Oct. 31, 1913	500.00
Same—B. McSweeney, Dec. 7, 1915	250.00
Third Avenue R. R. Co.—J. T. McMurrough, Nov. 8, 1915	450.00
Leff, Joseph—Security Bank of N. Y., May 13, 1915, vacated	105.65
Remington & Sherman Co.—City of N. Y., Oct. 25, 1915, vacated	106.85
Edelstein, Morris & Hyman—F. Wallen, Jan. 20, 1916, vacated	145.71
National Coal & Feed Co.—E. A. Champlin, Dec. 3, 1915	290.10
Rosenberg, Solomon, and Jake Goldberg,—U. S. Cloth Cutting Machine Co., Inc., Jan. 27, 1916	141.91
Rosencrantz, Isidor B.—Bonwit, Teller & Co., Dec. 20, 1915	908.15
Steppacher, Louis—C. U. Smith, Dec. 7, 1912	137.81
Mills, John T.—Miami Valley Gas & Fuel Co., Nov. 23, 1915	99,559.81
Same—Same, Aug. 26, 1913	865.98
Buckley, Henry L.—City of N. Y., April 20, 1909, vacated	199.27
Same—Same, Dec. 1, 1908, canceled	207.67
Third Ave. R. R. Co. and D. G. Yuengling Brewing Co.—City of N. Y., March 19, 1898	112.90
Wales, William H.—City of N. Y., Feb. 24, 1900	293.59
Same—Same, Sept. 25, 1898	303.90
Horowitz, Isadore—Y. Horowitz, Feb. 1, 1919	2,039.68

INVESTIGATE BOOKS OF MISSING BROKER

Customers of John H. Putnam & Co. Complained to Post Office Department.

BOUGHT OHIO OIL CO. STOCK

Sales Made on Partial-Payment Plan—$300,000 Withdrawn from Seaboard Bank.

Post Office Inspectors went yesterday afternoon to the office of John H. Putnam & Co., an outside broker, at 68 Broad Street, and proceeded to make a thorough investigation of its books and methods. Mr. Putnam himself has not been seen at the office during business hours since Saturday, and Charles S. Harkness, whose name adorned the official stationery of the firm, has not yet established his identity, in the opinion of the Federal authorities. The firm has branches in Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

Lewis Thonet, the manager of the concern, and one of the women clerks were invited up to the Federal Building to have a talk with Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton and Post Office Inspector Hugh McQuillan, but were permitted to go to their homes after answering questions. The whereabouts of Putnam has not yet been ascertained, and the Federal officers have not begun any proceedings against him. He withdrew on Saturday his principal account at the Seaboard National Bank, which amounted to about $300,000, and after that cashed checks through the Chatham & Phenix National Bank. One of the theories is that he sailed for Europe yesterday morning on the Baltic.

When Post Office Inspectors McQuillan and Mayhew went yesterday to the offices of John H. Putnam & Co. they found business was suspended. Mr. Thonet, when he came down yesterday morning, had found a note from Putnam, directing him to pay off the stenographers and clerks with the money inclosed in the letter. The Inspectors found, however, letters containing something like a hundred checks, some of which were for amounts well into the thousands.

The brokerage firm has lately been dealing in Ohio Oil Company, a former Standard Oil concern. Putnam offered to sell this to his customers on the partial payment plan. It has recently risen from 174 to 260, and has been paying a regular dividend of 1¼ per cent. a quarter, to which was added on the last interest date an extra dividend of $4.25, making the total disbursements of the quarter 6 per cent. In his letters to inquirers, Putnam seems, as far as the investigation has yet gone, to have chosen to consider this extra dividend a permanent one, so that Ohio Oil would have been on a 24 per cent. annual basis.

Thus, in writing to one of his customers, Putnam said:

"As you are probably aware, this company recently declared a quarterly dividend of $6 per share, equal to slightly less than 11 per cent. at the present market price, $222."

How the partial payment plan would work out, according to Putnam, was explained in a letter, written about a week ago to a prospective customer. It said:

"Without regard to an increase in dividends, based solely upon present returns, it is a most desirable stock to purchase on the partial payment plan. It can thus be obtained upon payment of $35 a share, the balance to run as long as desired, subject to an interest charge at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Thus a purchase of, say, 100 shares would call for an initial payment of $3,500, with an interest charge of $900 a year upon the unpaid balance. As the gross dividend return would be $2,400, such a purchase would give a net return of $1,500, on what would practically amount to an investment of $3,500."

As Ohio Oil is one of the Standard Oil stocks, to encourage the sales, in a circular, which purported to be sent out by John H. Putnam & Co., appeared the statement that Charles S. Harkness, a member of the house, was the nephew of Charles W. Harkness, who, next to John D. Rockefeller, was the largest holder of Standard Oil shares. That this Charles S. Harkness was any nephew of the Standard Oil man was denied yesterday by Murray, Prentice & Howland of 37 Wall Street, counsel for Mr. Harkness.

When Putnam came to this city about two months ago he was understood to have a cash capital of $15,000 and about $100,000 in securities, but this seemed too small a capital on which to open up a large partial payment plan brokerage concern, as that needs the command of considerable resources.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

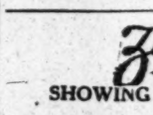
ADRIAN, Mich.—J. H. Howell Co.; J. H. Howell, general mdse.; Park Avenue.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, general merchandise; W. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 71 West 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; H. Hebert, Miss B. Ennes, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Broztell.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, dry goods; J. McNair, domestics; 148 W. 23d; Latham.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—P. Levin & Co.; P. Levin, woolens; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—D. Baer & Son; S. Baer, dry goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; J. M. Frazier, notions, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss T. Stiebel, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hamburger & Co.; F. Hamburger, children's junior dresses; 1,260 B'way; Monticello.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, waists, house dresses; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—'Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, fabrics; 1,270 Bwy.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. C. Tonolla, housefurn. goods; Somerset.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman Co.; I. Metzger, notions, hosiery, ribbons; Arlington.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—J. Block & Sons; W. Shenberger, furn. goods; Navarre.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; B. Joseph, dry goods; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordon Marsh Co.; W. A. Hooper, cutlery, toilet goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Levenson's Sons; J. Levenson, dry goods, linens, laces, clothing, underwear, notions, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; Navarre.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. Pray & Sons Co.; J. F. McCausland, carpets; York.
BOSTON, Mass.—Brown-Durrell Co.; E. Scott, infants' wear, knit goods, yarns; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; T. J. Daly, domestics; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, silk waists; Mr. Wright, umbrellas; W. R. McCurdy, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; Miss Christe, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacks; 72 Madison Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Connecticut Corset Co. J. B. Hubbell, corsets; Wallick.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; S. V. Silverthorne, mdse. manager; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, hats, caps, furn. goods, gloves; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. Krampf, cloaks, suits; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. Abrams, toilet goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses; 18 W. 35th.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—F. K. Robeson, millinery, clothing; L. B. Tobias, shoes; Grand.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; J. W. Solof, cloaks, suits; 1,161 Bwy.; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; J. P. Mann, notions; 134 West 37th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Rogers, trimmings; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. W. B. Struthers, corsets; Mrs. J. Ruhnke, infants' wear; 104 Worth; Knickerbocker.
CHICAGO—The Fair; D. W. Newton, stationery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss D. Worsky, Miss L. Solomon, cloaks, skirts; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss E. Doherty, suits, costumes; 15 E. 32d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, men's, boy's clothing; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—A. Decker & Cohn; A. Cohen, youth's suits, overcoats; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Weathered, costumes; Miss Bergh, dresses; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—F. L. Manlove, cloaks, suits; York.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Mrs. A. B. Burch, ribbons; 200 5th Av.; Grenoble.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; A. McKnight, men's, boys' [illegible]
CLEVELAND—[illegible] tions; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—[illegible] Miss E. [illegible] millinery; [illegible] 6th floor.
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Selders D. G. Co.; C. [illegible] Selders, [illegible]
COLUMBUS, Ohio—[illegible] W. Tracy, china, [illegible]
COLUMBUS, Ohio—[illegible] Miss A. [illegible] Wood, [illegible]
COLUMBUS, Ohio—[illegible] C. Beard, general mdse.; [illegible]
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. D. Chamberlain, clothing, furnishing goods; Bonta-Narragansett.
DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; Miss E. Dorwald, muslin underwear, petticoats; Miss H. Pennycock, white goods, embroidery, handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar; A. H. Schwartz, general mdse.; Miss H. Boetlether, ladies' wear; 1,133 Bwy.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros. Co.; Miss M. McHugh, millinery; 1,133 B'way.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—E. L. & M. Sullivan; Miss E. L. Sullivan, Miss M. Sullivan, millinery; Netherland.
EL RENO, Okla.—Kelso D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelso, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics; 75 Spring.
FARGO, N. D.—Herbst Dept. Store; J. K. Herbst, dry goods; C. H. McGraw, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
GLENDON, Mont.—H. Balling, general mdse; Somerset.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Miss R. Thompson, millinery; Aberdeen.
GREENVILLE, Ala.—Smith D. G. Co.; E. H. Smith, dry goods; Marlborough.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—I. B. Claster Co.; J. S. Claster, dry goods; York.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; L. H. Stein, domestics, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.
HILLSBORO, Texas—Hillsboro D. G. Co.; W. F. Sims, dry goods; Mrs. R. Doughtie, ladies' wear; New Strand.
INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose; Mr. Rose, jobs Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A. J. Treat & Son; E. R. Treat, woolens; Cumberland.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Longacre.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson Bigelow Co.; S. W. Bigelow, director; J. S. Dearing, ready-to-wear; J. O. Hartley, dress goods, silks; S. E. Bigelow, men's furnishings; J. Purdy, corsets; McAlpin.
KALMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. K. H. Wheeler, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Mrs. H. Mintun, L. M. Pike, women's stout suits; 7 West 22d.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—The Muller Co.; Miss A. Snodgrass, Miss L. Carter, millinery; 353 4th Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—G. L. Heyman, dry goods, carpets; Great Northern.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; M. H. Benson, bargain basement; 148 West 23d.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—N. Rosenblum & Sons; H. Rosenblum, wash cloth skirts; Room 623; 1,123 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Blum Bros. & Hilder; E. Hilder, notions, jewelry, leather goods, neckwear; Grand.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
MACON, Ga.—J. A. Campbell; Mrs. J. A. Campbell, millinery; Breslin.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton D. G. Co.; J. A. Perlee, silks, notions, stationery; Miss J. Ryan, ladies' wear; 1,170 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Bontelle Bros.; O. F. Reimann, china; St. Denis.
MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; D. S. Dosser, general mdse.; Miss Hope, ladies' wear; Flanders.
MURPHY, N. C.—Chandler Dept. Store; G. W. Chandler general merchandise; Albert.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Thompson & Co.; J. W. Clayton, domestics; York.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—J. H. Starin; woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW ORLEANS—W. E. Howard, cloaks, suits, dresses; Aberdeen.
NEWMAN, Ga.—D. W. Boone Co.; D. W. Boone, general mdse; Herald Square.
NOGALES, Ariz.—J. Berk, general mdse; Somerset.
NORFORK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss V. Dern, infants' wear; Miss A. Francis, hosiery, knit underwear; S. G. Lackey, linens; 23 E. 26th.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry [illegible]
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Draper & Schott; [illegible] 4th Av.; [illegible]
OAKLAND, Cal.—[illegible] Hirschfeld, [illegible] millinery; [illegible]
[illegible] S. H. [illegible] Courtney, [illegible] carpets; [illegible]
[illegible] J. Tour, [illegible] Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Cantor Bros.; M. H. Cantor, waists; Gregorian.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. Wanamaker; H. D. Christossres, silks; B'way and 10th St.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, ladies' ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—Snellenberg Clothing Co.; H. L. Fields, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, men's neckwear; 200 5th Av.; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—Tutelman Bros. & Faggen; N. Faggen, men's, women's garments; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; J. A. Hudson, ready-to-wear, (basement;) B'way and 32d.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Wallace Co.; O. M. Haley, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH.—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. Dihm, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, gloves, hosiery; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURG, Kan.—Israel Bros.; S. Israel, general mdse.; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss K. Moffitt, Miss E. Graff, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Herman A.; P. H. Lewin, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH.—H. M. Lasker Co.; M. Twersky, millinery; Algonquin.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Hulsman, Hays & Hays; W. A. Hays, millinery; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Wolk Bros.; G. Wolk, clothing, underwear; Albert.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. Mead, women's gloves; G. Kerngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—H. Stotch, dry goods; Grand.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss N. Lund, trimmings; Miss F. Hanley, laces, veilings; Miss E. M. Kitchen, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 217 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Garret & Young—J. E. Young, woolens, tailers' trimmings; Murray Hill.
PROVIDENCE—A. M. Ryan & Co.; A. M. Ryan, millinery; Albert.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage.; J. F. Doyle, ready-to-wear; Miss H. L. Koch, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 23 E. 26th.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.; Ansonia.
RED LODGE, Mont.—J. E. Montgomery, dry goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger D. G. Co.; S. Weisberger, cloaks, suits, skirts; Imperial.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Mrs. Locket, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—S. Crowell; L. Crowell, waists, dresses, skirts; 1,133 B'way, Room 914.
ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Herronimus & Co.; Miss R. Bell, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—J. Greenhouse & Son; A. Greenhouse, dresses, waists; S. H. Greenhouse, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO—S. Wolfson D. G. Co.; G. C. Margozewitz, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Herald Square.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; H. J. Mayers, jewelry, leather goods, belts; 50 Union Square; Continental.
SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak & Suit House; M. Reich, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 1,140 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; D. Gradwohl, toys, trunks; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Marston Co.; Mrs. K. Cummings, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—R. Weill & Co.; F. J. Harper, upholstery, blankets, rugs, period furniture, china, art goods; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Gould Sullivan Co.; E. L. Ormsby, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—R. Weill & Co.; M. F. McNamara, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats, umbrellas; A. J. Nicholson, women's neckwear, veilings, gloves, umbrellas; 15 E. 26th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—A. J. Kothins, trunks, bags; B'way Central.
SEATTLE—Seattle D. G. Co.; J. E. Osborne, carpets; 225 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McCormack Bros.; J. McCormack, F. Vesehoff, ready-to-wear; 247 6th Av.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive; C. T. Hausman, general mdse; 353 4th Av.; Longacre.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; J. B. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 1,261 B'way.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon, Durrell Co.; T. H. Brandon, corsets, hosiery, gloves; York.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; E. J. Boucher furn. goods, boys' clothing; 315 5th Av.; Wallick's.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Levy & Wolf Dry Goods Co.; I. Glacer, general merchandise; Somerset.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; G. M. Hunter, groceries; 2 Walker; Murray Hill.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; S. J. Anathan, men's clothing; E. J. Reinheimer, cloaks, suits; Bistol.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Anathan Bros.; J. E. Reinheimer, cloaks, suits, dresses; 41 Union Square.
ST. JOSEPH—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. Snyder, millinery; 1,261 B'way; Empire.
ST. LOUIS—Broida Bros. Co.—S. A. Broida, men's, women's furn. goods, millinery; B'way Central.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, gloves, umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; H. J. Muldoon, house furn. goods; 1,261 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell, Dyer Co.; G. C. Whiting, white goods, linens; 334 4th Av.; Great Northern.
TACOMA, Wash.—McCormack Bros.; F. Vesehoff, cloaks, suits; 247 6th Av.; Latham.
TOLEDO—Lamson Bros. Co.; C. W. Knowlton, woolen dress goods; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.
TROY—Union Clothing Co.; S. Lewis, ladies', men's clothing, hats, millinery; York.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Rosenberg Bros.; A. Rosenberg, dry goods; Broztell.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Brother; H. Lansburgh, cloaks, suits; 1 West 34th.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Williams Co.; J. C. Williams, notions, women's garments; Aberdeen.
WICHITA, Kan.—Wallenstein, Cohn D. G. Co.; H. Wallenstein, cloaks, suits, millinery, notions; Bonta-Narragansett.
WINFIELD, Kan.—A. F. Dauber & Co.; A. F. Dauber, dry goods; Herald Square.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, silks, ginghams; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss Hirschberg Co.; Miss E. Bott, women's neckwear, hdkfs.; Navarre.

Lax & Burgheimer
Successors to
LAX & STRAUSS and
B. & J. BURGHEIMER
ARE NOW LOCATED AT
34-36-38 West 23rd Street
JOBS in Underwear and Hosiery
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

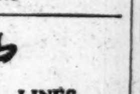
CREDIT IS BUSINESS SCIENCE
Obtain its full advantages. Arrange with US for loans on ANY part of your outstanding accounts. The L. & S. NEW and FAIRER method SAVES YOU 20% because WE base our charges, 6% yearly and a small banker's commission, on the LOAN, not on the collateral as is usual. Your customers are NOT notified. You collect and pay us. Representative will explain.
Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place New York City
Boston and Philadelphia

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers
Hydegrade TRADE MARK
WEAVES
A. G. HYDE & SONS
NEW YORK & CHICAGO

To open bag release handle and press back lock.



AUTOMATIC
LOCKING BAG
ELKUS & OLIAN, Inc.
640 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN
Williamsburgh 4679



Zee Ess
SHOWING SPRING LINES
OF
MIDDIES FEATURING
SILVERBLOOM FABRICS.
Z. & S. MIDDY CO., 1270 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct'r,
WILL SELL TO-DAY
Friday, Feb. 11, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at
539 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY,
$15,000 STOCK
OF
FURS
COMPRISING
Genuine Seal Coats, 3 Mink Coats, Hudson Seal Coats, Caracul Coats, Broadtail Coats, Skating Coats.
Fisher, White Fox, Ermine, Red Fox, Hudson Seal, Mink, Beaver, Skunk and Raccoon Sets.
ALSO LARGE LOT OF
SKINS
such as Ermine, Mink, Silver Fox, Cross Fox, Skunk, Opossum, Leopard, and 4,000 Dressed and Tipped Mole Skins and other articles too numerous to mention.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE
A Magnificent Stock of
FINE FURS
and Wild Animal Skins
BY AUCTION
This Day & Tomorrow
At 2 P. M., Final Sessions.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

SPECIAL VALUE
in Ladies' All-Wool Poplin Suits, Peau de Cygne Lined, at $7.50.
S. STEINFELD & CO.,
43 West 23d St.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

From $2.25 Dresses to $3.75
Messalines—Poplins—Silks
Taffetas—Crepe de Chines.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway.
Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway.
Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

WE SHOW
THREE HEADLINERS
IN LADIES' SUITS
FOR THE BUSY BUYER
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 West 28th St.

Burroughs Adding Machine
$150. COST $350. PRIVATE SALE.
John E. Ransen, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Speed!
While the average printer is *thinking* about the job The Night and Day Press prints, folds and delivers it at your office.
That's a strong statement, but it is *true*—and if you try us you'll find it so.
An Advertising Manager for one of the biggest stores in America (name on application) said: "*I've tried Eleven printers—one after the other—and they all promised a whole lot and then fell down. You* (The Night and Day Press) *are the twelfth, and I am glad to say your service is perfection.*"
And that's the way it ought to be! So, on the next job, remember
The Night and Day Press
Printers of Advertising Literature
175 WOOSTER STREET
(*Just Phone* 9321 *Spring*)

Your Business Needs Your Brains
The development of your business—that is *your* job, and it's no sinecure. You can't "beat your competitors to it"—you can't land "quick-thinking" orders when your mind is a chaos of notes, collections, payrolls, etc.
I am serving hundreds of going concerns in the role of Credit man. I will pay you cash for every order you bill as soon as it is billed. You pay me 6% per annum plus a small commission.
In the way of costs, my service amounts to about the same as the discount you allow your customers for cash. But I *don't keep you waiting.*
Everything in confidence, of course, and our relations cease when you say so.
Call personally or I'll send you a man.
Universal Discount Company
Jacob Rosenthal
100 Fifth Ave., New York

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 24th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the following-described property:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 320 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the Intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, and the Easterly side of Essex Street; running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet, to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 2.

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 370 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the Intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, with the Easterly side of Essex Street, running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet to the point of beginning.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee,
277 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. SHARKEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Hartnett's Boarding & Livery Stables, 15-19 East 30th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two hearses and one horse.

GEORGE O'BEIRNE, Trustee.
WM. L. TIERNEY, Attorney for Trustee,
43 Wall Street, New York.
WM. ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
67 Wall St., N. Y. C.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market moved in the most erratic manner yesterday, but after an early advance of ⅝c to ¾c, and a subsequent perpendicular drop of 3⅝c to 4¼c, the market gradually hardened, and at the close of the day was practically unchanged from the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.43¾, No. 1 Northern Duluth at $1.47¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba at $1.53, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.35⅝	1.35¾	1.66⅝
July	..	..	1.28⅝	1.28¾	1.42⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.28½	1.25	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.59½
July	1.21¼	1.17	1.20½	1.20⅝	1.35

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in the corn market was distinctly bullish and, while at one time prices were under pressure as a result of the early break in wheat, offerings were readily absorbed, and at the close of the day the market was strong, with net gains of 1@1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77⅝	76¼	77⅝	76⅝	80⅝
July	77¾	76½	77⅝	76⅝	81¾

OATS.

The market for oats was firm at the start, and after a decline of over a cent a bushel price again rallied, and closed with net gains of ¼@⅜c. The export demand was less active, and no business was reported. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 53¼@54½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Yr.
May	48⅞	47½	48¾	48⅛	61⅛
July	46	44⅛	46	45⅝	57⅞

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the market for hog products was comparatively quiet and price changes were not very pronounced. The undertone was firm however, during the greater part of the day, and the market as a rule was higher, with offerings small and shorts inclined to cover. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Friday, 34,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 20,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.22	11.15
July	10.47	10.37	10.45	10.40	11.27
Ribs—					
May	11.30	11.12	11.30	11.12	10.32
July	11.45	11.27	11.45	11.27	10.55
Pork—					
May	20.52	20.30	20.52	20.30	19.10
July	20.65	20.45	20.65	20.42	19.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the market for cottonseed oil was comparatively light, but the market was again firm and closing quotations were 7@10 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.62@ ..	9.40
February	..	..	9.62@9.80	9.45
March	9.60	9.50	9.60@9.63	9.50
April	9.41	9.40	9.47@9.50	9.39
May	9.37	9.27	9.36@9.37	9.26
June	9.33	9.31	9.33@9.34	9.25
July	9.33	9.25	9.32@9.33	9.25
August	9.33	9.28	9.32@9.33	9.25
September	9.29	9.27	9.28@9.30	9.23

COFFEE.

On the early advance there was quite active profit taking, but after showing a partial setback, prices again rallied and closed steady at 11 to 14 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 57,000 bags. Sales were reported of 15,000 bags of coffee on the spot late on Wednesday and 3,000 to 4,000 bags cost-and-freight coffee.

The local spot market was firm, especially for Rio grades, which appear to be getting scarce, and Rio 7s were quoted at 9c, while Santos 4s were unchanged at 9⅞c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.66@7.68	7.55
March	7.81	7.71	7.78@7.79	7.67
April	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.68
May	7.84	7.74	7.82@7.83	7.68
June	..	..	7.87@7.88	7.73
July	7.93	7.83	7.91@7.92	7.78
August	..	..	7.94@7.96	7.82
September	8.03	7.93	7.98@8.00	7.86
October	..	..	8.01@8.03	7.89
November	..	..	8.04@8.06	7.92
December	8.07	8.03	8.07@8.08	7.95
January	..	..	8.10@8.12	7.98

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was only moderately active, total sales for the day aggregating 1,150 tons, and price changes were irregular, closing at 3 points decline to 1 point advance. The action of the spot market was not very encouraging to holders, but, on the whole, the market was a narrow one and operators were apathetic and inclined to await developments. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.77	3.76	3.76@3.77	3.79
March	3.77	3.75	3.77@3.78	3.78
April	..	..	3.82@3.83	3.83
May	3.86	3.83	3.86@3.87	3.87
June	..	..	3.91@3.92	3.91
July	3.96	3.94	3.96@3.97	3.95
August	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.00
September	4.06	4.06	4.05@4.07	4.05
October	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.06
November	..	..	4.07@4.08	4.07
December	..	..	4.07@4.08	4.07

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,748 packages. Continued scarcity of fine and fancy fresh creamery and prices made another ½c advance, with quite a firm feeling at the close. Business is moving along pretty well. The secondary grades are in much better demand and show advance in prices. Some business doing in storage creamery but at very irregular rates; there is still some pressure to sell. Renovated slightly firmer. Ladles also doing a little better. Packing stock so scarce that better rates are obtained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33½@34c; higher scoring, 34½@35c; firsts, 28½@32½c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held extras, (92 score,) 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 24½@26c; thirds, 22@24c; State dairy, finest, 32c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 21@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,891 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, including many shipments by express both from nearby and more distant points, and the supply coming in seems to be more than the consumptive needs of the market. There is a considerable surplus of eggs still in first hands carried from previous holdings, and the recent evidences of larger supplies have caused strong pressure to sell and materially reduced the point of speculative support. Prices are showing further material decline, trade is still quiet and the market closed unsettled with little evidence of stability even at the decline recorded. Storage eggs are meeting only a very moderate demand; the trading reported is in the ranges quoted, but it would be impossible to force car lots on the market without naming very attractive prices. Nearby eggs have been in heavy supply this week and stock has accumulated rapidly in receivers' hands; prices show further heavy decline in the effort to find a point at which offerings can be moved. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16c; undergrades, 13@15c; refrigerator, best, 18@19c; fair to good, 16@17c; lower quality, 13@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@31c; ordinary to good, 25@29c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@30c; small whites, 25@27c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@26c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Overcast Fri. and Sat., probably snow flurries in n.; light to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast with probably snow flurries Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably snow flurries Fri. and Sat.; continued cold.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Ill.—Unsettled in n., fair in s. Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer in n. w. Fri.

Wis. and Minn.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat. with light snow.

Iowa—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

N. Dak.—Snow Fri. and probably Sat.; colder in s. Fri.

S. Dak.—Snow Fri. and probably Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; warmer in e. Fri.

Kan.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 318, n s, 62.5 ft e of Chrystie St, 22.7x100x21.4x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Abraham Wertkin, 505 Powell St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,500, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOTS 66, 67, 146, and 148, Map 1,099 of lots in 12th Ward, Section 8, Block 2,243; Chelsea Realty Co. to Lasette & Murphy, Inc., 238 West 108th St, correction of deed recorded June 22, 1906, mtg $6,840; attorney, Robert Loudon, 2 Rector St.............$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lasette & Murphy, Inc., to Almega Realty Corporation, 238 West 108th St, all liens, Feb. 8; same attorney.$1

PARK AV, 1,753 and 1,755, s e corner of 122d St, 75x18; Marknew Realty Co. to Herman J. Jacobs, Johnstown, Penn., mtg $11,000, all liens, Feb 4...............$100

PLEASANT AV, 267 and 269, w s, 126.9 ft s of 115th St, 24.6x69, foreclosure Feb. 2; James W. Hyde, referee, to Catharine Hall, 163 East 124th St, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $8,000

WATER ST, 172, n s, 19.1x84.8x19.1x85.10; City Real Estate Co. to Kenneth Stevenson, 61 East Oak St, Chicago, Ill., b. and s., Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

1ST AV, n w corner of 52d St, 20x64; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, executor of Wilhelmina Michels, to Theresa Schreider, 353 East 52d St, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$16,250

2D AV, 207, s w corner of 13th St, 26.4x110; Morris Smith to Sophie Cohn, 45 West 110th St, mtg $54,500, Feb. 8; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 120 Broadway...........$100

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80; Delco Holding Co. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $20,000, Jan. 22, attorney, B. Benenson, 401 East 152d St. $100

3D AV, 1,877, e s, 53.9 ft s of 100th St, runs s 24.10x e 110x n 24.10x w 40x s 0.2½x w 70.11 to beginning; Esther Horowitz to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $26,500, all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, E. Sharnin, 170 Broadway...............$1

3D AV, 1,225, e s, 50.2 ft s of 71st St, 16.10x110; Sette Katz to Charles Cahn, 734 3d Av., mtg $12,000, all liens, Feb. 9..........$100

15TH ST, 163 West, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Julia P. Thornton to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, a t, Jan. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Eliza W. Morgan to same, a. t., Jan. 28; attorney, same......$1

29TH ST, 5 and 7 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 74.6x98.9; E. A. L. Realty Co. to Edw. H. Van Ingen, 9 East 71st St, mtg $300,000, Feb. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

55TH ST, 327 East, n s, 306.9 ft e of Second Av, 18.11x100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Gussie Geringer, 889 First Av, mtg. $6,500, b and s, Feb. 9; attorneys, Gettner T. & A., 299 Broadway.......................$100

61ST ST, 239 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure July 28, 1915; Melvin G. Palliser, referee to John W. Thompson, Pittsfield, Mass., as commn., Louisa Myers, Jan. 10; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway..................$7,000

72D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Alice W. Smith to Ambrose E. Vanderpoel, 400 River Road, Summit, N. J., all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.................$100

97TH ST, 48 West, s s, 440 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100; Kalo Realty Co. to Clifford Putnam, Villa Sciglia Taormini Sicily, Italy, mtg $18,000, all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, N. C. Harding, 37 Wall St..$1

101ST ST, n s, 40 ft w of First Av, 40x100.11; 137th Street Realty Corporation to Prospero Realty Co., 261 Broadway, mtg $30,000, all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, H. M. Phillips, 261 Broadway $1

105TH ST, 4-6 West, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Mary E. Horton to Ellen A. Stewart, 1,234 Broadway, ½ part, mtg. $35,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway..$1

108TH ST, 238 West, s s, 549.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x99.11; Lasette & Murphy, Inc., to Almega Realty Corporation, 238 West 108th St, all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, Robert Loudon, 2 Rector St...........$1

120TH ST, 140 West, s s, 404 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Mollie, wife of Ralph Scheuer to Jno. Moller, 44 East 72d St, and Charles G. Moller, 290 Madison Av, trustees, will of Peter Moller, b. and s., mtg $11,000, Jan. 24; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..$1

127TH ST, 119 East, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 31x99.11; Carrie Steiner, individually and administratrix of Jacob Steiner et al. to Emily, Rose, Fredericka, and Carrie Steiner, 18 West 107th St, mtg $22,750, Jan. 6; attorney, James F. Brady, 25 Liberty St..........................$1

129TH ST, 107 East, n s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Harry Bijur, referee, to Lizzie Van Boskerck, 10 West 61st St, Feb. 9; attorney, C. P. Northrop, 31 Nassau St..$7,000

158TH ST, 537-39 West, n s, 266.8 ft e of Broadway, 41.8x99.11; William M. Walker, Bayville, L. I., to 537 West 158th Street Co., 137 East 95th St., all liens, Sept. 28, 1915; attorney, George H. Ellis, 149 Broadway.$1

159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Fidelity Trust Co. to Emil Ott, 125 Hungerford St, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 16, 1915; attorney, E. H. Kelly, 43 Cedar St $100

Bronx.

BRONX AV, e s, 200 ft n of King St, 100x90; Jacob J. Koehin to Tri-Borough Holding Corporation, 2,075 Honeywell Av, mtg $1,600, Jan. 2, 1913; attorney, Jacob J. Koehin, 2,075 Honeywell Av.............$1

CONCORD AV, Lots 288 and 289, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania; Wm. D. Leonard, referee, to Janota Building Co., Inc., 5,207 Hull Av, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, 2,359 to 2,369, s w corner of 184th St, 96x59; Concourse Court Corporation to Henry Bassen, 257 Willis Av, mtg $48,000, Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 233 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x117.9; Bronx Development Co. to Walter H. Rutter, 228 West 149th St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 10; attorney, J. J. Brady, 391 East 149th St $100

LOT 74, map of Laconia Park; Carmela Fonteechio to Cristoforo Conzales, 1,421 Neldham Av, Feb. 8; attorney, Charles R. Hatfield, 3,681 White Plains Road..........$100

LOT 265, Block G, map of Mapes Estates; Jennie B. Calderwood to M. Helen Lewis, 1,818 Topping Av, mtg $3,000, Oct. 2, 1915; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St $100

LOT 194, Map Broadway City Line property; Thomas Sartorio to George E. Brown, Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 10; attorney, George E. Brown, 60 Wall St...................$1

LOT 310, same map; Rosie Herman to same, Feb. 4; same attorney..................$1

LOTS 32 to 35 and 171 and 172, Map Pearsall estate; Katie S. Gladstone to Sarah Gimpel, 140 Fair St, Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4; attorney, Sarah Gimpel, 140 Fair St, Trenton, N. J. $1

LOTS 450 and 451, Map Gleason property; Lillian B. Rogers to Emma Taylor, 265 Academy St, Queens, mtg $1,500, Nov. 4, 1912; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av......$100

LOTS 13 to 15, parcel 4, map of William B. Ogden; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 3 West 29th St, Feb. 9; attorneys, McLoughlin & M., 309 B'way.$1,000

LOTS 15 and 16, Parcel 20, map of William B. Ogden; Edgar Hirschberg, referee, to Edw. Ashforth, 390 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, and another, trustees, Feb. 8; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St..........$5,000

LOTS 222 and 223, map of J. S. Wood; Marco Mancini to Giovannina Marco, 540 Bergen Av, Oct. 20, 1915; attorney, Guarantee Trust Co., 160 Broadway...................Gift

NAPIER AV, s w corner of 236th St, 100x100; Margaret T. Riley and another to Walter H. Rutter, 228 West 149th St, mtg $1,500, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 17 Broadway...............$100

SAME PROPERTY; Walter H. Rutter to Bronx Development Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $1,500, Feb. 10; same attorney.....$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 187th St, 20.2x107.9; John Rendall to C. Adelbert Becker, 440 East Tremont Av, mtg $16,000, Feb. 1, 1910; attorney, C. A. Becker, 440 East Tremont Av..........................$1

PARK AV WEST, n w corner 187th St, 100x23; Irvine Realty Co. to same, mtg $16,000, Feb. 1, 1910; same attorney..............$1

PARK AV, w s, 107.8 ft s of 187th St, 114.11 x irregular; John Rendall to same, mtg $91,500, Feb. 1, 1910; same attorney.......$1

PLOT, begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x25; Vincenzo Gallo to Charles Gallo, 1,923 Barnes Av, one-half part, Feb. 3; attorneys, Foster & C., 80 Maiden Lane..............$1

PLOT, begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,075 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x25; Marianna Bosarelli to Vincent Boscarelli, 1,921 Barnes Av, one-half part, Feb. 3; attorneys, Foster & C., 80 Maiden Lane....$1

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 175.5 ft s of 169th St, 25x100.1; Emma A. Mayhew to Jemine E. Terchmann, 147 Morton Place, Feb. 7; attorney, same..........................$1

184TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x108.9x108.9; Mary Murphy to Adam H. Garsiss, 2,653 Bainbridge Av, mtg $3,800, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....................$100

187TH ST, s s, 20.2 ft w of Park Av, 100.1x107.9; John Rendall to C. Adelbert Becker, 440 East Tremont Av, mtg $58,500, Nov. 1, 1909; attorney, C. A. Becker, 440 East Tremont Av..........................$1

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, e s, 47.6 ft s of 151st St, 42x94; Manhattan Mortgage Co., loans Janota Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment; 16 payments.......$30,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 89.6 ft s of 151st St, 42x94; Manhattan Mortgage Co., loans Janota Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment; 16 payments........$30,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 131.6 ft s of 151st St, 42x94; Manhattan Mortgage Co., loans Janota Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment; 16 payments..........$30,000

151ST ST, s e corner of Concord Av, 47.6x94; Manhattan Mortgage Co., loans Janota Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment; 16 payments.............$42,000

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Dana<Morgan.
Fowler & Wolfe Mfg Co<Richmond Radiator Co.
Re Remsen Mfg Co.
Re Alco Film Co, (2.)
Penn R R<Groves.
Erie R R<Allmaina.
Petrie<same.
Phalan<Tug Port Johnson Towing Co No 7.
McCullom<Sam.
Mason & Hanger Co<Sharon.
Cont Pub Works Co<Stein.
Re Hollins.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Middlesex Transp Co<Tug May McGuire.
Cunningham<Tug N Y Central 26.
Penn R R<S S Ada.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Whalen<Penn R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Laxer<Schavoir.
Sbaratta<Schunemunk Const Co.
Watson-Stillman Co<Mosaic Tile Co.
Dszurenok<Penn Coal, &c, Co.
U S<Goldberg.
Mosner<Gt Atl & P Tea Co.
Cuneo Imp Co<Dampskib.
De Forest Radio Tel & Tel Co<St'd Oil Co.
Patwell<NY, NH & H RR.
Zurando<Lehigh Valley R R.
Munter<Lanigan Bros.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Webber<W Va, &c, Co.
Forlenzo<Erie.
Barnes<Martin.
Ormesby<U S.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail.
Rogers<Benedict & Christiano.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller<Friedberg.
Goode<Oceanic.
Re Barge P R R 267.
Re Greater N Y Paper Co.
Patagonia S S Co<Gans S S Line.
Arthe-Levy-Bernhard Co<Folliner, Clogg & Co.
Palin, Evans & Co<Cargo on S S Brinkbuan.
Cutler<Am Mailing Device Co.
Fridley-Voshardt<Reliance.
Mead-Morrison<Hunt, (4.)
Peirce<H & M R R.
Chicago C H Co<Gold, &c, Co.
Munter<Lanigan.
N Y & Bermudez Co<Mownickel, (4.)
U S<Park.
Walles<Fayon.
Payne<Journal.
Heidenberg<Oliver.
Hough<Westinghouse.
Roberts<Lowe.
Re Ferryboat Netherlands.
Pierce<Bell.
Ricordi<Triangle Film Co.
U S<Westchester, &c.
Re Gen Confectioners' Mach Co.
N Y Trust Co<Canadian Venezuelan Ore Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Cases on:
Moore<SS Zulia, (Act 1.)
Meyer<same.
Moore<same, (Act. 2.)
Transatlantische<same.
Leh Val Trans<S'tug Transfer No. 20.
Huus<SS Bayamon.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

U S<Kelly.
Same<Foppiano & Duffy.
Same<Ronconi.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Boshnack & Son,
C. F. X. Molloy,
Lewis Schulman,
Abraham Schulman,
Suskin Brothers,
John F. Tiedeman,
I. Kronengold,
Augustus A. West,
Cora M. West.
Motions:
George H. Gardiner,
26th Ward Live Poultry Co.,
Harry Landau,
Louis J. Cohen,
Ehrlich & Rapp's Man Laundry, Inc.,
W. J. McDermott.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

People<Unterman.
People<Liddy.
M Liebowitz<L I RR.
P Liebowitz<same.
Barber<Speare.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Del Mar<Murphy.
Buckman<I R T.
Clark<same.
Weeks<same.
Re Fletcher.
Weinberg<Wiener.
Murphy<Mitchel.
Re Everywhere Pub.
Belfort<Belfort.
Prager<Platt.
Toch<Geoghegan.
Rotary Tile & Mach'e Co<Church & Smith.
Glass<Glass.
Bradstreet's Collection Bureau<Bradstreet's.
Re Wallace (Farrelly)
Rice<Chesebro Bros, Inc.
Re Ferris.
Ruesten<Bd of Education.
Houghton<O'Hagen.
Ewen<same.
Cohn<Cohn.
Weinrib<same.
Papa<Rini.
Geyser Patent Hold Co<Feldman.
Re Ziegfeld.
Kilmer<Kilmer.
Re Finkelstein.
Latner<Labor.
Botassis<Greenwich Sav Bank.
Durant<Berger.
Dubilier<Stern Selling Service.
Dahlman<147th and 148th St Corp.
O'Brien<Lenane.
Re Consumers Fertilizer Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Frank.
Re Illinois Surety Co.
Liebert<Levy.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR Co, (2.)
May<Kress.
Ehrlichman<South Bklyn Ry.
O'Connor<City Inv Co.
Hubbell<Hardy.
Re Bronx Gas & Elec.
German-Amer Coffee Co<O'Neil.
Mendelson<Strada.
Brown<Hardy.
Conialy<Dimon.
Lekas & Drivas<Batistatos.
Re Davidson.
Staines<Fuld.
Re Sentenne.
Re Montgomery (Alfred<Alfred.)
Barber<Barber.
Williams<Donnelly.
Hopper<Altman.
Gould<Gould.
Brickman<Weinberg.
Lyman<Becker.
Helms<Armstrong.
Johnson<Booth.
Madden<Schloeffel.
German<German.
Twiss<Bell.
Largey<CNY.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Eisenstein<Eisenstein.
Hutton<Carpenter.
Weber<Weber.
Brown<Gaffe.
Walling<CNY.
Re Stump (Lloyd.)
Kuechle<Sloane.
O'Reilly<Murphy.
Re Farrell<CNY (2.)
Streeter<Moore.
Ashland<Ashland.
Bloom<Hirsch.
Re Atram (Kleiner.)
Berman<Miller.
Lommel<Hermann.
Hearn<Chatfield.
Ford Motor Co<CNY.
Erie Lithographic Co<Picture Play House Film Co.
Re Walter.
Averill<Hennessy.
Pisciotto<People's Co-operative Property.
Publicity Leasing Co<Ludwig.
Empire Leasing Co<Mecca Realty Co.
Briskman<Roble.
Barber<Barber.
Jenks<Title Guar & Trust Co (2.)
Barber<Barber.
Little<Ware.
Colonial Sav Bank & Tr Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co, Inc.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Greenwald<501 W 115 St, Inc.
Man Ry<Baer.
Trachtenberg<Simpson.
Hill<Rogers.
Morselli<Morselli.
Nicoll<Mulvany.
Snedeker<Snedeker.
Wright<Wright.
Linster<Linster.
Aronson<Aronson.
Trachtenberg<NY Life Ins Co.
Buff<Buff.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Di Franco<Di Franco.
Gilvey<Gilvey.
Tremmer<Tremmer.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Willard<Willard.
Olcott<Converse.
Undefended divorces:
Miller,
Obshiler,
Jensen,
Fardon,
Kyselka,
Knowlton,
Kramer,
Mellady,
Esakoff,
Miller,
Keeley,
Meyer,
McCarty,
Flake,
Height,
Szeles,
Steinman,
Ricciardi,
Rose,
Pitelli,
Tobin,
Clark,
Devine,
Varga,
Stevenson,
Schwartz,
Dahlgren,
Frank,
Schmitt,
Miller,
Krause,
Koch,
Brown,
Kasten,
Onikul,
Bigham,
Haas,
Boerner,
Khandikian,
Phisioc,
Mesereau,
Marshall,
Schwartzmann.
General calendar:
Mad Real Prop, &c, Co<Werner.
Blair<Turbo Elec Const Co.
Manypenny<Manypenny.
Simpson<Simpson.
Hudson Hosiery Co<Mitchell.
Swinehart Tire, &c, Co<Hoffman.
Brosnan<Dempsey.
Jackson<Campiglia.
Bianchini<Ciceraie.
Schwartz<Gens.
Standard Blue Stone Co<CNY.
Fields<Fields.
Shaw<Ansaldi Co.
Feinberg<Tooley.
Berger<Lowe.
Krill<Krill.
Titus<Titus.
Oakley<Beers.
Margolies<Kotok.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Clear.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J. Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to Feb. 28.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V., (January Term Continued.)—Held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Giegerich, J. Case on—Barr<Ostrander Co.

PART V., (February Term.)—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Blumenthal<Malraison.
Rockland Co Trust Co<Haig.
Lincoln Nat Bk<Kelly.
Levy<Van de Mark.
Forman<Interman.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Glukoff<Fitzgerald.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Case on.

PART IV.—R. L. Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lawson<Zadek. No day calendar.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Riback<G B Raymond & Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pagano<Berger.
Cent Theatres, &c, Co<CNY.
Zruoglovitz<Ficken, (2)
Weisblun<Carmana Ray Co.
Leonard<L I RR.
Casler<De Paris.
Innerfield<CNY.
Zobel<Farson.
Bendix<42 St, &c, Ry.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Amory<N Y Times Co.
Kleiman<Teffer.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Sahl<Knebin.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nascal<Bradley Cont.
V Summa<Fusco.
G Summa<same.
Ralsky<Am Pastry, &c, Co.
Swonen<Hudson W & L Co.
Baccaro<Schwartz.
Chelinsky<Am Hard Rubber Co.
S Graham<Bisbee.
W Graham<same.
Clear.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wipf<B H RR.
Joyce<Washington Storage W & V Co.
Mascola<Gallagher.
Maxwel<Tim.
Kennedy<Cutting.
Webb<Fargo.
Bledher<A. McMullen & Hoff Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R Kosoffsky<Connelly.
I Kosoffsky<same.
Wicks<McKenna.
Walsh<CNY.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kehoe<C I & B RR.
Redding<CNY.
Horn<Straus.
Roddey<NY Rys.
Saumenig<CNY.
Spector<same.
Futoransky<Nass Elec RR.
Culver<Horling.
V Yankansky<Whitridge.
S Yankansky<same.
Wilkens<CNY.
Halpern<N Y Rys.
Trepel<Glass.
Lapinski<Beth Steel.
O'Connell<Jacob & Youngs, Inc.
Rosenthal<Rosentover.
Melzer<Bradley Con.
Curley<Emig Ind S B.
Fay<Wm B Collins Co.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Herzog<CNY.
Kassendorf<Nas Elec R R.
Schwartz<Glass.
Clear.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hodgins<N Y Rys.
Yeomans<Bradley Cont Co.
Comadari<Int R T.
De Gregorio<Mandelman.
Nutt<N Y Tel Co, (3.)
Batzone<Brennan.
Dauman<N Y Rys.
Koplowitz<N Y Rys.
Small<Schwartz Marble Co.
Brennan<Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Pecha<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Whelan<Behre.
McCarthy<Int M M Co.
Starbuck<3d Av Ry.
Ackerman<5th Av C Co, (2.)
Case on.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ryan<Blake & W Co.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Oppenheimer<Seligman. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Hicks<Rosenbaum. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.

Brocas<Palmer Lime, &c Co.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Bway Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Coles<Stillman.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Townsend<Charter Const Co.
Schwartz<Levin.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Arthur<Brown.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Sullivan<Walsh.
Schweinler<Earl.
Wright<Eittingon.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rambaut<Engel.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Johnston Heating Co<Lowry.
Clark<Martin.
Eastern Asp Pav Co<CNY.
Brown<Shevlin.
Williams<Wilner.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Munro<Bradstreet Co.
Cannaugh<Champlain Barge Canal Transp.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.
Estates of:
W. P. Bigelow, (issue of fact,)
C. Zwinge,
Victor Wellisch,
James Quinlan,
Mabel C. Hundley,
Michael Curley,
Mary Allen,
R. Baynard, infant,
Drake Minors,
Henry Hilton,
Samuel Wein, &c.,
Mary F. Place,
F. Radziewck,
S. B. Susner,
Robert F. Wheeler,
Maria Demers or Egan,
John M. Smart,
Meyer Greenberg,
Joseph Souvay,
Henry Pasinsky,
G. S. Truesdell,
Lena Rosenthal,
Emma J. Richardson,
Thomas Thorn,
Jonathan Marsh,
Bryan McCahill,
Julia A. Millar,
L. Rheinstrom,
Thomas Draper,
Henry Hilton,
Helen Heyer, infant,
Julia Heyer, infant,
Amalie L. Muller, &c.,
Walter Luke,
Max Heblich,
Henrietta Weltz.
James B. Horner,
Henry C. Abel,
John Downey,
John J. Creedon,
Annie Carr,
Alexander M. Ross,
Emilie Harlem,
Sarah A. Flynn,
Fannie A. Kilbourne,
Annie Maloney, &c.,
Walter J. Sears,
R. A. Brodt, &c.,
Margaret Emmett,
F. Harnischfeger,
Matilda C. Van Rensselaer,
Bridget Leonard,
Charles F. Terhune,
Alice Thaler,
Max E. Anderson,
William Phillipson,
George Loewer, (2.)
Benjamin P. Mahler,
William Brill,
G. Lazzara, &c.,
John Fox,
Estate of Robert McNeilly, (issue of fact,)
Lillian N. Young,
Lillian Rothstein, &c.
Wills for probate:
Edward O'Dowd,
Annie L. Clifford,
Sarah Splan,
Dora Pohley,
Jennie M. Davis,
M. J. Drummond,
August H. Mahler.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Bartik<Black.
Rotary Chopper Co<Richardson.
Rosenthal<Brasier.
Little, Brown & Co<Price.
F. J. Lennon Co<Von Bach.
Joseph<Patterson.
Gorham Co<Helfer.
Scalzo Bros Cont Co<Rosenbluth.
Oppenheim-Collins Co<Ranger.
Wollin<Edelstein.
Fischer<Eller.
Corson<Hamilton.
Birch<Tucker.
Radin<Weinstein.
Da Costa<Brown.
Pratz, Kine & Pratz<Fitzgerald.
Da Costa<Brown.
Bookman<Dokel.
Vehslage<Nat Fibre Products Co.
Jushkiewitz<Roddy, (2.)
Johnson<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Eisler<Schwartz.
Dolan<Lussier.
Rauch<Royal Ind Co.
Burke<Mittag.
Jones<Horowitz.
Greenberg<N Y Rys.
Pikersky<same.
Goldberg<same.
Zirinsky<same.
Kemp<same.
Lange<same.
Kane<same.
Lisky<same.
Meisler<same.
Lack<same.
Newmark<Dicker.
Epstein<Goldman.
Horenzup<Lord & Taylor.
Pyz<Lieber.
Klusky<Ottenberg.
Henry<Hoguet.
Chodos<Hagedorn Brothers.
Buchman<Levy.
Eigen<Mandel.
Ruminson<Berlaint.
Nagcurney<Bernstein.
Berlin<U S Trust Co.
Rein<Pell.
Waraksy<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Am Lace Mfg Co<Levy.
Am Bonding Co<Brady.
Berkeley<Moore.
Driver<De Brigars.
Thompson<J. B. Roberts & Co.
Salzberg<Rosenzweig.
Kretchmer<Cashman.
Heller<Selvin Rty Co.
Lubetkin<Ernsthol.
Miller<Cohen.
Crousman<Graham Const Co.
Cohn<Cohen.
Taylor<Necharnkin.
Houghton Adv Ag'cy<Selma's R T, &c, Co.
Wisner Mfg Co<Feuchtbaum.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Miller<Krauss.
Hanken<Katz.
Quirk<Bradley Con Co.
Shukin<5th Av Coach.
Pease<Collier.
Gimbel Bros<Frazee.
Spaziman<M Wilbur Dyer Co.
Alesio<Pitts Con Co.
Doyle<Kennedy.
Cook<Tozzi.
Scheiner<Wagner.
Lefkowitz<Kiernan.
Locasio<N Y Rys, (2.)
Solinger<same.
Becker<same.
Mitchell<Tekulsky.
Berg<Bauman.
Cent Union Gas Co<Brennan Con Co.
Palmer<Kohn.
Powells<L I RR.
Marcovit<Feldman.
Wortheimer<Lentz.
Schneider<McCann's Tours.
Kosonofsky<Brech.
Murray<3d Av RR.
Drietlem<Shumer.
McCullough<NY Rys.
Deutsch<same.
Waide<same.
Kiesler<same.
Mintz<same.
Seklir<Bayne.
David<Cas Co of Am.
Manson<Hudson Nav.
Rosenblum<Goldstein & Ludwig.
Wizner<NY Rys.
Taylor<same.
Loggia<same.
Goldberg<Tillman Con.
Satake<Rosenthal.
Cohen<Kramer.
Jordan<Allen.
Harris Bros Corp<Goldstein.
Stewart<Linch, (2.)
Metro Litho Co<Gaumont Co.
Lasky<Silverman.
Mandel<Greenberg.
Cory<Bound Brook Woolen Mills.
Dyett<Jacques.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.,) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Salomon<Abenroth & Root Mfg Co.
Mt Airy Rty Co<Pierson.
Karsh<J J Little & Ives Co.
Lubo<Tanzman.
Berger<Man Live Fish Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Stiefel<Morris—James E Madigan. Stiefel<Morris—Charles A Curtin. Steiner<25th Const Co—Charles Coster. Re Oakman—John Quinn. Hannon<Hitchcock—John L O'Brien. Mantell<Mantell—James A Blanchard.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Muller<S R I Community—James A Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Elbogen<Bennett—Francis S McAvoy. Bauer<Bauer—Charles M Russell.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Franklin Sav Bank<Catherine E Pauling—Thomas J Bannon.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Hughes.
Bauer<Bauer.
Kaucher<Merrivale Rty Co.
Re Dannenfelser.
Re Geyer.
Fredin<Haskins, (2.)
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Re Berger.
Miller<Diller Rty & Con Co.
Gurlitz<Mayhew.
Silverman<Silverman.
Re Animal Relief Socy, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Highest number reached in regular order, 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Green<McMullen, Sn & Triest Co.
Beagen<Bendheim.
Slavig<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Black<Bldg Assoc of Woodlawn Club.
Tweedy<Cent Union Gas Co.
Weeker<Hand.
Zingaro<Zingaro.

Highest number reached on regular call, 418.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.

Margaret Ryan.
Katharina Heimburger

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Brand<Browning—Orson A. Raynor. Wentz<Malcke Bldg. Corpn.—Harry Kempner.

Receivers Appointed.

COUNTY COURT — Gibbs, J. — Max Blaustein<Harry Charnin—Louis Harris. Morris Novick<Louis Schub—Louis Harris. Maria Ruff<Edward A. Chitten—Louis Fabricant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Elliott, (an inf)<Burchell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re application of Rose F Bres.
Walden<Goodman.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Kennel<Rasmussen.
Anderson<Penobscot Rty Co.
McTigue<McTague.
Re Joralemon St, (Isabel Bailey estate.)
Re Seaview Av, (Devoti.)
Seelman<Gerson.
Rosenthal<same.
Moliver<Traktman.
Casamassima<Whitney Co.
Re Vincent Valentine Con Co.
Rolfson-Schmidt<Sup Council, R A.
Kirkeby<Lion Paint Works, Inc.
Nevins<B'klyn Citizen.
Hankinson<Gerson.
Tilson<Island Estates Corp.
Colwell LeadCo<Singer.
McElroy<Carpenter.
Klohs<Klohs.
Re Camarda.
Re E 14th St, (Berkeley.)
Schmidt<Schmidt, (adjd Feb. 16.)
Frank<Frank.
Levy<J Gallick Con Co.
Re Mullen, (Perlman.)
Pink<Lampert.
Silverstone<Adelson.
Pomerantz<Foerster(2)
Whittier<N E RR.
Baiser<Golden.
Modern Holding Co<Kirknew Rty Co.
Delaney<N E RR.
Walker<The Roch-Linc, Inc.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Crane, J.

Atlantic Macaroni Co<Savarese, (mortgage foreclosure.)
Minott<Minott.
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Stevens<Stevens.
Battiny<Battiny.
Luff<Luff.
Cohen<Neiman.
Mescia<Nicholas.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Hahn<Hahn.
Lunger<Jones Wood Realty Corp.
Boesen<Marsh.
Gerber<Harris & Males.
Feldman<Blank.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Farnola<Farnola.
Tiedman<Tiedman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2806.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Sutera<Anchor Line S S Co.
Thorsau<Gitzendanner.
Murray<Whipple.
Berg<CNY et al.
Leeman<Haaf et al.
McGowan<BklynCooperage Co.
Colleton<Schmutz.
Jorgansborg<Lumber Oper & Mfg Co.
Kantrowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Vreeland<Cashopheco.
Becker<Pryll.
Zeigelbauer<CNY et al.
Union Bank<Am Bonding Co of Baltimore.
Muller<Callaghan.
Peilly<Herzog.
Ohana<Saybolt.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
Secor<N Y Cons RR.
Zimmerman<Loeser & Co.
Sullivan<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Wardell<C I & B RR.
Rafferty<Standard Varnish Works.
Mandarano<Lefferts & Co.
Hamilton<Splitdorf Electrical Co.
Finelli<Knudson.
Slaviz<Borough Operating Co et al.
Tone<Clyne.
Flanagan<Nassau RR.
Wilson<B H RR.
Friedman<Kronheimer & Oldenbusch Co.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Wallace<B H RR et al.
Grills<B H RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Feb. 14.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3180.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V. Actions triable by the court without a jury.

First Nat Bank, Edgewater, N J<Simon.
Godbold<Small Rty.
Selinger<Stuyvesant Bldg & Const Co.
Weitzman<Balleisen.
Mele<Bonagura.
Princess Const Co<Sullivan.
Gans<Hurwitz.
Stubbe<Ball.
East NY Savgs & L Assn<O'Meara.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins, J.—Recess.

PART II.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Case on—Fisher<Sjoberg.
Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Naturalization.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Thomas J Thompson,
Anna Heydt,
Charles Secor,
Maria Diveny,
Jacob A Carpenter
Adm'r's acctg:
George Sackalas,
Susan E Sicat.
Executor's acctg:
John F Craddock,
Wilhelmina Uchtmann
Catherine F Beecher.
Order to show cause:
Edward L Gard.
Settlement of decree:
Reese Carpenter.
Transfer tax:
Edith L Bailey.
Compulsory acctg:
Samuel M Jarvis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART I. case on; no day calendar. Part II., naturalizations.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Feb. 14. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 792.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS California, at Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Silver Shell, at Plymouth, Feb. 10.
SS Ancon, at Colon, Feb. 9.
SS Harbury, at Adelaide, Feb. 8.
SS Randwyk, at Rotterdam, Feb. 8.
SS Pontoporos, at Rotterdam, Feb. 8.
SS Cheltonian, at Havre, Feb. 7.
SS Lucillern, at Havre, Feb. 7.
SS Strathallan, at Havre, Feb. 7.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, Feb. 9.
SS Mathilda, at Port Natal, Feb. 8.
SS Ariosto, at Hull, Feb. 9.
SS Tottori Maru, at Port Natal, Feb. 8.
SS Southwaite, at Port Natal, Feb. 9.
SS City of Athens, at Tellicheny, Feb. 8.
SS Almirante, at Colon, Feb. 10.
SS Allianca, at Colon, Feb. 10.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, Feb. 10.
SS Ardgowan, at Bordeaux, Feb. 4.
SS Kirkoswald, at Marseilles, Feb. 4.
SS Escaut, at St. Nazaire, Feb. 8.
SS Louisiana, at Christiania, Feb. 4.
SS Prosper III., at Christiania, Feb. 4.
SS Trevanack, at Leghorn, Feb. 3.
SS Dochra, at Montevideo, Feb. 9.
SS Madonne, at La Pallia, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Liverpool, Feb. 9.
SS Cairnhill, from Havre, Feb. 7.
SS Suruga, from Port Natal, Feb. 8.
SS Cornelis, from Las Palmas, Feb. 9.
SS Ramsdelfjord, from Shields, Feb. 9.
SS Slijestad, from Glasgow, Feb. 9.
SS Acre, from Bahia, Feb. 9.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Feb. 9.
SS Noorderdyk, from Rotterdam, Feb. 9.
SS Venus, from Hull, Feb. 9.
SS Nias, from Cape Town, Feb. 9.
SS Parime, from Demerara, Feb. 10.
SS Wieringen, from Huelva, Feb. 6.
SS Panama, from Colon, Feb. 10.
SS Pastores, from Colon, Feb. 10.
SS Havso, from Algiers, Feb. 1.

Passed.

SS Baron Jedburgh, New York for Hongkong, passed St. Helena.
SS Mitra, New York for Karachi, passed Gibraltar.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Prins den Nederlanden, New York for Amsterdam, passed Isle of Wight.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Jan. 11, and Yokohama, Jan. 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Seattle Maru, were dispatched east on Feb. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 13.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:56|Sun sets..5:25|Moon sets..1:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook.......	1:16	1:38	7:50	7:52
Governors Island...	2:00	2:34	8:43	8:51
Hell Gate.........	4:15	4:40	10:24	10:34

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 10.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Jan. 30.
SS Italia, Gibraltar, Jan. 27.
SS Kiki Issaia, Oran, Jan. 15.
SS Memling, Genoa, Jan. 9.
SS Merak, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, Feb. 8.
SS Moldegaard, Matanzas, Feb. 4.
SS Ardgair, Havre, Jan. 19.
SS Neptune, Cartagena, Jan. 30.
SS Fort Morgan, Caibarien, Feb. 4.
SS Corozal, Boston, Feb. 14.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Feb. 5.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 4.
SS Advance, Colon, Feb. 3.
SS Vestnorge, Jamaica, Feb. 2.
SS Nordland, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Kirklee............	Leith	Jan. 21
Tiverton...........	Hull	Jan. 20
Comanche...........	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Saxon Monarch......	London	Jan. 23
Teikoku Maru.......	Marseilles ...	Jan. 23
Yaguez.............	San Juan......	Feb. 2
Zaandyk............	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Alphard............	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Anglia.............	Lisbon	Jan. 22
Chicago City.......	Swansea	Jan. 24
Kelvina............	Manchester ...	Jan. 25
Muskeegee..........	Copenhagen ...	Jan. 23
Giorgios...........	Oran	Jan. 20
Elena Margaritta...	Oran	Jan. 20
Kentigern..........	London	Jan. 27
Pacific............	Hull	Jan. 26
Appenine...........	London	Jan. 27
Santa Marta........	Kingston	Feb. 5
Antonio Lopez......	Cadiz	Jan. 30
Sibiria............	Gibraltar	Jan. 28
Oostdyk............	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Northern...........	Havre	Jan. 26
†Oscar II..........	Christiansand.	Jan. 29
Chorley............	Havre	Jan. 26
Zulia..............	Porto Rico....	Feb. 5
City of St. Louis..	Savannah	Feb. 8
Comal..............	Galveston	Feb. 5
El Dia.............	Galveston	Feb. 5
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Adriatic..........	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Galileo............	Middlesbr'gh..	Jan. 27
St. George.........	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Snowdonian.........	Naples	Jan. 26
Batsford...........	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Apache.............	Jacksonville..	Feb. 9
DUE SUNDAY.		
Cretic.............	P'ta Delgada..	Feb. 4
Kroonland..........	London	Jan. 30
San Giovanni.......	Naples	Jan. 27
*Strathdene........	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
Strathspey.........	Havre	Jan. 29
Herm...............	Seville	Jan. 25
Matura.............	Trinidad	Jan. 29
Verdi..............	Rio Janeiro...	Jan. 27
St. Andre..........	Bordeaux	Jan. 26
DUE MONDAY.		
*St. Paul..........	Liverpool	Feb. 6
†Bergensfjord......	Bergen	Feb. 2
Orduna.............	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Bermudian..........	Bermuda	Feb. 12
Belford............	Barry	Jan. 27
Sao Paulo..........	Para	Feb. 9
Norwegian..........	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Carolina...........	San Juan......	Jan. 9
City of Montgomery.	Savannah	Jan. 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Brazos, San Juan......	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan......	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbados.....	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Van der Duyn, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
*Stampalia, Naples....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Themistocles, Piraeus.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda..	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's..	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana.....	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica..	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Minnehaha, London..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston....	——	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas....	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa........	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville...	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Cameronia, Liverpool..	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pennsylvanian, Santos.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Taormina, Naples.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chincha, Rio Janeiro..	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hesperides, Argentine.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matuca, Grenada......	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Nicholas Cuneo, Haiti.	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 10.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 350 miles E. at noon; due 11th, afternoon, Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 36 miles S. of Tampico Bar at 8 P. M., Feb. 9.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 228 miles S. of Mayaguez at 7 P. M., Feb. 9.

SS Munwood, Caibarien to New York, was 157 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 525 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 308 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,014 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 88 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 1,033 miles S. at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 432 miles S. at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 53 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 72 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 326 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Santiago, Santiago via Progreso to New York, was 390 miles E. of Progreso at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 66 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 184 miles S. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 154 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ....Feb. 11

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Seattle Maru.......................Feb. 13

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Manila Maru..Feb. 13

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura............Feb. 24

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai..Feb. 26

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5:30 A. M. Feb. 14, SS Cameronia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary — Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Stampalia.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Par. H, Section 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, Secs. 2,865, 3,082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one pearl necklace, (97 pearls;) one pearl necklace, (101 pearls;) one pearl scarfpin, one pearl, (13.60 grs.;) one pearl, (10.08 grs.;) one black pearl. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 1, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

-IN THE LAND OF ROMANCE-
New Orleans Clings to Her Ideals
As the Vine to the Tree
See this romantic old city and its beautiful environs
EN ROUTE TO
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Through the Land of Evangeline
Apache Trail Side Trip
Through Exquisite Scenery
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Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....Feb. 19 | Finland....Feb. 23

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R.
Adriatic....Feb. 16, noon | *Finland, Feb. 23, 3 P. M.
*American Steamer. American Flag.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
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Sailings for BORDEAUX
LA TOURAINE . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*CAMERONIA, Mon., Feb. 14, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA - - SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA - SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
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SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. VERDI...........Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(Calling at Liverpool.)
CAMERONIA ....MON., FEB. 14, 10 A. M.
TUSCANIA .....SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
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MONTHLY SAILINGS.
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S. S. Antonio Lopez...Feb. 12
For CADIZ and BARCELONA,
S. S. Antonio Lopez...March 6
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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases Tomato Pulp upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

February 4, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,802, 3,082, 2,865, R. S. U. S., and Par. H, Sec. 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven gowns and one coat, one embroidered gown, eight gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, three gowns and two evening coats, one lace-trimmed gown, eleven gowns and one cloak, one silk coat, one piece netting, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one embroidered gown, one silk gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace waist, one lace-trimmed gown. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Defendant.—Action for a Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.
HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 27th, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County of the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Go To BERMUDA
"40 Hours From Frost To Flowers"
NATURE'S FAIRYLAND
Round Trip on Steamer, $25 and Up.
S. S. "Evangeline" "UNDER U. S. FLAG"
From N. Y. alternate Tues., Thurs. & Sats.
S. S. "Bermudian"
Sailing from N. Y. each Wednesday.
West Indies Delightful cruises — about 28 days, S. S. "PARIMA," Feb. 29, and S. S. "GUIANA," March 21. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Lisbon Naples
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada and Lisbon.
S. S. PATRIA (new) about Mar. 15, to Naples.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA Escorted tours Jan. 26, Feb. 16, Mar. 1. Individual tickets at lowest prevailing rates — all routes. MARSTERS, 1246 B'way, N. Y. C.

NEW TICKET OFFICE.
Steamship Tickets to All Ports.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
311 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone 9050 Mad.

GEORGIA and FLORIDA RESORTS.
Round Trip, Savannah $37, Jacksonville $42.30.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Ave., N. Y.

AGWI STEAMSHIP LINES.
290 Broadway, New York.

SOUTH AMERICA—NORTON LINE; Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Ex. Bldg., N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $3.60; Providence direct, $1.90
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 15, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the will of Samuel Smith, deceased, of a certain Trust Fund by said will created for the benefit of Cora Kennard, (Cora, Countess of Strafford,) Plaintiff, against LITTLE ITALY REALTY COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

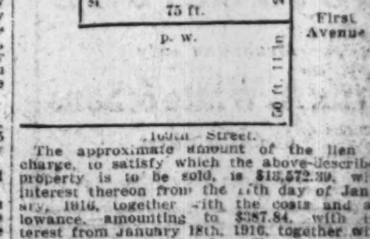
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant fifty feet eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of First Avenue, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all fixtures and articles attached to, or used in connection with said premises, together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the parties to this action in and to said premises.

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.
ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.
EMMET & PARISH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,125 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,572.39, with interest thereon from the 18th day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $387.84, with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $650.00 and interest.

Said premises are to be sold subject to any state of facts which an accurate survey would show. (Survey dated New York, December 8, 1899, made by Francis W. Ford, City Surveyor.)

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.
ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.

STORY OF THE WAR.
Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 25c.—$3 a year. Volumes I. and II., $2 each (postage extra.) Times Square, New York. —Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Fifth Avenue Building Figures in Sale and Resale at Substantial Profit—Henri Bendel Buys Fifty-seventh Street Dwelling Held at $250,000—William Ziegler, Jr., Buys Apartment House.

More than unusual activity characterized the realty market yesterday, among the large deals being the sale and resale of a Fifth Avenue building, a Fifty-seventh Street residence for business uses and an apartment house in East Fortieth Street which William Ziegler, Jr., added to his large investment holdings of similar properties.

The Fifty-seventh Street deal which will be marked by the largest commercial operation in the immediate Fifth Avenue locality in some time, involved the four-story brownstone dwelling at 14 West Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5, which has been purchased by Henri Bendel from Edward Allen Wicks. It was held at $250,000 and the buyer paid all cash, the consideration being close to the asking price. It was assessed last year at $160,000, of which $137,000 was land value.

Mr. Bendel is having plans prepared for immediately improving the plot with a ten-story building to enlarge his present structure at 10 and 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, erected a few years ago. It was the first tall commercial structure erected in the block. The building now occupied by Mr. Bendel for his millinery and notion house was put up by Michael Dreicer, and last December it was purchased for investment by Adolph Lewisohn. Mr. Bendel holds it on a long lease.

His new building, which will conform in architecture to the larger one, will cost about $150,000, making the entire operation equivalent to about $400,000.

Frank D. Veiller was the broker in the sale.

Sale and Resale of 570 Fifth Avenue.

The Fifth Avenue transaction was of unusual interest, as it involved the sale, and resale, at a substantial profit, of the six-story business structure at No. 570, and showed the steady demand for good investment properties on the avenue just above Forty-second Street.

The structure, which occupies a lot 20.8 by 100 feet on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, was purchased in the first transaction by C. Grayson Martin, from the United States Trust Company as trustees for the estate of Byam K. Stevens, for about $400,000.

Immediately after signing the papers with the trust company Mr. Martin resold the property to Mrs. Morgan Howe of this city, for investment, taking a good profit. Clark T. Chambers negotiated the first sale and Albert B. Ashforth & Co., the second.

The building adjoins on the north the J. M. Gidding dry goods store. It is well rented at about $30,000 a year.

William Ziegler, Jr. Buys East Side Apartment Held at $750,000.

William Ziegler, Jr. has increased his realty holdings by the purchase of the new nine-story apartment house at 104 to 110 East Fortieth Street. During the last year the buyer has invested between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in this class of Manhattan realty located principally in the new high class apartment house section on upper Park Avenue.

The Fortieth Street purchase was made from Ferguson Brothers and Forshay, builders, who recently completed the structure, which occupies a plot 100 feet square, on the south side of the street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. It is fully rented, and was held at $750,000. It was an all-cash transaction, negotiated by Jesse C. Bennett and J. C. Watson, in conjunction with Arnold, Byrne & Baumann. Mr. Ziegler's other apartment holdings are at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 100 by 130; the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street, 100 by 100, and the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

Investor Buys The Luxonia.

The A. Campagna Construction Company sold to an investor, who will probably take title in the name of a new realty company, The Luxonia, a twelve-story apartment house at 303 to 307 West Seventy-second Street, between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue.

The structure, which was completed about two years ago, covers a plot 60 by 84.2. It contains thirty-six suites, all of which are occupied, and was held at about $550,000. Earl & Calhoun were the brokers.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Delco Holding Company purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, 486 East 147th Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, a five-story quadruple flat, on a plot 25 by 100, and the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 141st Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

In exchange the buyers gave 2,154 Crotona Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100, and 730 Garden Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, between Prospect and Crotona Avenues. Kurz & Uren negotiated the trade.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

The estate of Martha L. Chilton has sold to the Transborough Realty Company, 68 West Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 19.2 by 97.6. Henry M. Moeller was the broker in the transaction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold to a client of Henry M. Moeller for James E. Hopkins the three-story and basement dwelling at 562 West 162d Street, on a lot 19 by 99.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway. The purchaser will occupy after alterations are made.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold, operator and builder, has sold from the plans the three-story building, with stores, to be erected on the northwest corner of Coney Island and U Avenues.

Samuel Galitzka Company sold for the K. and G. Holding Company, to a client for occupancy, the two-story and cellar one family brick house, 573 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100.

Henry M. Moeller sold to a client of F. Cloud, for the Transborough Realty Company, the block bounded by Eastern Parkway, Stone Avenue, and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 60 by 100, on Dale Place, to James McIntyre; also, a plot, 40 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue, to Adolph Adler.

The T. B. Ackerson Company sold at Brightwaters, L. I., the Martha Washington bungalow, on Lombardy Boulevard, in the Oaks, to Mrs. Ella A. Mandell; also, a nine-room California bungalow, on Hiawatha Drive, in the Pines, to Mrs. Ida H. Fischer of Kensington, L. I.

George T. Wood of Brooklyn has purchased fifteen lots on Central Boulevard, Pine Aire, L. I., from the T. B. Ackerson Company.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the Clementine Silverman Estate the property on the west side of Beach Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., a three-story Colonial house on a plot 80 by 135, to Belle Lichterman, for investment.

Lease L. I. City Block Front With Option to Purchase.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Frederick Ayer for a long term of years, with purchase privilege, the plot taking in the entire block on the south side of Harris Avenue, between the Boulevard and Sherman Place, Long Island City, containing about 23,000 square feet.

The tenant is the Northeastern Supply Company, and substantial buildings will be erected for its business.

D., L. & W. Railroad Buys Pennsylvania Road's Old Yard.

As a freight yard and terminal to relieve the congestion in its commercial traffic, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad an extensive property in Hoboken, N. J., with a frontage of approximately 325 feet along the Hudson River.

The plans of the railroad for this and a large adjacent property which was acquired last December are of significance to the commercial future of Hoboken.

The purchase involves the extensive yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, established several years ago for the repair of its ferryboat fleet. The property extends northward from the Fourteenth Street Ferry to the former property of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, at Hudson and Twelfth Streets, which the Lackawanna Railroad purchased last year.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Frederick Pring a new Colonial residence and grounds on Berkeley Avenue, corner Berwick Street, Orange, N. J.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 40 by 150, on Third Avenue, to Vincent Carus, and a plot 30 by 150, on Fourth Avenue, to Marie Taylor.

A. C. Gwynne Buys Rye Acreage.

A. C. Gwynne of Manhattan has purchased from the Van Wagenen estate a tract of about twelve acres on the north shore front at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., adjoining the estate of Pliny Fisk.

This is the first sale of the Van Wagenen holdings in many years, as the estate until recently has consistently declined to part with any of its properties, which comprise some of the finest waterfront in the vicinity of New York, including the famous Parsonage Point.

The purchaser will improve the property with a handsome residence. It will make one of the largest shore-front estates in this section. S. Osgood Pell & Co. negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for the McLernon Realty and Construction Company the property 521 Gramatan Avenue, Mount Vernon, to a New York client. The property consists of a twelve-room residence on a one-half acre plot.

Recent Buyers.

Frederick Brown is the buyer of 72 and 82 Seaman Avenue, sold Monday by the Seaman Construction Company.

A New Jersey corporation, a client of Marks & Marks, is the buyer of 39 to 45 East Twenty-seventh Street, two eight-story apartment houses.

$1,250,000 Deal Closed.

Titles passed yesterday on the two properties recently reported sold by the Marconi Realty Company and George A. Wheelock, being 151-163 West Twenty-sixth Street and 30-38 East Thirty-third Street, respectively. The former parcel, known as the Fabian Building, a twelve-story loft on plot 150 by 107.6, was transferred subject to a mortgage of $545,000 held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Thirty-third Street lots, containing old dwellings, carried mortgages aggregating $137,500.

The Brett & Goode Company, which acted as broker in the transaction, states that the total considerations were in excess of $1,250,000, and that the plot at 30-38 East Thirty-third Street will be improved at once with a twelve-story loft structure, which will be ready for occupancy in the late Fall.

$175,000 Training School for Nurses.

Plans have been filed for the construction of a nine-story fireproof training school for nurses at 1,084 to 1,090 Lexington Avenue. It will have a frontage of 68 feet and a depth of 62.10 feet. The German Hospital and Dispensary is the owner. It will be known as the Achelis Training School for Nurses. I. E. Ditmars, the architect, has placed the cost at $175,000.

January Building Figures.

The indications of improving conditions that appeared during the latter part of last year were well maintained during the opening month of 1916, permits taken out for new construction in January according to figures received by Dun's Review from eighty-one leading cities in the United States calling for the expenditure of $46,378,478, an increase of 36.4 per cent. as compared with the $34,013,692 reported by these centres for the same month in 1915.

The value of the permits taken out at New York City amounted to $10,972,645, and while this total is 9.2 per cent. smaller than the $12,089,265 of January last year, it represents a good gain over both 1914 and 1913.

The contraction is mainly due to the sharp falling off in the Borough of Manhattan, although there are also moderate losses in the Bronx and Richmond, these decreases, however, being partially offset by the marked improvement appearing in Brooklyn and Queens.

Commercial Leases.

John Peters has leased for Louise H. Clausnitzer to the Elite Coat and Apron Supply Company, 308 East Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story and basement building.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Thomas Simpson the store and basement at 1,974 Broadway to the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company of New Jersey.

The Equitable Building Corporation has rented space in the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway to the following tenants: United States Smelting and Refining Company, Mexican Petroleum Corporation, France and Canada Steamship Company, Ltd., Wabash Railway Company, Henry M. Ward, the Registrar and Transfer Company, and the Pittsburgh Steel Products Company.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been called for this evening at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Subject to a mortgage of $300,000, Edward H. Van Ingen acquired title yesterday to the Bancroft Building, a ten-story office structure, at 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 1,960, n e corner of 132d St, 19.11x75, four-story house; adjourned to Feb. 17.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Sullivan St, 87, e s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 25x75, three-story building; adjourned to Feb. 17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Charlotte St, 1,518, e s, 365.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100, five-story flat; G. B. Sanford against Jacob Cohen et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; J. A. Gainey, referee; due on judgment, $38,827.50; taxes, &c., $1,065; to the plaintiff for $35,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Vyse Av, 2,064, e s, 34 ft n of 179th St, 42x102, five-story flat; R. J. Illwitzer against Bessie Austin et al.; Huleman & V., attorneys; R. H. Bergman, referee; due on judgment, $4,673.99; taxes, &c., $964.40; prior mortgage, $29,000; to Emily M. Gulden for $33,825.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d St, 157 East, s s, 120.9 ft e of Avenue A, 24.6x105.6, five-story tenement; Jonas Weil and another against E. A. Hechler, individually and as executrix, et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; Henry Fluegelman, referee; due, $10,362.81; taxes, &c., $45.80.

Park Av, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x16, three-story dwelling; M. W. Hancox against G. L. Smith et al.; Phelps & E., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $8,840.69; taxes, &c., $267.70.

99th St, 216 East, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Bernhard Mayer against Rachel Gluck et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; H. V. Story, referee; due, $11,250.81; taxes, &c., $47.

By Henry Brady.

Henry St, 156, s s, 105 ft e of Rutgers St, 26.1x100, three-story tenement; St. Vincent's Hospital against Rabbi Isaac Elchonon Theological Seminary Association et al.; B. L. Peck, attorney; C. D. Donohue, referee; due, $21,980.22; taxes, &c., $165.87.

By Samuel Marx.

26th St, 130 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, seven-story loft building; Hattie King and another against R. A. S. Realty Co. et al.; Lese & C., attorneys; Isidor Cohn, referee; due, $3,909.08; taxes, &c., $8; prior mortgage, $67,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Creston Av, w s, 248.7 ft n of 184th St, 224.5x119.2x irregular, two frame houses and vacant; E. B. Risley against M. E. Bixby et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $27,454.67.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

165th St, n w corner of Bryant Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 60x90x98; Rouele Construction Co.; A. A. Kuttler, 52 West 183d St, President, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $125,000.

3d Av, w s, 101.99 ft s of 137th St, for a one-story brick garage, 25x100; David Puretz, 524 West 151st St, owner; Walter H. T. Quest, 504 West 151st St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 197.6 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x78.8 and 37.9x74.0; R. P. Building Co.; Robert Podger, 505 Fifth Av, President, owners; Samuel Katz, 485 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $44,000.

Williamsbridge Road, w s, 125 ft s of Lydig Av, for a two-story brick garage, 50x97; Alexander D. and Robert Manson, 2,097 Westchester Av, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Lexington Av, 1,084 to 1,090, to a nine-story training school, 68x62.10; German Hospital and Dispensary, 18 East 67th St, owner; I. E. Ditmars, 111 5th Av, architect...$175,000

Washington St, n e corner King St, and Greenwich St, n w corner King St, for a four-story loft, 145.10x75; Woodbury G. Langdon Co., Inc., 37 Liberty St, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects...$50,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

58th St, 26 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; E. R. McCormick, 15 East 40th St, owner; M. B. Schmidt, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Cherry St, 297 to 303, and Water St, 542 to 548, to two five-story stables, &c.; Cherry St. Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 Fourth Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

146th St, 530-532, to a three-story frame synagogue, 32x70.6; Congregation Beth Abraham; Abraham Sussman, 233 Alexander Av, President, owners; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, Third Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $12,000.

Broadway, s w corner 25th St, to a twelve-story store and lofts; K. L. M. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; John R. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects...$5,000

North End of Blackwell's Island, opposite 85th St, to a four and one story nurses' home; city, owner; S. A. Taggart, architect. $30,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, w s, 20 ft s of 145th St, 20x94; Hy. W. Remington to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 10, due Feb. 1, 1921; attorney, A. H. Misle, 30 Broad St...$9,000

BROOME ST, n s, 62.5 ft e of Chrystie St, 222x100; Abr. Wertkin to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$12,500

MULBERRY ST, 229, w s, 25x100; Anastasia M. Connors et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 10, due as per bond...$10,000

NAGLE AV, w s, 400 ft s of Elwood Av, 141.4x—; Andrew F. Kennedy to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, Feb. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Waylander & B., 165 Broadway...$10,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 52d St, 20x64; Theresa Schreider to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 4 years, as per bond, Feb. 10...$10,000

55TH ST, n s, 306.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.11x100.5; Gussie Geringer to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$6,500

62D ST, s s, 167 ft e of Madison Av, 66.4x100.5; American Real Estate Co. to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, Feb. 9, prior mtge $230,000, due Dec. 15, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St...$35,000

101ST ST, n s, 40 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.11; Prospero Realty Co. to 137th St. Realty Corporation, Feb. 9, prior mtg $30,000, due April 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St...$6,750

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 130.6x—; Loretta Corporation to Isaac Levy, 907 Southern Boulevard, Feb. 4, prior mtg $28,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St...$8,000

131ST ST, s s, 140 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.9; Lucille E. Taylor to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., Feb. 9; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St...$610

133D ST, n s, 418.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Tempic C. Burge to Charlotte M. Leleu, Paris, France, Feb. 10, due May 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St...$3,250

136TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Loretta Corporation to Isaac Levy, 907 Southern Boulevard, Feb. 4, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St...$3,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,836, e s, 52x irregular; Benenson Realty Co. to Caroline S. Coutts, 144 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$11,000

AV B, s e corner of 4th St, 93.9x124.5; Mary A. McCarroll to Francis J. Ryan, 2,412 Grand Av, prior mtg $6,000, Feb. 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$2,800

BATHGATE AV, 2,182, e s, 16x110.7; Anna A. Hunter to Cornelia Hoyt, 381 East 136th St, Feb. 9, due July 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Willliamson & B., 364 Alexander Av...$3,000

CONCORD AV, s e corner of 151st St, 47.7x94; Janota Building Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Feb. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$42,000

CONCORD AV, e s, 47.7 ft s of 151st St, three lots, each 42x94, three mtgs, each $30,000; same to same, Feb. 9, due as per bond; same attorney...$90,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 184th St, 96x59; Henry Bassen to Concourse Court Construction, at Legett and Whitlock Av, prior mtg $48,000, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$25,000

LOT 141, map Joseph Husson; Elizabeth Dietrich to Magdalena Erzer, 1,180 Jackson Av, Feb. 10; 3 yrs 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $2,200

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 176th St, 53.10x122.2; Martens-Pape Realty Co. to Otto J. Martens, 44 Anderson Av, Palisade, N. J., and another, Feb. 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway...$10,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,780, e s, 53x120; Celia Shapiro to Abraham Oppenheimer, 22 Clark Pl, Feb. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Chas. Weishaupt, 320 Broadway...$2,000

3D AV, 3,827, w s, 20x100; also 3d Av, 3,414, e s, 25x175; Sarah Shatzkin to Alex Kahn, 523 Manitou St, prior mtg $34,000, Feb. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Alex Kahn, 320 Broadway...$2,500

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x103.9x—x103.9; Adam H. Gareiss to William Kunz, 1,322 Chisholm St., Feb. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$3,000

136TH ST, 298 East, s s, 25x100; Wm. Bonda to John Hlavac, 338 East 73d St, prior mtg $8,500, Feb. 4, due as per bond; attorney, A. Hlavac, Jr., 427 E. 79th St...$1,000

239TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Martha Av, two lots, each 25x100, two mtgs, each $1,500; Ehrich Peterson to Dora M. Schrenkeisen, 29 Fletcher St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., two prior mtgs, $3,200 each; Jan. 27, due Feb. 10, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, L. Eickwort, 39 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LIBERTY ST, 112, store and basement; Charles Wolff to Zigmund Fichman, 545 West 158th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. L. Kalman, 99 Nassau St. $3,000

WILLIAM ST, 214 to 218, and Rose St, 18 and 20, sixth and seventh floors; Metropolitan Realty Co. to John C. Rankin Co., 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. E. Ommen, 45 Broadway...$9,000

1ST AV, 1,578, store and basement; Joseph Goodman to J. Goodman, Inc., 1,578 1st Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Max Schwebel, 5 Beekman St...$1,800

2D AV, 1,687, store and basement; Philomena Koempel to Jacob Wenk, 1,687 2d Av, 4 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Wenk Brothers, 1,687 2d Av...$660

98TH ST, 302 East, all; Manhattan Iron Works Corporation to Jacob Troub, 328 East 91st St, 10 years from Dec. 15, 1915; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St. $900

119TH ST, 536 East, all, and 119th St, 538 East, the yard; Irene Pierce to Chester Contracting Corporation, 536 East 119th St, 5 years from Jan. 3, 1916; attorney, Leon C. Pierce, 457 East 170th St...$600

Bronx.

148TH ST, 531 East, five-story apartment house; James Powers to Solomon Wasserman, 1,160 Hoe Av, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 115 Broadway...$2,282

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,520; John F. Ferguson against New York Theatre Co., owner; Fifteen Twenty Broadway Co., Inc., lessee and contractor...$58

WASHINGTON PLACE, 8; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., against Isaac Clothier, owner; Lasette & Murphy, contractors. $781

2D AV, 1,597; Jacob Gescheidt against Mary Flanigan, owner; John Nemeth, owner and contractor; Fred Zacharias, contractor. $295

4TH ST, 15 to 19 West; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., against New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., owner; Lasette & Murphy, contractors...$781

52D ST, 108 West; Alfred P. Moran against Mary E. McCormack, owner; Murphy & Son, contractors...$500

81ST ST, 35 West; John McCahan against Orvesta Realty Co., owner; Warren C. Reed, contractor...$128

146TH ST, 407 West; Henry F. Dabelstein & Sons against Gretchen Schwoerer, owner, renewal...$95

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 78x136.1; H. W. Plen's Sons against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owner; Jardin Co., contractor...$1,108

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 78x136.1; William A. Thomas Co. against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owner; Jardin Co., contractor...$3,441

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104.1 ft n of 163d St, 78x136; William P. Youngs & Bros. against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owner; Jardin Co., Inc., contractor...$1,200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

12TH ST, 148 to 154 West; E. F. Keating Co. against St. Vincent's Hospital et al., Dec. 14, 1915...$207

47TH ST, 18 and 20 West; Max Gundlich et al. against Hugo Blumenthal et al., Dec. 14, 1915...$74

84TH ST, 205 West; Julius L. Engel et al. against Wohlfarth Realty Co. et al., April 14, 1915...$184

135TH ST, 58 West; Newman Manufacturing Co. against Alexander J. Bruen et al., Dec. 2, 1915...$75

Bronx.

145TH ST, 542 East; Edward K. Anderton against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 1, 1916...$55

145TH ST, 542 East; Aaron Stempler against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 1, 1916...$400

145TH ST, 542 East; Crescent Metal Ceiling Co., Inc., against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 1, 1916...$350

145TH ST, 542 East; United Roofing Works, Inc., against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 1, 1916...$400

145TH ST, 542 East; Jacob Silverman against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 2, 1916...$300

145TH ST, 542 East; Marks Bros. against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 3, 1916...$125

145TH ST, 542 East; Abraham Zindler against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 4, 1916...$141

145TH ST, 542 East; Kittanning Sales Co. against Isadore Horowitz et al., Feb. 5, 1916...$52

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,317; Lincoln Trust Co. against The Loretta Corp'n et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CORNELIA ST, 14; John M. Bowers against Blake & Williams et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. S. Borland.

WEST ST, e s, between Perry and West 11th Sts, Lot 52; Nassau Beekman Investing Co. against John Moonan et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, Gans, Davis & O'Neil.

18TH ST, 151 East; Katharine L. Buckley against Elizabeth Fernbacher et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

109TH ST, 80 East; Rufina Kremer against Geo. J. Kessler et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. I. Gottlieb.

114TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Maylew Co., Inc., against Little Italy Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

Bronx.

LOT 308, map of 370 choice lots, known as the McGraw Estate; Frederick Gebhardt against Tillie M. Stadler et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

LOT 184, part of map of East Morrisania; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

TIMPSON PLACE, s e corner of 149th St, 25x109.3; William Rankin against Financiers Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

100; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½ MONEY
in amounts up to
$3,000,000
Manhattan only
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
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Money in large or small amounts for centrally located properties.
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at 4½ & 5%
Will entertain good applications only for amounts not exceeding $175,000.
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Broadway and 109th Street.
Partnership Management.

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One of the finest Summer and Winter homes for a business man in New York; about 6½ acres of land, with a very handsome, commodious house, with stable, garage, etc.

House was designed by James Barton Keene, and has frequently been pictured in "Country Life" on account of its architectural beauty. About $140,000 has been expended on this property, which is beautifully laid out.

Can be purchased for $105,000 net. A representative of the owner will be on the premises each Saturday and Sunday.

This place is located adjoining the
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at Woodmere, Long Island.

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Craftsman Homes
With Hollow Tile Garage

ONLY $5,800
Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.
High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.
Send for Booklet "B," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.
Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

What Shall I Do?
I WANT A HOME
I can call my own and can pay for about like rent. I have a few hundred dollars saved and must be careful.
ANSWER TO ABOVE:
Send for our 20-page illustrated booklet (free) giving complete details of our 20-year payment plan—new Subway Brooklyn—22 minutes—5-cent fare. Beautifully decorated; semi-detached BRICK HOMES all ready to move into. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.
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Permanency
An essential to complete satisfaction in home ownership is knowledge that one's home section will remain permanently high class, with no intrusion of undesirable elements. A residential district exclusively will be found at
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
Information on request from
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:10 Saturday only); 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

SUMMER BUNGALOWS
Near the Sea
WOODLAND TERRACE
The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER.
TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.
Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Illustrated map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

PROPERTY for investment is always worth more if it has a "Spencer Heater." Is there any one thing about a building of more importance than economical and efficient heating? Ask your architect.
SPENCER HEATER CO.,
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42nd Street, between Eighth and Ninth Aves., 50x100; desirable for garage or loft building; will sell at a sacrifice, very easy terms.
42nd Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Aves., 58x100; choice spot for garage, factory or loft building. Must sell at a bargain. First bona fide offer gets it.
Henry I. Cooper, 200 B'way.

FOR SALE OR RENT
62 EAST 54TH STREET
Handsome 5-story American basement. Unrestricted. Best location. 14 rooms, 4 master's and a servant's bathroom. Modern plumbing and fixtures throughout. Possession May 1st.
HETH LORTON, Garden City, L. I.,
Or your own Broker.

62 East 54th Street.
FOR SALE OR RENT.—5-story American basement, unrestricted; best location; 14 rooms, 4 master's and a servants' bath room; modern plumbing and fixtures. Possession May 1. HETH LORTON, Garden City, L. I., or your own broker.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $100,
Are Socially Eligible for Membership
IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month for 4 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent,

you can own this attractive Craftsman house now building, ready for occupancy May 1st; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; sleeping porch; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; plot shaded by big trees, on beautiful residential street near Club House and Golf Course. Only 3 houses on these terms. Write for particulars.
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This house cost me $27,000; will sell for $25,000 on your own terms. Large reception hall, parlor, library, billiard room, solarium, dens, 5 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, immense porches; all modern improvements. Large corner plot adjoins golf grounds, on top of hill in best section of city; 5 minutes from 2 express stations, ½ block from trolley to Fort Lee ferry or Newark.
F. C. Becker, 50 Church St., New York
Telephone 8748 Cortlandt.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED.
We have a great demand for furnished cottages, $250 to $2,500 a season, in Long Island, Westchester, along the Sound, Berkshires, and along the Jersey Coast.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Country Department. Riverside 9700.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An Ideal Office In a Modern High Class Building.
THE Successful Business Man is the one who meets his appointments on Time.
YOU CAN SIT AT YOUR DESK UNTIL the last moment and WALK, not run to the train, and get there on time if you occupy offices in the
Havemeyer Building
Popularly Known as
26 Cortlandt Street
While It Occupies Entire Block on Church St. from Cortlandt to Dey Sts., with Entrances on the 3 Sts.
At the threshold of this building is a station of the 6th and 9th Ave. Elevated, Hudson Tunnel, Subway, Surface Cars, Ferries, and More Subways Coming.
We Offer at
Very Low Rental
Several Desirable Suites and Single Offices
Highest Standard Service. Six Rapid Passenger Elevators. Don't fail to inspect the building before you sign a lease elsewhere.
W. B. Duncan, Agent,
Office on the Premises. Room 107.
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An Exceptional Office
1600 sq. ft. on the 20th floor of the best building in the Madison Square neighborhood.
Permanent unobstructed light to the south, east and north, together with a large skylight. Good service. Fair rent.
15-19 EAST 26th ST.

Select Offices
At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $300 to $2250.
Lawyers especially solicited.
Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building, or
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LOFTS TO LET
WITH POWER, IN THE
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Cor. William, Duane and Rose Sts.
ALSO TOP LOFT
Northwest Corner
Sixth Ave. and 13th St.
Steam Heat and Elevator Service.
APPLY TO
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Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
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Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

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Relatively Few Places For Rent at Mount Vernon. Why?
Only 28 minutes from Grand Central. High and healthy. Conveniences of city. Suburban attractions.
Modern 11-room house, near New Haven station. 2 baths, garage, $1,020 per year.
Large place, 3 baths, all modern improvements, elegant surroundings, garage for 2 cars; $1,500 per year.
English style country house, convenient location, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, grounds, garage. $1,500.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta. Mount Vernon N.Y.

LONG, LOW, SLOPING ROOF.
Big outside chimney, with inside fireplace. 25-foot living room; dining room, 15 feet square. Large, light bedrooms, a couple of bathrooms, a sleeping porch. Everything in best taste and style. House and nice plot with big trees. Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon. $11,000.
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SHORE HOME
Large, modern residence overlooking Sound, 176 acres, finest section; 4,000 feet shore front, large trees, beautiful drives, tennis court. Private dock, sandy beach. Sale preferred, but rental considered.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 15 & 17 West 44th Street. Bryant 5610.

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fine poultry farm, consisting of 6-room house, &c.; near large town; short distance from station and harbor; balance small monthly payments. B Poultry Farm, 243 W. 34th St.

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92 West 34th Street
LORING BUILDING.
OFFICES TO RENT
BEST VALUES.
Large, light offices and floors; steam heat; 2 Otis electric elevators. Building open Sundays and all night.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
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Particularly Desirable, Centrally Located MANUFACTURING PLANT.
Suitable for any kind of mechanical or textile enterprise. For particulars apply to
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Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Penn. Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Supt. or own broker.

CLUB HOUSE
three floors, near Columbus Circle; ideally appointed and connected with adjoining hotel for service; completely furnished; sleeping rooms. Reisenwebers, 58th St. and 8th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

COMPLETE LIST OF
Desirable Furnished Apartments
4 TO 8 ROOMS & BATHS
Some at Very Attractive Rentals
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th Street.
Partnership Management

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.
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2 EAST 45TH STREET.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

We Have an Unusually Large Demand for Furnished Apartments
2 to 6 Rooms, $50 to $175 a Month
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Forty-five cents an agate line.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.
4½% MANHATTAN MORTGAGE MONEY. S. S. Korn, attorney-at-law, 220 Broadway.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Real Estate.
JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
STORE, 137 E. 57th St., adjoining n. w. cor. Lexington Av; SUB-LET until September 1st at reduced rental. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.
A.—51 Bronx lots in Arden section, near Baychester Av. station of N. Y., W. & B. R. R., for $200 each. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Elegant Bay Ridge home for sale, near Crescent Club and Shore Road, 3 blocks subway station; 14 rooms, including sleeping porch; electric light; parquet floors; steam heat; beautiful lawn; decorations, &c., latest expensive design; worth $16,000; will sacrifice for $13,500, mortgage $8,000. 8,207 Ridge Boulevard. See it. Apply Sinmacros, 9,004 5th Av., Brooklyn.
A beautiful eleven-room home with garage on Parkway; bargain at $17,000. Apply Owner, L 337 Times Downtown.

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Party will sell for $100 cash and easy monthly payments modern 7-room cottage, all improved, with large plot for garden, &c.; easy distance by trolley or train; will give plenty of time to pay to a good party. B. Seyman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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TO LET, FURNISHED.
for the season, (or longer,) 7-room cottage with modern conveniences; delightfully furnished, situated on gentleman's estate; 16¼ acres; 368-foot elevation; 40 minutes from Wall St.; perfect tennis court. Y 225 Times Annex.

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Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Wanted to Sublet.—Office suite at 185 Madison Av., corner 34th St., Room 1,202, phone 2618 Murray Hill, one block from subway, consisting of two rooms, one 17x9 and the other 13x9; furnished with mahogany roll-top desk, table, flat-top desk, typewriter with stand, and rugs, including the services of a competent stenographer and bookkeeper; concession if taken at once.
A Small Factory Building to Lease, containing 18,000 square feet, 5 minutes' walk from Borough Hall subway station; excellent light; convenient to shipping centre; price rasonable. S. B. TOOKER, 1 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.
$45.00.—Splendid large store, with 3 rooms and bath; steam heated, plenty hot water; best location for ladies' tailor. 1,461 Madison Av.
Lofts.—Light manufacturing or storage; 2,000 to 4,000 square feet, $40 month upward; freight elevator; heat. 408-12 West 13th St.
Parlors.—Beautiful, large; parquet floors; clubs, dancing, business. 180 Madison Av., (34th.)
Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.
FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.
8TH AVE., No. 2548. Large store and basement; 135th "L" station
At 8 East 18th, (5th Av.)—Part loft, $25-$35; steam heat.
Basement; good location, shopping district; antiques, rugs, any business. 18 East 37th.

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If you want comfortable rooms with plenty of light and air—
If you want a convenient location in a quiet residential section—
If you want to be within 5 minutes walk of the subway, surface cars and 'buses—
If you want the right kind of neighbors—
If you want service that is designed solely for your comfort—
If you want all of these things and want to secure them at a more moderate rental than is usually found on the West Side—
Just call and inspect the 9, 10 and 11 room suites (each with 3 baths) at
495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84th Street)
Additional information will be gladly furnished on request.
Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

"The Terrace"
Southwest Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers
Modern, high class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York city apartment; every modern convenience; tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace.
3 Rooms & Bath, $35 to $36 — 5 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $75
4 Rooms & Bath, 47 to 55 — 6 Rooms & 2 Baths, 66 to 84
Living Room, 12.4x20. Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.
5 minutes' walk from Van Cortlandt Park, 40 minutes from 42d St.
Rollins Brothers, Owners
WM. H. LESLIE, Manager. JAS. C. De WITT, Renting Agt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Buildings Now Ready
Unusually Attractive, High Class, Non-Elevator Apartments
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath
630-650 West 172d St.,
Between B'way & Ft. Washington Ave.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.
7-8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

THE GOLDEN GATE,
272 MANHATTAN AVE. (Cor. 111th.)
5-7 extra large rooms overlooking Morningside Park; one block from L. High-class elevator apartments, all latest improvements, $45-$65.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Fifteen East Forty-Eighth Street
Fireproof, nine story, exclusive apartment building for bachelors; full club service; quiet, central location; valets, maids, butler; every facility for meals in apartments and entertaining.
2 rooms and bath.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,600.
Concessions to October 1.
Herbert Gulick Co., Inc.,
402 Madison Av., at 47th St.
Telephone Murray Hill—2890.

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
Abundance of steam heat and hot water; excellent janitor service; all modern improvements.
4-5-6 ROOMS, $26 to $55.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 685 Flatbush Av.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Pressure continues high over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average in the Northern border States from the Great Lakes to the mountains, with temperatures below zero in Minnesota, North Dakota, and over Southern Canada. Temperatures are above the seasonal average in the South and throughout the region west of the Rockies.

There have been local snows along the Northern border from Maine to Montana, and rains in the North Pacific States. Fair weather prevailed in all other regions.

Indications are that the weather will be generally without material change in temperature Friday and Saturday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. In the lake region the weather will be overcast with probably local snows.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north, shifting to east; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Probably snow flurries Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	15	32	4 P. M.	32	32
6 A. M.	14	26	6 P. M.	31	32
9 A. M.	15	27	9 P. M.	30	33
12 M.	23	30	11 P. M.	29	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 23; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 25 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—1,416 5 Av.; United Cigar Stores Co. $500
12:43—501 W. 179 St.; Samuel Hellar..Slight
1:35—110 Amsterdam Av.; H. Ederle..Slight
5:50—1,617 St. Nicholas Av.; Davis & Co. ....Slight
6:07—303 Canal St.; H. Grossman.......$500
7:35—27-35 W. 24 St.; Berlig Adore....Slight
9:20—210 Monroe St.; Julius Press....Slight
10:07—2,454 Hughes Av.; Florence Barsillin ....Slight
P. M.
12:50—147 W. 4 St.; not given.........Slight
1:50—533-535 W. 150 St.; Ernest J. Euckhart ....Slight
3:15—672 Water St.; Shoenberg & Noble. Slight
3:30—221 Madison St.; Jacob Kaufman.Slight
3:30—230 Eldridge St.; Abe Cargen...Slight
4:20—221 E. 29 St.; Al Belleo.........Slight
5:35—235 E. 120 St.; Samuel Mansow.Slight
6:00—31 E. 10 St.; Max Borak....Not given
9:15—256 Elizabeth St.; Domenick Nasto, Slight
9:40—520 W. 151 St.; Joseph Borowsky.Slight
10:45—428 E. 28 St.; Latham Hotel......$100

LICENSES ISSUED

To Applicants for High and Elementary School Positions.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively stated, on the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for service in the high schools, as indicated, the names of the following:

Assistant Teacher of English—(Placement as of Dec. 22, 1915,) Frank D. Whalen, 75.95; Max Horwitz, 70.75.

Laboratory Assistant, Biology—(Placement as of Dec. 22, 1915,) Helen F. Berquist, 77.

Clerical Assistant—(Placement as of Feb. 4, 1916,) Richard Harnett, 81.64; Maude A. Briggs, 78.45.

License as assistant teacher of economics in high schools has been granted to Edmund W. Foote, who is now serving in the De Witt Clinton High School under a permanent license as assistant teacher of history in high schools.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 2, 1916, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the names of the following: Samuel Seligsohn, 83.108; Abraham M. Fine, 77.362.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible list of women holding License No. 1 the names of the following: Placement as of July 16, 1915—Anna T. Murray, 73.966; Edith K. Cornell, 72.183; Dorothy H. Koerber, 72; Ellen C. McEntegart, 72.

Placement as of Dec. 1, 1915—Florence A. Simpson, 91.683; Magdalene O. (Mrs.) Warnock, 86.75; Augusta C. (Mrs.) Nolan, 86; Emily M. Duff, 80; Anna H. R. (Mrs.) Clarke, Sophie W. (Mrs.) Van Horson, Caroline H. Smith, 86; Loretto C. (Mrs.) Devins, 80. Placement as of Feb. 1, 1916—Grace G. (Mrs.) Donahue, 93.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools the names of the following:

Teacher of Cooking—(Placement as of July 29, 1915,) Rose E. Loetzer, 73.15. Replacement, under permanent license, as of Feb. 1, 1916—Mary K. Christian, 91.5.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association has opened special course of practical work under Miss Ethel H. Traphagen. A special course of fifteen Saturday morning sessions will be given for $7. The opening session will be on the morning of Feb. 12.

Alexander medals have been awarded to the following: Alexander F. Bernstein, De Witt High School; William Cohen, High School of Commerce; Margaret Dalton, Julia Richman High School; David Rogers, Stuyvesant High School; Marion Rees, Wadleigh High School; Hilda Altschule, Washington Irving High School; Edwin Bauer, Evander Childs High School; Marion Jamison, Morris High School; Dorothy Reid, Bay Ridge High School; Lloyd Norris, Boys' High School; John Whitney, Bushwick High School; Max Goldberg, Commercial High School; Violet Gorman, Eastern District High School; Mildred I. Fleming, Erasmus Hall High School; Florence Cole, Girls' High School; Minnie Weisberg, Bryant High School; Ada Edsall, Far Rockaway High School; Donald Weaver, Flushing High School; Jahn Clarke, Jamaica High School; Karl Weber, Newtown High School; Andrew I. Hollister, Richmond Hill High School, and Ruth B. Griswold, Curtis High School.

The honor pupils in history in the public schools will meet in the rooms of the League for Political Education tomorrow. Benjamin Chapin, who will appear in the make-up of Abraham Lincoln, will shake hands with the boys and girls.

A pamphlet with regard to the Shakespeare celebration in the public schools has been issued to the elementary school Principals. The pamphlet was planned by Miss Emma L. Johnston, drawn up by the teachers of the Brooklyn Training School under the direction of Miss Frances E. Clarke, and printed by the eighth grade boys of the pre-vocational department of P. S. 62, Manhattan.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLARKSON, Mrs. JOSEPHINE MAURICE, widow of Thomas Burnett Clarkson, (Oct. 28, 1914;) net estate, $14,402. University of Rochester was given $7,000, Hospital De La Mure, France, $3,642; Henry Charbonnier, not related, $2,000; Mary Manning, not related, $1,000, and the rest passed to ten other beneficiaries, friends, and relatives of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $424; personalty, $213, and 159 shares Standard Screw Co., $15,900.

PETERS, J. HUGH, of Englewood, N. J., (Dec. 8, 1907;) entire personal estate, $129,149. Assets taxable in New York State: 100 shares Woodlawn Cemetery, $14,000; 368 shares Associates' Land Company, $2,924; 1 share Clinton Hall Association, $55; deposits with J. Hugh Peters & Son, $2,836; and office furniture, $52; gross N. Y. Assets, $19,867. Decedent's share of the liabilities of J. Hugh Peters & Son was $23,266, exceeding the value of the decedent's N. Y. assets. Among assets not taxable in N. Y. State were 1,700 shares Union Typewriter, common, and 1,102 shares Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. Mrs. Mary A. Peters, widow, principal beneficiary.

SHIRLAW, FLORENCE M., (Aug. 16, 1914;) net estate, $32,948. Mary L. Williston, sister of decedent, was the beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $2,029, and 249 shares Canadian Pacific Ry., common, $38,875.

MAXWELL, MARY A., (Aug. 14, 1914;) total of property passing upon the death of decedent $140,001; made up of assets belonging outright to decedent, total value $83,208, net value after deductions for debts and other expenses $66,533; and property over which decedent had power of appointment valued at $73,468, under will of James G. Moffet. Harriet R. Norris, sister of decedent, given $7,446; Ellsworth B. Doane, great nephew, $10,000; Mary Maxwell Doane, great niece, $15,000; Edith E. Grice, and Horace Cox Grice, not related, each received $15,000; Caroline H. Maxwell and Clotilde Maxwell, not related, each $10,000; $15,500 was distributed among ten friends of the decedent; and $39,655 was distributed among fourteen institutions. Personal assets were, 44 West 90 St., appraised at $30,000; deposits, $4,178; accrued income and personal effects, $4,698, and stocks and bonds, $44,326. The largest item of stocks was 104 shares stock Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., appraised at $20,280. Assets passing under power of appointment consisted of stocks and bonds which had been held in trust for benefit of decedent.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—2d Lt. S. M. Decker, C. A. C., to this city for temporary duty in office of the Chief Staff, then to his station.

Assignments of medical officers ordered: Capt. R. C. McDonald, M. C., after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.; 1st Lt. H. C. Bierbower, M. R. C., after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, proceed to Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Dept., and Major C. R. Darnall, M. C., after arrival in U. S. and after any leave granted, report to medical supply officer, Ft. Mason, Cal., for duty.

Following C. A. C. officers are transferred as indicated and will join company to which transferred: Capt. D. McC. McKell, 153d to 124th Co.; 1st Lts. H. A. McCune, 20th to 15th Co., and G. R. Norton, 125th to 124th, and 2d Lt. E. F. Silkman, 88th to 124th.

1st Lt. L. B. Magruder, C. A. C., from assignment to 15th Co., and is attached to that company until its departure from Ft. Barrancas, Fla. He is then relieved from attachment to 15th Co. and will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Pensacola, for assignment to a company.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from assignment to company to which now assigned and are assigned to 15th Co. and will join it at Charleston, S. C., by transport carrying the 124th Co. from New York City between Feb. 15 and March 15: Capt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., and 2d Lt. T. R. Murphy.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from present assignments and will report to Commanding Officer of Coast Defenses indicated for assignment to a company: 1st Lts. M. J. Hickok, New Orleans, and R. Arthur, Long Island Sound, and 2d Lts. H. R. Harmon, Boston; R. A. Osmun, Sandy Hook; H. W. Stark, Long Island Sound, and J. Kirk, Pensacola.

Following C. A. C. Captains are transferred as indicated, effective on or about June 25: R. P. Reeder, 37th to 143d Co., and C. D. Winn, 143d to 37th Co.

1st Lt. H. A. Houghton, M. R. C., from Ft. Totten, N. Y., effective upon arrival thereat of Capt. R. C. McDonald, M. C., and will then proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. R. Wetherill, 6th Inf., from duty at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., effective at once, and will join his regiment.

Capt. J. H. Hughes, 3d Inf., to recruiting service at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., May 28, relieving Capt. H. Pendleton, Jr., 13th Inf., who after being relieved will join his regiment.

Lt. Col. C. R. Krauthoff, Q. M. C., in addition to his other duties is assigned as Quartermaster of the Third Div., vice Maj. T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C., relieved.

Capt. A. E. Schlanser, M. C., from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

1st Lt. G. S. Gillis, 12th Inf., to service in Signal Corps, effective March 9, vice 1st Lt. H. W. Gregg, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, effective March 8.

1st Lt. W. E. Dunn, 3d F. A., is relieved from the further operation of orders of Nov. 17.

Lt. Col. T. B. Dugan, 6th Cav., upon expiration of present leave, is assigned to duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, until further orders.

1st Lt. C. A. Lohr, C. A. C., from assignment to 164th Co., and from staff duty in Coast Defenses of New Orleans, and will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to a company, and to the Commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Instructor.

Capt. U. H. Tobin, C. A. C., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Feb. 28, will proceed to New York City for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster there.

1st Lt. O. Place, 13th Cav., to service in Signal Corps, effective March 15, vice 1st Lt. R. R. Love, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, effective March 14.

1st Lt. C. McH. Eby, 11th Cav., from duty at University of Missouri, effective Feb. 15, then to his regiment.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. E. Stallman, Dental Surgeon, 3 months; Maj. L. P. Davis, retired recruiting office, 10 days' extension; Capt. H. F. Sykes, 11th Inf., 2 months, and 1st Lt. R. C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Lts. E. D. McWhorter, from command of the G-4, Feb. 15, to home, await orders, and C. W. Nimitz, to connection fitting out the Maumee, on board when commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. H. McKittrick, the Eagle to the North Carolina; H. G. Patrick, Nashville to the Vermont; A. B. Anderson, Nashville, Feb. 12, to the New Hampshire, March 12; L. B. Green, 2d, the Eagle to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania, on board when commissioned, and P. R. Baker, the Wheeling to the Vermont.

Ensigns W. F. Confer, J. D. Small, and P. M. Rhea, the Vermont to the Wheeling; L. B. Scott, the Vermont to the Nashville; S. H. Quarles and J. C. Delpino, the New Hampshire to the Eagle.

A. Paym. A. L. Myrland to Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C.

Chap. E. A. Broadmann, to the Vermont.

A. Chap. E. A. Duff, Atlantic Reserve Fleet to Rec. Ship at Boston, connection fitting out the Nevada, and on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. H. E. White, to connection fitting out the Maumee, on board when commissioned.

Chief Carp. S. P. Mead, to Puget Sound Yard.

Carps. R. B. Pick, the Charleston to San Francisco Training Sta., and F. J. Wilson, Puget Sound Yard to the Charleston.

Pay Clerks W. C. Cobert, to the Ohio, and M. S. Hirshorn, the Ohio, to the Missouri.

Marine Corps.

Capt. P. M. Rixey, Jr., headquarters, to Norfolk Barracks.

1st Lt. R. E. Adams, 4th Regt., to Mare Island Barracks.

The station of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, is now Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa and Drayton at Guacanayabo Bay, Buffalo and Yorktown at San Francisco, G-3 at Bridgeport, Glacier, Hull, Perry, and South Dakota at Mare Island, and the Solace at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Bushnell, Cristobal for Boston; Jupiter, Lambert Point for Guantanamo; Kansas, Cuatro Realos Channel for Guantanamo, and the Potomac, Cristobal for Balboa.

The fuel ship Sterling, now at Philadelphia Yard, ordered to Hampton Roads. She will leave Hampton Roads about Feb. 15 for Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands, and the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Panther, now at Hampton Roads, ordered to Key West, where she will base for the present.

The St. Louis, now at San Francisco, ordered to Puget Sound Yard. Upon arrival at Bremerton she will be considered as assigned to the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The notice in regard to the Brutus which appeared in Movements of Naval Vessels list of Jan. 10 is canceled.

Coast Guard.

Third Lts.: C. H. Abel, the Tallapoosa, to duty on the Tuscarora, and J. A. Bradley, retired, notified that he has the rank and is entitled to pay of a 3d Lt. on retired list.

1st Lt. of Engrs. J. W. Glover, the McCulloch, designated to represent Treasury Department at Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments at 4 P. M., Feb. 11; Patrol. E. Noble, 2 to 26; E. C. Fleischer, 26 to 274; J. Halpin, 26, and J. J. Gannon, 37, assigned as station house atts.; G. W. Heitzmann, 274 to 2. Assignments as station house atts. cont.: P. Delaney and D. O'Kane, 5 to 6; M. Sheehy, 35 to 32; J. Mahoney, 35 to 33; M. Kenny, 37 to 43; T. Shea, 69 to 43; P. Solan, 147 to 149; M. McPartland, 147 to 150; G. A. Stull, 285 to 288. Assignments as station house atts. discont.: R. J. Boles, 10 to 5; F. T. Gleason, 10 to 22; E. Sweeney, 69 to 65; O. Stewart, 6; W. F. Taylor, 26; J. Kent, 32; W. H. Hemmer, 42; P. Kelly, 43; J. P. Clarke, 288; F. H. Schilling, 6; C. Burkhart, 29; P. A. Miller, 33; J. E. Maher, 43; J. Carroll, 61.

Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M., Feb. 11: Mtd. patrol., with horses and equipmts.—W. Sachs, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B to D; W. J. Gould, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D to B.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. F. Cordes, 153, to Central Office squad, as chauffeur, 30 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 12.

Leaves of absence, without pay: J. J. McMonigle, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 12; M. Walker, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 13; J. J. White, 40, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 11; E. D. Day, 146, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 12; F. Adam, 162, 1 day, 4 A. M., Feb. 12; M. Brick, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 11.

Appointed special patrol.: T. F. Lochrane, with St. Michael's Cemetery, Flushing Av. and Bowery Bay Road, Newtown, L. I.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for first grade clerk. The salary is from $300 to $540.

An examination has also been ordered for Deputy Chief, Fire Prevention Bureau. There is one vacancy at $3,000.

United States.

The following examinations are announced:

Feb. 23—Apprentice map engraver, male, salary, $1.25 a day, in the Geological Survey; age, 16 to 18 years. Skilled laborer, qualified as elevator machinist, male, in the Agricultural Department; salary, $480; age, 21 to 35 years.

March 7—Mechanical draughtsman, Ordnance Department at Large, male, for service in the Frankford Arsenal; salary, $1,320; age, 18 years.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Want to sell little farm to a good, responsible party for $100 cash and $12 monthly; good, roomy house and large ground; makes fine, small, poultry plant, from which good living can be made; near large towns and trolley. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x100; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

White Plains, N. Y.—For sale, detached frame house, nine rooms and bath; also barn; corner lot, 50x100; fifteen minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot; convenient to Mount Vernon trolley; price moderate. L 362 Times Downtown.

Dutch colonial house at Greenacres, Hartsdale, for rent or sale. Bargain.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small old bungalow, needing some repairs to make good, all-year home, located in pretty spot on north shore, near water; will sacrifice on easy tearms to party that will improve place. B. Johnson, Box 175 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted, refined; 30 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "1916 Spring List." Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3876 Cortlandt.

Must sell my small house, complete, for $850; near trolley and town; only $50 down, balance $7 monthly. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Have 4 good high-and-dry lots at Huntington, L. I.; will sell for $50 each on terms of $35 cash; investigate this bargain. B. Altman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1111, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.
Ideal house, semi-detached, 11 rooms, 2 baths; front, side porch; driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent, $700. Mme. Anthony, 226 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 5110.

Large, old-fashioned residence modernized; barn, large grounds, garden, fruit; attractive surroundings; $100 monthly. Apply Summit agents or owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

1 to 4 ACRE PLOTS; hour out.
High, beautiful surroundings; restricted.
Little cash down, balance on easy terms.
PRATT CO., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Valuable corner plot, buildings, opposite station, vacant May 1st. Week days only. Cash, $3,000; balance bond and mortgage. C. B. HUNTER, Bergenfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Very attractive gentleman's 10-room home, modern conveniences, garden, fruit, barn, $85 monthly. Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.

Modern semi-detached seven room house, fine neighborhood; price $4,000. 88 Steuben Street, East Orange.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Furnished cottages for rent; $200 to $1,000; choice variety. Cruser, Atlantic Highlands.

Nutley, N. J.—Homes, cottages, bungalows. T. Orben, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Four miles from village, on State road; over six acres land; eight-room furnished cottage, running spring water, improvements. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., New York.

South Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Southern plantation consisting of 2,100 acres, suitable either for a private home or hunting club; finest partridge, duck, and fox hunting; beautiful house with modern conveniences. Address "South Carolina," care Mrs. C. H. Clark, 108 West 76th St., New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Below 59th, beautifully furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment, 9th floor; immediate possession; $125. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Park Av.—Unusually attractive 8-room corner apartment; sacrifice May, longer. F. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

62d, 24 East.—Bachelor apartment; fine private residence; 2 rooms and bath, 1 room and bath; all improvements.

West Side.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel,) between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class hotel; beautifully furnished: 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent, $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

RICHLY, NEW FURNISHED SIX-ROOM, THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL; ALL OUTSIDE; NEW, HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; $225 MONTH, UNTIL OCT. 1; AGENTS NEED NOT ANSWER; 79TH AND BROADWAY. T 158 TIMES.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Central Park West, 300.—Three or five room suit facing Central Park; very bright and sunny apartment; high-class house; with all modern conveniences; maid service. Ward.

Sublet.—Apartment 7 rooms and bath; high-class elevator apartment; $65 rent. 602 West 137th St., Room 56.

98th, 215 West.—Elegantly furnished corner apartment, seven (7) rooms; large foyer; 3 baths; sublet. Apt. 11A.

Six-room apartment and bath; elevator service. Care of Winfield Realty Co., 1,472 Broadway. Tel. 7879 Bryant.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 2974.

West End Av., 645, (Apt. 3D.)—High-class apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, until Sept. 30.

Cozy apartment, 5 rooms and bath, sublet 2 months; phone. Audubon 2856.

113th, 507 West.—4-room apartment; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

UNFURNISHED.—Six to nine room apartment, modern building, two or three baths; housekeeping; east side, between 50th and 80th Sts. J 16 Times.

West Side

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

Sublet seven large rooms, elevator apartments, $45. C. M. Oppenheimer, 515 West 187th St., city.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Two room apartment, bath, maid service, restaurant, high class. Apt. 2D, 309 West 86.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

202-4 West 96th St.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent, $30-$32.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Three or four rooms, furnished apartment, until June 1; below 82d St.; family of two; must be well furnished; no agents; highest references. McElroy, Seville Hotel.

For clients, 4 to 10 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41, like new.
Packard (1915) Runabout, 38, like new.
Turner—St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard "38" touring car; starter, electric lights, perfect mechanical condition; repainted; will sacrifice. Address M 163 Times.

PACKARDS, NEW TWIN SIXES WITH SPECIAL BUILT LANDAULET BODIES; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. C 23 TIMES.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and one-man tops, slip covers; coach work repairs of all kinds.

Rauch & Lang Brougham.—Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 45 Times.

Detroit brougham, electric, $700. Perfect condition. DR. BUERGER, 40 East 41st, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard landaulet, new, handsomely equipped; rental weekly or monthly; owner drives in uniform. Mr. Davis, 333 5th Av., care of Martin & Martin.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard handsome limousine; best service, lowest rates; hour, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard limousine, 1915, weekly preferred; Westinghouse springs; owner driver, livery. 1294 Circle.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriangieri, 156 East 120th St. Harlem 4832.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Thirty cents an agate line.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 East, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms; board.

87 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractively furnished rooms; steam; phone; home cooking; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, good table; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms, baths, home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second-story room, with board; private bath; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also entire third floor; bath; exceptional table; private family.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House, large, small rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST. — Delightful room, river view, excellent table, modern, electricity; absolutely clean; opportunity for particular couple or gentleman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single, sunny rooms; L, Park; superior board; business people.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electricity; convenient Borough Hall subway.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman wishes first-class table board, neighborhood 96th and West End Av.; state price. X. Y., 28 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Comfortable room, with running water, ample closet space, within half hour's walk from Union Square; with breakfast preferred; must be reasonable. J 17 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large room; bath, electricity; select; choice location; gentleman; permanent.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant second-floor, south, front room; couple or single.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, communicating; steam; electricity; open fireplace; references required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, with private lavatory. Keen.

58TH ST., 344 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; also large parlor; reasonable rent.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished back parlor, other select rooms, front basement; gentlemen.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Single room in exclusive apartment, overlooking Park; private family; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Warm medium rooms; steam; electricity; hot water; reference; telephone.

72D, 240 WEST. — Single room or suite; grand piano; private bath; elegantly furnished.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; running water; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End.)—Two adjoining medium rooms; sunny; $3, $6.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large room with bath for couple; references. Owner.

75TH, 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

75TH, 253 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; other attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium and small sunny rooms; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room adjoining; shower bath, telephone; select.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large sunny front room, and well heated.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; parlors for guests' use.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large front room; private house; private family; telephone; gentlemen.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bed room, bath. Owner. References.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished room; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room. Apt. 4.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining, in elevator apt. Hart.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, large, small, beautifully furnished, quiet; subway. Seller.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Clean room; southern exposure; heat; electricity; bath same floor.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny outside room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., (254 West 98th.)—Single, en suite, bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Telephone 4248 Riverside. Apt. 9.

WEST END AV., (254 West 98th.)—Single, en suite, bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Telephone 4248 Riverside. Apt. 9.

WEST END AV., 936.—Front, large; running water; closet; elevators; cheap. McNamee.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 115.—Thoroughly renovated, new management; pleasant rooms; moderate rates; convenient.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry system; $15; good references required. G 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, thoroughly experienced; several years of experience necessary. H. D. King, 112 E. 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced dresses or cloaks. I. Adler, 24 West 30th.

CASHIER.—Young man or woman as night cashier in restaurant; state experience and salary expected in own handwriting. Box Y 248 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK and General Assistant in financial house. Write fully, giving references and experience. Financial, box 250 Times Downtown.

GIRL for housework; good position to right party. 164 West 73d St.

MILLINERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED WORKERS.
PEGGY HOYT,
516 5TH AV.,
NEW YORK.

NURSE. — Strong, healthy German nurse, preferably Alsatian or North German, with German hospital training, for baby 6 weeks old; must understand pasteurizing and bottle feeding. In reply, state wages desired, reference; must be of good appearance, and wearing of uniform required; must be good traveler, speak German, French, and English. Reply R. B. S., Normandy Farm, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.

GOVERNESS.—Young English girl as nursery governess in children's home in New Jersey. Apply 237 East 17th St.

SALESLADY. — Capable woman for position out of city, salary in ratio to ability, the better the work the larger the pay. Call at office of Foundation Library Society, 225 Fifth Av., Room 1,014.

SALESWOMAN.—Bright, educated, American woman for traveling position; college graduate preferred; salary; an excellent opportunity for woman with selling ability. Communicate, M 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity in downtown city office for attractive, ambitious girl; must have high school education and good appearance; willing to pay good salary with sure advancement to right girl. Apply in own handwriting, giving experience and salary. Y 251 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; steady position; good salary; must be of ability and experience. Levy & Co., 9 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER to act as billing clerk and work on books; state experience; also salary expected; reply in own handwriting. M 201 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Men and women of unquestionable character and ability wanted for crew work on Encyclopaedia Britannica; handy volume issue; salary. Apply 120 West 32d St., 6th floor. Ask for Mr. Cullen.

WOMEN AND GIRLS wanted to solicit names for preparedness propaganda. Apply today to J. P. Collins, Room 910, Fitzgerald Building, 1,482 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, must be rapid and accurate at figures and familiar with double entry books, $12, also one at $18. FILE CLERK and TYPIST, must be experienced, $10. Call from 9 to 1. BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER for downtown position, $18; stenographer with law experience, $18; dictaphone operator, must be thoroughly experienced, $16. Call from 9 to 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

Willis Hawley Exc., 50 Court St., Bklyn. Young women stenographers, high school graduates, beginners, $8, $10; Bookkeeper and stenographer, $15; two (2) experienced stenographers, pleasant personality, $12, $15.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeepers, $20 to $35; bookkeeper-stenographer, $14. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

NURSE-STENOGRAPHER for doctor, $18. Pillsbury Agency, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

An oil seepage of 500 barrels daily should interest most conservative with gasoline soaring; dockage on property; recently discovered; moderate outlay will start enormous project; correspondence invited; no brokers or triflers; references exchanged. J 18 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED.—Successful detective, profitable agencies elsewhere, desires open New York office, handling high-class business; wants thoroughly reliable man to invest capital for share in profits; will give highest references and expect same. J 11 Times.

An opportunity very seldom offered to represent an active corporation paying liberal commission, to investor of $1,000; investment should earn 15% in addition. Address Y 236 Times Annex. Telephone Columbus 827.

An old-established firm, located in New York City, wants the services of a highly skilled publicity man, (not an advertising man;) will pay well for actual results secured; big field and unlimited possibilities. J 13 Times.

Woman wanted who understands waist, lingerie, and hosiery lines as partner, services as purchasing agent and saleswoman; profits and salary; investment $500 or $1,000. C 21 Times Annex.

NEW LAID EGGS, express, C. O. D., standard cases; less than city wholesale prices. Write for details. W. A. TUTHILL, Marissa, Ill.

$20,000 for assistance to sell Allies 2,000,000 army shoes. L 335 Times Downtown.

To Rent.—Main floor, 50 by 95, in one of the most prosperous cities in the Northwest; population, quarter of a million; the most prominent corner in the main business section; either in whole or in separate departments; building occupied for women's ready-to-wear; suitable for cotton, wool, and silk dress goods, gents' furnishings, ladies' underwear, and hosiery and knitt goods, jewelry, notions, neckwear, leather goods, gloves, &c. Apply M 47 Times.

Active partner wanted with $5,000; drug specialty line; great chance. Y 234 Times Annex.

Furnished rooming house, near Natural History Museum; long lease; electricity; income, $175 above rent. Apply 128 West 78th.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Shop; up-to-date stock; bargain; Newark. L 352 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line.

Business Loans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 380.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY!
Day work; highly respectable, north of Ireland Protestant. Telephone 4267 Riverside.

COOKING, HOUSECLEANING. — Trustworthy German-American women, by day. Wenzel, 505 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER, ladies' tailor, remodeling; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th St.

LADY speaking 4 languages wishes position as interpreter or companion. J 5 Times.

MAID.—Position as useful maid to lady; good seamstress; obliging woman. T 142 Times.

OFFICE POSITION.—Young lady, possessing initiative and ambition, with one year's office experience, seeks clerical position in office, where tact and good work will lead to advancement; willing to start at $7 week, provided there is chance for advancement; have A1 reference as to character and honesty and ability. Y 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; well educated; competent, willing worker. L 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references; possessing common sense. E. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, competent, now engaged literary work nearing completion, desires arrange new connection after Feb. 28; references. Y 240 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation, neat, accurate, willing, obliging, understands bookkeeping, filling all office work, $7. Anna Muelak, Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, experienced young woman, wants secretarial, temporary or part time work. Call Miss S., Lenox 5820.

VIENNA DRESSMAKER desires few more customers; out by day; $3.50. T 90 Times.

WOMAN, 27, well educated, public speaker, good organizer, personality, desires position; would go out of town. J 12 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; monthly audits, systems installed, financial statements of every kind; moderate fee. Write Auditor, RR 219 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACADEMY COMMERCIAL GRADUATE, speaking four languages, wishes any position; $10. C 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, highest grade, able office man, correspondent, efficient credit man, and collection manager; A1 every respect. T 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (32,) wishes employment; fourteen years' experience; $18. G 211 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER for private house. Jones, 106 West 101st St.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST.
Seven years big private cars, six years factory experience; fine references; seeks private engagement at once. Waldispuhl, 177 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hooker, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (28;) single; 10 years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic and driver; A1 references; honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 39 East 42d St., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR, single, age 28; six years' experience; own repairs; best references; city or country. F. L., 168 West 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, married, wishes position, private; A1 references; city, country. J 6 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; five years' references last employer; city, country. T 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; best references; city, country. L 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, German, wishes position, city or country. Backer, 205 East 30th St.

COST CLERK AND PAYMASTER (27) with executive ability; can handle correspondence and purchasing of supplies; quick at figures; bond. L 377 Times Downtown.

EXPERT MANUFACTURER, with long experience making the best quality of all shoe polishes, stove, metal, and other polishes, is open for a position; best references as to ability and honesty. Box 284, Times, 2 Rector St.

JAPANESE.—First-class cook, family, club reference. Taka, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MAN, (30,) educated, good appearance, pleasing personality; experienced stenographer; capable handling correspondence and details; good memory, sound character, and willing to work. M 212 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, (35.)
Sales or office; forceful correspondent; initiative, energy, tact; A1 record. S. K., 32 W. B'way.

OFFICE MANAGER, COMPETENT ORGANIZER, UNIVERSITY MAN, AGE 28, SEEKS PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION WHERE EFFICIENCY AND FAITHFUL SERVICE ASSURE PROMOTION. J 4 TIMES.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A thoroughly experienced and efficient secretary seeks an engagement with some one by whom middle age is not considered an absolute disqualification. J 8 Times.

REAL ESTATE EXPERT, young man of sterling character, seeks connection with realty owner; knowledge insurance mortgages. T 128 Times.

SALES MANAGER, experienced in handling organization placing investment securities; correspondence invited. Y 229 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, on trip to Pacific Coast, stopping at principal cities en route, will handle automobile accessory; member of Commercial Travelers' Association. J. F. Garcia, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, &c.—German gentleman, (merchant,) being caught by the war, wants to utilize his time and experiences as secretary, correspondent, or bookkeeper; is also ready to act as teacher of languages or traveling companion with refined society member. Address M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position with chance for advancement; rapid, accurate. Morris Peaceman, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good appearance; fast dictation; accurate typist; $10. Herman Reinke, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in munition or chemical plant by efficient, experienced man; American. M 209 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Position as day instructor in commercial subjects, including either Pitmanic or Gregg shorthand. J 10 Times.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE desires position with school or as tutor, subjects of high school and college grade. T 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) progressive, ambitious, desires position; 6 years' experience as salesman, stock and shipping clerk. Wachsman, 130 Moore St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, well educated, pleasing, possesses initiative, desires employment, secretarial or office work; anything considered. T 138 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN.—Earn $25 to $75 weekly in a professional trade with the greatest possibilities; learned quickly in spare time; no book study. The ONLY School of Mechanical Dentistry Licensed by the Regents. Write for Book "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday, 6th, on Broadway, Flushing, between bridge and railroad crossing, between 12 and 1 o'clock, leather handbag marked "N. P. N.," containing gold vanity case marked "N. P. N.," handkerchief, and $19 in cash; $50 reward. Return to A. K. Nimick, 823 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 7111 Lenox.

LOST—Vicinity Garden City, Feb. 9, toy Pomeranian; color, cinnamon. Liberal reward. Return to H. H. Collard, Enston Road, Garden City.

LOST—Bank book No. 523111, Seamen's Bank for savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Tuesday night, at Biltmore Hotel, diamond bar pin. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to D. A. Way, 162 West 54th St.

LOST.—Monday evening, between 5th Av. restaurant and West 74th St., diamond bird brooch; liberal reward for return. T 147 Times.

LOST—Tuesday, large, old-fashioned gold brooch, between Elizabeth, N. J., and Wanamaker's store, New York; reward. T 152 Times.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, probably in theatre district, lady's gold spectacles on handle. Suitable reward. Mrs. Meuhof, 157 East 81st.

LOST—Feb. 7, Grand Central Station, or 4:05 Stamford local train, box containing rose point lace. Return to Madame Obry Cleaning Establishment, Grand Central Depot; reward.

LOST—Feb. 8, diamond sunburst pin, in Shubert Theatre or taxi. Liberal reward. Shannon, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet watch Tuesday afternoon; reward. Phone Schuyler 7855.

LIBERAL REWARD—Feb. 7, gentleman's gold ring, set with sapphires, two diamonds; inscription and "1906" inside band. J. E. Kelley, 94 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.

REWARD—Diamond bowknot with large heart-shaped amethyst, Thursday, vicinity 181st and 173d. W. Hollweg, 90 Pinehurst Av.

REWARD.—Gold watch fob, ribbon engraving, "J. H. M.," Feb. 4, vicinity Broadway, Myrtle, subway, 42d. Mahnken, 957 Broadway, Brooklyn.

REWARD.—Gold mesh purse on chain; vanity case, gold pencil, and pink enameled case. Tenth floor, 378 West End Av.

$20 REWARD.—Friday, brown velvet handbag containing gold powder box. 11 E. 32d.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Public Administrator New York County
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1915, was published in the CITY RECORD three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 24, 1916.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

LOUIS ROTHSCHILD, the old standby, is now at 1,182 BROADWAY.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent position with certified public accountant for senior or semi-senior; state nationality, age, experience, references, and salary expected. M 60 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, energetic, high-class men; strictly commission. Bruno's Weekly, 10 5th Av. Call between 4-5 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Preferably young man with advertising agency or printing experience, to take dictation, and office details. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Call in person Saturday, February 12th, between 10 and 12 A. M. Room 1,207, 110 West 34th Street.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, age 15-16, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Post Office Box 70, Station D.

BOY WANTED.—A strong active boy, 14 to 16 years; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334, New York Post Office.

CASHIER.—Young man or woman as night cashier in restaurant; state experience and salary expected in own handwriting. Box Y 248 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT. — YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION, CHARACTER, AND APPEARANCE; CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND FOLLOW-UP SYSTEMS; AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS. STATE AGE, SALARY, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS H. L., BOX J 7 TIMES.

CREDIT MAN.
LARGE WHOLESALE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS FIRM HAVE OPENING FOR A CREDIT MAN; MUST HAVE HAD AT LEAST 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE; MENTION REFERENCES AND ALL PARTICULARS IN DETAIL; RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS L 376 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Honest, live young man to travel as window demonstrator. J 20 Times.

DISTRICT MANAGERS and Salesmen wanted, (several speaking foreign languages,) to present proved advertising proposition to merchants; premium, stamp, and specialty men preferred; campaign radius 100 miles New York; interview arranged in your section; drawing account to those who qualify. D. N. S., 910 Ordway Building, Newark, N.J.

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED.
MECHANICAL DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS WITH GENERAL EXPERIENCE FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN NEW YORK STATE; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX Y 233 TIMES ANNEX.

FILE CLERK.—Young man, 18-20, experienced in advertising office; quick and accurate; stenographic experience necessary; give references and salary expected. M 213 Times Downtown.

GROCERY SALESMAN, of good address and personality, to represent well-known House in Metropolitan District. Must be thoroughly conversant in this line, with trade connections. Bond and references required. Splendid opportunity for SPECIALTY SALESMAN familiar with CANNED GOODS, OLIVES, CATSUP, &c. Commission basis only—drawing account for the right man. Reply in own handwriting, stating full particulars, experience, last employer, age, and nationality. APPLICATIONS held strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Address, "S. X.," Box X 348 Times Annex.

G. A. R. VETERANS desirous of participating in a preparedness demonstration please call today or send address to Room 910, Fitzgerald Building, 1,482 Broadway, City. Will engage few for light services. See J. P. Collins.

GLASS BLOWERS.—Several experienced men wanted immediately by old-established firm located near New York; permanent positions to capable men. Address Box Y 239 Times Annex.

MAN wanted to work in porcelain enamel factory; one who understands dipping and firing large pieces; steady work the year round; state wages and experience in first letter. Y 244 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, (2,) aged 30 to 35, with steel manufacturing experience. When writing, please state experience and approximate salary you would consider. Y 254 Times Annex.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AISLEMEN AND SUPERINTENDENTS.
STRONG EXECUTIVE ABILITY IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. HIGH SALARIES PAID TO THE RIGHT MEN.
APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, "CONFIDENTIAL," BOX M 66 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER.—Experienced and capable of promoting a sales force; only man knowing the cigar business and possessing a record and proper credentials considered; salary. T 170 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and successful automobile commission salesman wanted for popular-price car, with substantial representation in back of it; state full particulars and with whom associated in first letter. Box M 57 Times.

SALESMEN.—Embroideries; American manufacturer open to engage young salesmen with a following among the waist and dress manufacturers; commission; give full particulars. Y 246 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—TWINE SALESMAN; GOOD COMMISSION; STEADY POSITION. G 373 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Active, intelligent young man of good education wanted for book store, out of town, to act as publishers' representative; salary. Apply by letter, stating experience, with reference, M 59 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle variety of easy-selling L. I. properties; good leads and liberal commission; opportunity to right men for big money. R. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN WANTED. — Efficient, experienced salesman and women on New Encyclopaedia Britannica. Apply 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; salary. 120 West 32nd St., 6th floor, Mr. Cullen.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted at once for eastern States. Must be man of good address and education; salary. Communicate M 62 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade for strong line of cloaks and suits on commission basis. 116 West 32d St., Room 1,612.

SALES CLERK.—Young man wanted by downtown stationer and printer as junior sales clerk; salary, $8 to begin. G 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man experienced in general office details; one who can intelligently handle telephone messages; growing up-to-date manufacturing concern located at Bound Brook N. J.; write stating experience, references, and salary required. C. W. S., Box A, Somerville, N. J.

TOOL DESIGNERS experienced on jigs, fixtures and dies; state age, salary, and experience in first letter. Y 238 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tool jigs and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG BOY in office of wholesale dry goods firm. State age, references, and salary wanted. M 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in receiving department with experience in wholesale grocery house or restaurant. State age, experience, and salary expected. Y 247 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN familiar with buying ladies' coats and suits; splendid opportunity for right party. M 65 Times.

Employment Agencies.

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Efficient Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43rd. Bill clerk, $12; stenographer, $15; office boys, $6. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER, $14; order clerk, boys, $5-$6; others. Walter Agency, 60 Liberty St.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ONLY NOTES, SO FAR, TO HALT PARK PUMP

Commissioner Ward Sends New Protest, Which Water Board Ignores as Work Goes On.

STRUCTURE MOUNTS HIGHER

Sheathing Put on Steel Skeleton—Aqueduct Law Cited to Prove Estimate Board Powerless.

The Morningside pump station matter is still in the note-writing stage, despite the storm of protest which the public is raising against continuance of work on the unsightly structure for the Catskill aqueduct system, whose proportions are growing daily.

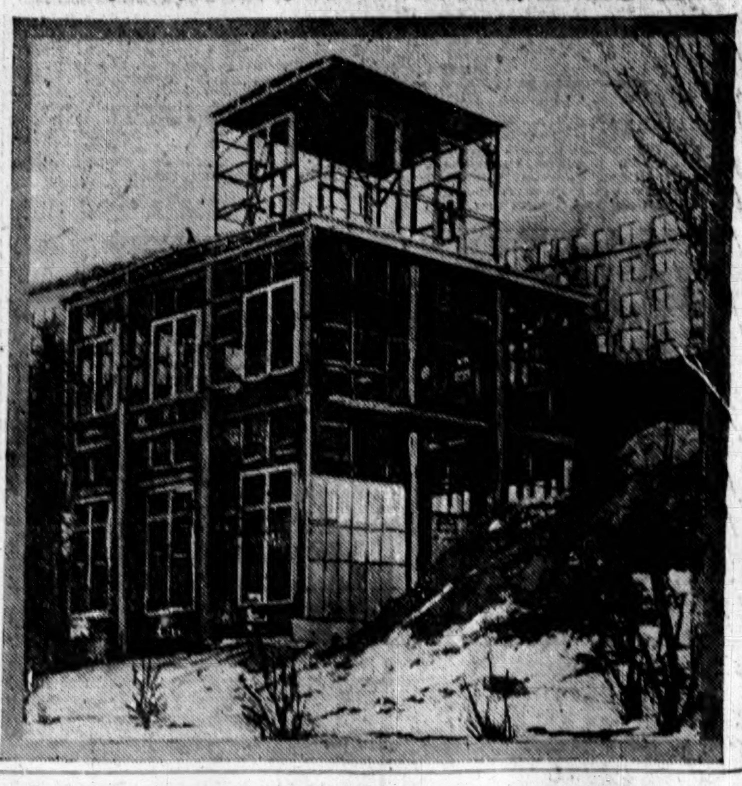
Commissioner Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board, addressed his second note to the Board of Water Supply yesterday. In his absence yesterday afternoon nothing was given out at the Park Department as to the contents of the communication or the course that he will take to prevent the Board of Water Supply from continuing the work without a permit for a permanent structure.

Workmen up in the park were undisturbed in their task of building the framework, and the steel girders continued to mount toward the sky. Some workmen were covering the south side of the structure with sheet iron. The intention is to so cover all of the building, to protect it while the machinery is being installed.

Officials of the Board of Water Supply are holding to their declaration that neither the Park Board, the Board of Estimate, nor the Municipal Art Commission can interfere with them. This authority, they assert, is derived from Section 724 of the laws of 1905, providing for the building of the aqueduct system.

The Water Board officials continue to defy the order which Commissioner Ward issued on Monday that work on the pump building be stopped until the design, plans, &c., had been submitted to him and approved, and had had the approval of the Municipal Art Commission also. The workmen stopped for a short time on Monday, but they were back next morning again, and they have continued at work ever since.

"Temporary" Pumping Station as It Looks Today.



The Board of Water Supply still insists that the huge steel girders, which are in place, and the concrete work is "only temporary." They said that in a letter to Commissioner Ward on Wednesday, assuring him that the structure would be demolished, but adding parenthetically that they excepted from that agreement such parts as could be used in a permanent structure.

One of the provisions of Section 724, the enabling act under which the Catskill aqueduct is being built, reads:

> The Board of Estimate upon the receipt of reports of the Board of Water Supply may adopt, modify, or reject the whole or any part of the same, and may cause such surveys to be made and such further information to be obtained as it shall deem expedient to enable it to act intelligently in the premises.
>
> In case of the modification or rejection of the recommendations in the reports, or any part thereof, by the Board of Estimate, the Board of Water Supply shall prepare and submit to the Board of Estimate a further report * * * and make such changes and modifications as shall seem proper to the Board of Estimate and shall continue to do so under the direction of the Board of Estimate until plans covering the entire work be approved and adopted by the Board of Estimate.

The general plans of the aqueduct have been so approved, the Board of Water Supply officials say, but they admit that the Board of Estimate never passed upon such details of the work as the Morningside pump station. That matter, they said, never would be brought before the Board of Estimate. They have money enough to go ahead without asking the Board of Estimate for more.

The law also provides that the Board of Estimate, prior to the adoption of the plan, shall afford "to all persons interested a reasonable opportunity to be heard respecting the same and shall give reasonable public notice of such hearing."

The law contains full provisions for condemnation proceedings, but it would seem from the procedure which the Board of Water Supply has followed in the Morningside Park matter that the public's interest in the parks is not protected as are the interests of owners of private property.

HAILS T. A. EDISON AS WORLD'S GENIUS

Steinmetz Calls Him One of the Giants Who Made Modern Progress Possible.

HONORED BY ELECTRICIANS

Inventor Made an Honorary Member by Illuminating Engineers at Their Anniversary Dinner.

Thomas A. Edison and Charles P. Steinmetz, known all over the world as the two men who have done more than any others to advance electric lighting, sat side by side last night at the dinner given in honor of Mr. Edison at the Hotel Biltmore by the Illuminating Engineering Society.

If there was any rivalry it was to see which could pay highest tribute to the other and in this Dr. Steinmetz won, because he made an address and Mr. Edison spoke his message through his secretary and associate, William H. Meadowcraft. Dr. Steinmetz is President of the society, and last night Mr. Edison was elected to honorary membership. Dr. Steinmetz began his address with this statement:

"In celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Illuminating Engineering Society we are honored tonight by the presence of a man who has done more than anybody else to promote the art and science of illuminating engineering."

Later he said:

"It is an age of intellectual giants, who have created modern civilization almost within one generation. It is with the greatest pleasure that I greet in our midst as a member of our society the greatest of these giants who have made the modern world—the genius Edison."

"It was Mr. Edison," continued Dr. Steinmetz, "who created modern illumination by the invention of the incandescent light and made it possible to convert night into day and extend the hours of daylight.

"Still within the memory of our generation," he continued, "the steamship, the locomotive, and the telegraph were recent discoveries. Within one generation man has annihilated the limitation of time and space. We have seen the telephone carry the human voice across city and country and now talk over the copper wires across continents, where at the beginning of our generation no trail led through the wilderness.

"The air has been conquered, and, higher than the eagle, faster than the albatross, and more enduring than the carrier pigeon, the aeroplane and the dirigible carry man. There is no place on earth, whether on the storm-tossed ocean or the arctic ice or the beleaguered fortress, whence lightning does not carry the wireless message across space.

"In the wireless telephone we have thrown the human voice through empty space across oceans and continents, and in the phonograph have flung the human voice across the ages of time, so that still unborn generations will hear the word and counsel, and listen to the living voice of the generations gone by."

Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company presided and the address by which Mr. Edison was invited to become an honorary member was made by John W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company. There was much applause, both for Mr. Edison and Dr. Steinmetz.

There was an address by T. Commerford Martin, Executive Secretary of the National Electric Lighting Association, and this was followed by a vaudeville entertainment.

The message which Mr. Edison gave through Mr. Meadowcroft was brief and to the point. Mr. Edison, said the speaker, considered it a great honor to become a member of a society which had done so much for mankind, and which held such high ideals, and that it was with sincere pleasure that he became thus associated with his friend, Dr. Steinmetz, and the other members. Mr. Edison and the guests stood as the inventor accepted the invitation and Mr. Edison smiled and bowed to Dr. Steinmetz.

There were about 300 persons present. Those at the guest table included William Williams, E. H. Johnson, Professor Hugo Münsterburg, Dr. F. Park Lewis, Dr. A. E. Kennelly, Dr. M. R. Hutchison, William E. McKay, D. S. Jacobus, Farley Osgood, Haley Fiske, and Charles Rowland Lamb.

HAVE IMPROVED ON DAYLIGHT.

Illuminating Engineering Society Begins Tenth Convention.

The tenth mid-Winter convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society, of which Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz is President, was begun yesterday at the Engineering Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mayor Mitchel welcomed the engineers in a brief address in which he spoke of New York as the best lighted city. With the help of the engineers, he said, there had been an increase of 100 per cent. in efficiency and a saving in cost.

L. B. Marks, the first President of the society, said the country's lighting bill had increased by leaps and bounds "and is now estimated at a thousand million dollars a year." The society, he said, was of great use to the public in showing how waste could be avoided and efficiency obtained.

"From a small group of enthusiasts," he said, "there has sprung a national society with a membership of 1,300 having representatives from nearly every State in the Union, and from several foreign countries. In ten years we have gathered in the printed transactions of the society volumes aggregating 8,000 pages, constituting the most complete reference library on illumination to be found anywhere."

An interesting announcement made by Mr. Marks was that the engineers had been able to improve on daylight.

"Following the improvements on lamps," he said, "progress has been made in the production of artificial daylight on a practical though limited scale. We are no longer dependent upon the sun for daylight quality of illumination—in fact in some classes of work where fine color discrimination is vital, as in dye works, for example, we have actually improved upon daylight conditions because our artificial daylight is of the same quality as the natural light and is absolutely constant and available twenty-four hours a day. It is now practical to install in stores artificial daylight equipment that will permit of matching colors as accurately as by natural light. Art galleries may be equipped with lighting facilities to exhibit paintings in artificial daylight, an accomplishment which the artist has long sought."

President Steinmetz said:

"It is recognized that the number and gravity of eye troubles are increasing. This is mainly the result of the unsatisfactory character of many artificial illuminations. There is no reason why a good and properly designed artificial illumination should place any greater strain on the eyes than an equally good daylight illumination."

Charles Rowland Lamb, Dr. A. E. Kennelly, and Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard also delivered addresses.

FOR ELECTRIC APPRAISAL.

Service Board Decides to Fix Cost of Service Given.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday to make an appraisal of the property of the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company. Commissioner Hayward explained that this will probably mean that there will be no alteration in the present rates for current until the term of the present order runs out, which will be in May, 1918.

Commissioner Hayward said that during all the years that the old commission labored with the electric rate cases they never made the appraisal, which was to his mind the foundation of the matter, and they never tried to determine the cost of the respective classes of "service furnished. The eight-cent rate for current was fixed before any of the present Commissioners came into office, and he had, he asserted, objected to parts of the arrangement because they seemed discriminatory.

The appraisal, the Commissioner said, would probably take a year to complete and that would leave the commission time to revise the present rates before the three-year term expired. Then the companies, if they saw fit would also have time to take an appeal before the new rates should be effective.

As for the master meter matter, the Commissioner expressed the opinion that the commission should adhere to the rule that the company should supply only one master meter to a building, and that the landlord must install submeters for tenants.

THE PHILHARMONIC PLAYS.

Mme. Julia Culp the Soloist of Concert in Carnegie Hall.

The program for the concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall last night comprised Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," and the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Mme. Julia Culp, who was the soloist, sang three songs by Strauss and two "symphonic songs," "Moonrise" and "Requiem," by Josef Stransky, conductor of the orchestra. This was all familiar matter, with the exception of Mr. Stransky's songs, which have been heard here only once before, when Mme. Schumann-Heink sang them several seasons ago.

The songs are interesting as examples of a form that is not familiar, although not absolutely unheard of. Instead of devising an accompaniment that illustrates each passing turn of the text as it proceeds, the composer has woven orchestral pieces which set forth themes and develop them after the manner the term "symphonic" in the title implies, securing an organic unity greater than that of the customary song forms. Over this the voice part is set, with something of the effect of a declamatory explanation of the orchestral music as it goes along. The "symphonic" development is more apparent on a first hearing in the second of the two songs. There is one point, for instance, at which the main theme which accompanies the words "Forget not the dead," the motto of the poem, is worked up in fugato style at the words, "See, they surround thee." Granted texts which will allow of this "symphonic" treatment, as those which Mr. Stransky has used do, the result should be interesting. It is likely that those who understood the problems involved in the works heard last night found them so.

LA ARGENTINA APPEARS.

Spanish Dancer Displays Much Skill and Taste at Her Debut.

A Spanish dancer who calls herself La Argentina appeared yesterday afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre. The artiste, who is said to have recently married a prominent newspaper publisher of Buenos Aires, and to be here on her honeymoon, has danced at social affairs, but this was her first appearance here in public.

La Argentina is a dancer of much skill and taste. She is endowed with considerable personal beauty of the Spanish type, the more refined beauty of the upper-caste woman of her race, and, by the same token, the native fire of the dances she executes is suggested subtly rather than by the vigor of her movements or mere muscular control. The result is a total absence of the vulgar quality sometimes suggested by the dancers of her country.

It was as a virtuoso of the castanets that she excelled. Her effects with them were little short of marvelous. Coupled with this skill was a perfect sense of rhythm that gave her performances unusual finish. Her costumes were in excellent taste; her facial expression was never stilted, and altogether she made a charming picture. George Barrere conducted the Little Symphony Orchestra, accompanying the dancer and playing selections between her numbers. One dance was given to music by Enrique Granados, composer of "Goyescas," the opera first performed at the Metropolitan recently, and others were danced to music by Valverde, E. Grieg, Massenet, Milano, and Rucher.

Eleanor Painter Is Ill.

Eleanor Painter, prima donna of the Blossom-Herbert operetta, "The Princess Pat," at the Cort, is out of the cast because of illness. Miss Painter has tried once or twice since she was first taken ill to reassume her rôle, but each time her attempt has ended disastrously. At the Wednesday matinée she sang the first act and then had to give up, and before that she sang through an act only to faint when she reached her dressing room. It is thought she will be ready to join the company when it goes on tour next week.

Schmidt to Die Next Friday.

OSSINING, Feb. 10.—Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing prison has set Friday, Feb. 18, as the date for the execution of Hans Schmidt, who has been denied executive clemency. The stay granted by Governor Whitman expires on Monday.

FOUR GUNMEN ADMIT 7 TRIPS TO KILL BAFF

Squads from "Little Italy" Balked Six Times Before the Poultryman Was Murdered.

BOAST OF OTHER CRIMES

Police Get Faint Clue to Instigators—Death House Inmate May Tell Who Paid the Bill.

Four men who have confessed to taking part in the plot to kill Barnet Baff, the poultry dealer, who was shot to death on Nov. 14, 1914, near his place in West Washington Market, were under arrest at Police Headquarters last night. A fifth was detained as a material witness, and detectives are looking for others, who may be arrested today.

The four prisoners, who have made partial confessions are all Italian gunmen.

District Attorney Swann and the police are not yet sure whether they know who instigated the murder. Those who took part in the execution of the plot were hired by Oppolito Gresco, or Greko, and were paid in his saloon, at 227 East 107th Street, on the night following the murder. Greko, probably because he knew too much, was killed in his stable last October.

The men who gave the commission to Greko to have the murder committed are believed to have been business enemies of Baff, who broke up the Poultry Trust and had many quarrels with others connected with the poultry business.

The only new evidence brought out yesterday concerning enemies of Baff who sought his death was the statement of prisoners that on one of the seven trips they made to the market before they finally reached Baff a fat, prosperous looking young man hailed the car in Fourteenth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, not far from the market, and said:

"Now, make a good job of this, boys. We have been waiting a long time for this."

Deny Firing a Shot.

The three new prisoners, in addition to Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who was arrested on Tuesday, are Giuseppe Archiello, or Arcolla, brought in from Napanoch Reformatory, where he was sent for carrying a pistol, and Antonio and Giuseppe Zafarano.

Archiello admitted after long questioning that he had been in the automobile in which the murderers rode on the day Baff was killed, but denied that he fired a shot. The two Zafaranos admitted that they had made trips to the market with the purpose of murdering Baff, but denied that they were along when the killing took place. The material witness picked up yesterday is Carmine di Paulo, whose connection with the case has not been made known.

After he had examined the prisoners yesterday afternoon, District Attorney Swann said:

"This is one of the vilest and most persistent gangs of murderers for hire that I have ever heard of."

That impression was given to Judge Swann by the matter-of-fact way the prisoners, after their lips had once been opened, talked of the many attempts to murder Baff and of other crimes. One of their chief means of refreshing their memory was by reference to acts of grand larceny or burglary which they had committed near the times they were being questioned about. One of the Zafarano brothers, after admitting that he had been in various expeditions from "Little Italy" to the market to murder Baff, denied that they had been along on one specific occasion.

"I know we were not there that day," he said, "because that night we were stealing horses. We stole six horses in Newark that night, and I am sure of it because that night Greko charged us $5 for keeping the horses in his stable and we made a big row because it was too much."

Archiello's denial that he took part in the actual murder was maintained to the last, but Judge Swann said there was no doubt that they had the right man.

Fully Identified.

"Archiello has been identified," he said, "by eyewitnesses, and he tallies in size and general appearance with the description of one of the murderers given by witnesses shortly after the murder. The description is accurate down to the fact that the murderer had a sort of hectic flush on his cheeks, which is marked in Archiello."

How much Greko got for having the murder done is not known, but it appears from statements made yesterday by the prisoners that he paid $100 to each man who had any part in the plot. Archiello said he was in the saloon the night after the murder, when Greko paid $90 to Farraro, the driver of the murder car. Farraro insisted on the full $100 and threatened to expose the whole affair, said Archiello, unless Greko paid the final $10. Archiello said that when others in the saloon took an interest in the discussion Greko paid in full.

Farraro told the District Attorney yesterday that he had seen Greko pay $100 to Archiello as his share. The Zafaranos did not admit that they got anything, and the police have not yet been able to check up Greko's complete pay roll.

Another effort will be made today to learn how the real enemies of Baff came to go to "Little Italy" for murderers. There were obvious advantages in the plan to the instigators, for the price was low, the men had a reputation for sure work, and the difference in nationality between the gunmen and the instigators was likely to throw the police off the track

Evidence in Death House.

The next effort to find out who introduced the instigators to Greko will be made in the death house at Sing Sing, where Antonio Impoluzzo is confined for the murder of Gaetano Lo Monte, a relative of Greko, who was shot several months after Greko. The police hear that Lo Monte knew all about the murder of Baff, and that Impoluzzo was hired to kill him to suppress his information. The murderer of Greko has never been caught.

Archiello made his admissions yesterday after insisting at first that he was ignorant of the matter. Judge Swann first confronted him with Farrarra, who said, "Hello, Giuseppe."

Archiello refused to recognize the chauffeur, but he gradually admitted the acquaintance, and when the Zafaranos were presented began to talk freely, and told of trip after trip made in the effort to kill Baff.

Six Futile Trips.

From Archiello and other witnesses it was learned that Greko's murder squads had gone to Washington Market by automobile, by elevated railroad, and on foot six times in July and August of 1914. Some times too many persons near spoiled the plan, and once Harry Baff, the son, was on the lookout for trouble. On another occasion an effort to entice Baff from his shop failed.

In the middle of August Baff began to see that enemies were after him, and plain clothes men were assigned to guard him by Police Captain Clark, which ended the murder work for some time. In the meantime, according to Farrarra, Greko was smarting because those who had hired him charged bad faith. He upbraided his gunmen, and when it was reported that the plain clothes men had been withdrawn the seventh expedition was sent out and it was a success.

Ferrarra said that on the day of the murder he shifted his car three times in an effort to make escape easy, and that it was only ten minutes after their arrival until the killing was finished, and the retreat in the automobile begun.

The police told yesterday of the fourteen months' search for the murder car. To begin, they had only the initial figures 24 and the fact that the car was maroon, or coffee colored. Detectives investigated all automobiles having suspicious ownership, especially those in the 24,000 series. Cars owned by enemies of Baff and their associates were first looked up, but all were eliminated. One fine maroon car was found in a dirty stable in Weehawken, but long investigation proved it a cold trail.

The declarations of witnesses that the gunmen were Italians led detectives to "Little Italy," and investigation of the Greko and La Monte murders brought news that there had been a big money payment in Greko's saloon the night of the Baff murder. Then a suspicious car was found in the Market Auto Garage, and it was established that it had been licensed as 24,836 in 1914.

All the chauffeurs who had driven the car were investigated, and Ferrarra, one of the many, was found to have been an intimate of Greko. With these facts established, Ferrarra soon became willing to talk.

M. M. REYNOLDS A SUICIDE.

Brother of Chicago Banker Shoots Himself in Iowa Home.

PANORA, Iowa, Feb. 10.—M. M. Reynolds, aged 57, President of the Guthrie County National Bank, and a brother of George M. Reynolds, Chicago banker, committed suicide by shooting himself late yesterday at his home here. Ill-health and despondency was given as the cause. Arthur Reynolds of Chicago, another brother, arrived this morning, and will take charge of funeral arrangements.

Mr. Reynolds was President of the bank founded years ago by his father. George M. Reynolds and his brother, Arthur, both began their banking experience here, later going to Des Moines, and finally to Chicago.

Mrs. M. M. Reynolds is now living in California. She and her husband separated some time ago.

JOB FOR GEO. F. ROESCH.

Becomes an Assistant District Attorney at $7,500 a Year.

District Attorney Swann yesterday appointed former State Senator George F. Roesch an Assistant District Attorney at $7,500 a year. Mr. Roesch was in the Assembly four years and a State Senator from 1890 to 1894. He was elected a Justice of the Municipal Court in 1904 and served until 1909, since which he has practiced law at 115 Broadway.

Among those recommending Roesch were Cardinal Farley, Mgr. Lavelle, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Justice John W. Goff, and Alton B. Parker.

ART CRITIC BARRED OUT.

Architectural League Dislikes His Work, Says C. H. Caffin.

It became known yesterday that Charles H. Caffin, a well-known art critic and lecturer, had been excluded from the private view of the annual exhibit of the Architectural League in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Caffin said his exclusion was based on the ground that his criticism of last year's exhibition had not pleased some members.

Mr. Caffin went to the exhibition to view it for The New York American, he says, and was turned back at the door by William Laurel Harris, Chairman of the Press Committee.

"The only fault that can be found with any position I have taken," said Mr. Caffin yesterday, "is that I have tried to support the ambitions of young architects, sculptors, and painters, and to encourage originality, opposing the general trend of architects to imitate old classics and the Renaissance."

No official of the league who could be reached yesterday would admit that Mr. Caffin had been barred for his criticisms. Chairman Harris of the Press Committee said he had been informed that Mr. Caffin was no longer an art critic for The American, and as the private view had been arranged for working critics, an invitation was not sent to Mr. Caffin.

"While we did not want free lances at the show on that day, Mr. Caffin was welcome, of course, to attend the exhibit at any other time," said Mr. Harris.

To this Mr. Caffin replied that he was still with The American, and Mr. Harris should have known that his name appeared at least once a week over his articles.

M. J. Drummond Left $500,000.

Michael J. Drummond, once Commissioner of Charities, in his will filed for probate yesterday, leaves his entire estate, estimated at about $500,000, in equal shares to his widow, Mrs. Helen M. Drummond of 435 Riverside Drive, and his five children, Leo F., who resides with his mother; John C., who resides in Seattle; Walter J. of 215 West 101st Street; Miss Rose M. Drummond of 148 West Seventy-second Street, and Mrs. Mary R. Travers of 124 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Menken Sees Loss to Cabinet.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, said: "I feel that in the resignation of Secretary Garrison the Cabinet has lost its strongest patriot. It is also a great loss to the cause of national defense, and the President will have great difficulty in meeting the situation, especially in view of the weakness and admitted incapacity of Secretary Daniels to fill his own post as Secretary of the Navy."

SHIP ABLAZE NEAR PORT.

Life Guards Rescue Crew of the John Bossert Off the Highlands.

Fire started on the four-masted schooner John Bossert, bound from Georgetown to New York with lumber, at midnight last night when she was about five miles off Atlantic Highlands.

The blaze, which originated in the deckhouse forward, was fanned by a strong northerly breeze into which the ship was heading and the flames spread quickly toward the stern of the vessel, where the crew, consisting of Captain Whittier and eight men, took refuge. The flames caught the masts and rigging with the lumber on deck and could be plainly seen from the Sandy Hook life-saving station and the second station at Spermaceti Cove on the Jersey shore.

Both the life-saving crews put off to rescue the crew of the schooner, and were alongside about 1:30 o'clock this morning. Shortly after 2 o'clock Captain Whittier and his men left the burning vessel, as it was impossible to get the fire under control.

The John Bossert was a wooden four-masted schooner of 492 net tonnage. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1904, and was owned by Louis Bossert & Sons and hailed from New York. She was 170 feet 7 inches long, 36 feet beam, and 12 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

BALL OF THE GODS TONIGHT.

Beaux Arts Architects and Guests to Wear Mythological Costumes.

The Ball of the Gods, to be given tonight at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, promises to be one of the most gorgeous social affairs ever held in this city. Prominent society women and girls are to appear as goddesses of Hindu, Greek, and Egyptian mythology, and the pageant will require the services of 500 men and women.

Several months have been spent in preparation and rehearsals for the ball. All the well-known art groups of New York have combined to make the ball surpass in artistic value anything of its kind hitherto attempted. Even the lighting effects are so varied and intricate that a description of this part of the spectacle was presented yesterday by Bassett Jones, consulting engineer, at the midwinter convention of the Illuminating Engineering Company Society at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The stage will represent an abandoned temple on the Island of Cyprus. Here will be enacted a prologue and the three mythological episodes, culminating in the birth of Venus.

No one is to be admitted to the ball or in the boxes unless attired in mythological costume. For a month the members of society have been modeling their costumes after special designs placed on exhibition at the Beaux Arts Society rooms in East Seventy-fifth Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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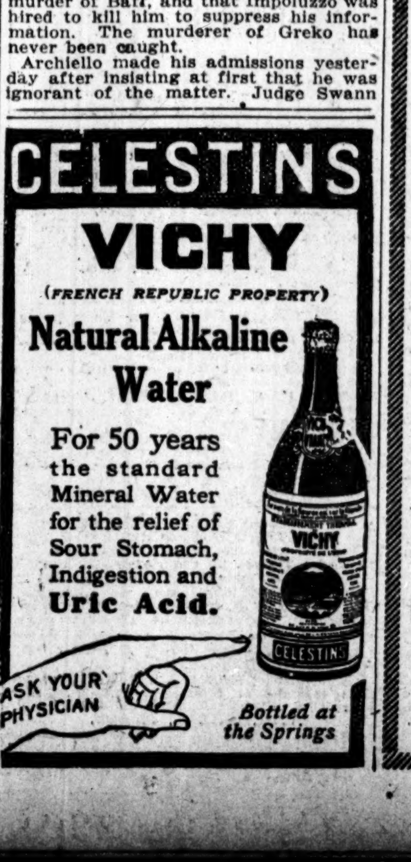

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